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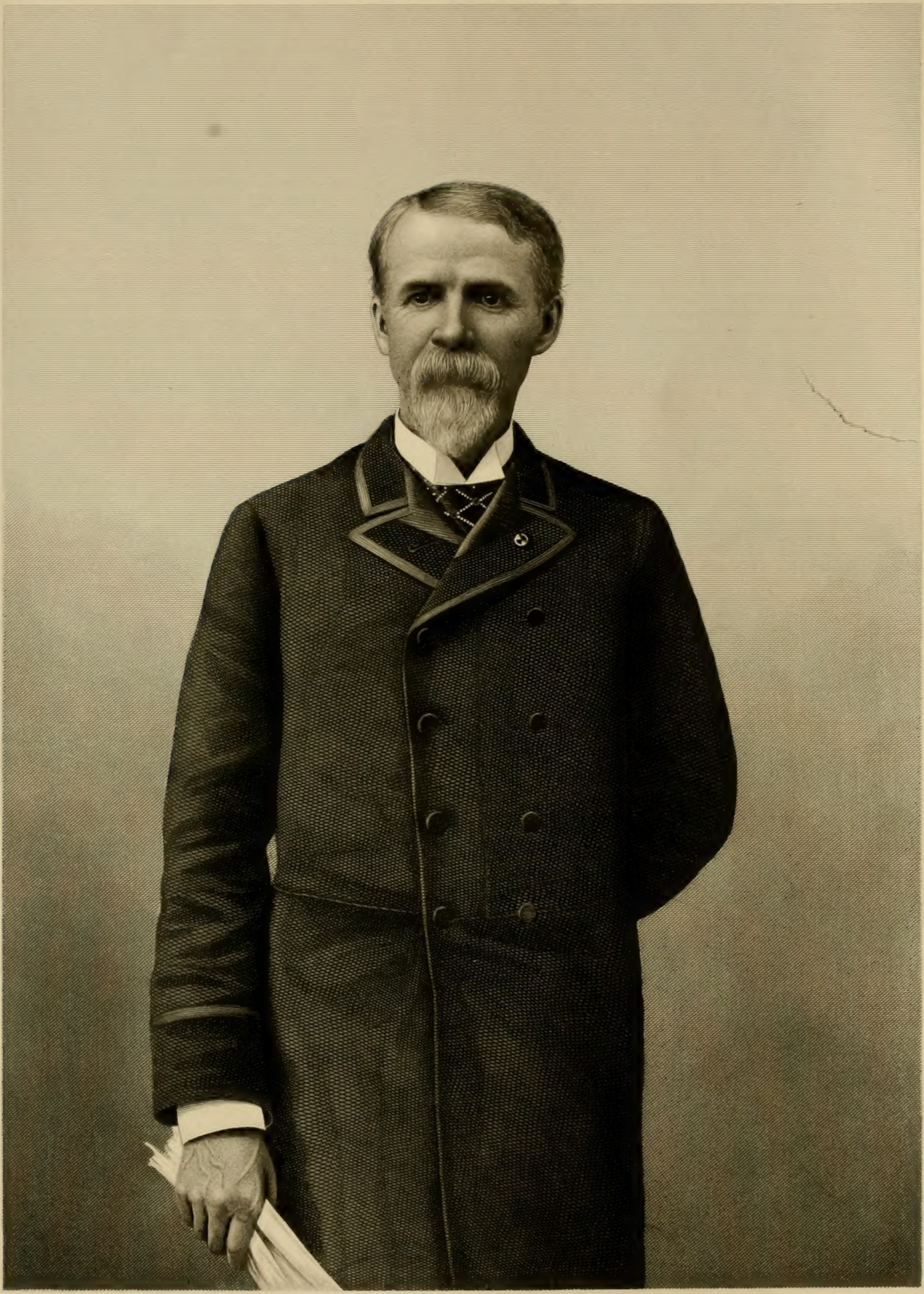

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CYCLOPEDIA OF MICHIGAN:

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL,

COMPRISING A

SYNOPSIS OF GENERAL HISTORY OF THE STATE,

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MEN

WHO HAVE, IN THEIR VARIOUS SPHERES, CONTRIBUTED TOWARD ITS DEVELOPMENT.

Edited by
John
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"The genius of our national life
beckons to usefulness and honor those in every sphere, and offers the highest
preferment to manly hopes, and sturdy, honest effort."

INDEX.

SYNOPSIS OF GENERAL HISTORY, Page 7

Page.

Alger, Russell A., 41
Allen, Edward P., 59
Allington, David K., 178
Anneke, Emil, 229
Atkinson, O'B. J., 273
Atwood, William A., 204
Averell, Charles M., 276

Babbitt, John W., 309
Baldwin, Augustus C., 166
Baldwin, Henry P., 126
Bancroft, William L., 96
Barbour, Edwin S., 71
Barbour, George H., 122
Barnes, Orlando F., 254
Barnes, Orlando M., 136
Bartow, William J., 274
Batchelor, Jacob F., 151
Begole, Josiah W., 80
Belknap, Charles E., 156
Bell, William, 293
Benedict, Edwin E., 85
Bigelow, Charles P., 308
Bliss, Aaron T., 146
Blodgett, Delos A., 92
Botsford, William F., 260
Boutell, Benjamin, 230
Boyd, William H., 105
Boynton, Nathan S., 238
Bradley, Nathan B., 202
Brand, John F., 171
Breakey, William F., 309
Brewer, Addison P., 176
Brewer, Mark S., 106
Briggs, George G., 268
Brown, E. Lakin, 259
Brown, John C., 186
Brown, Michael, 72
Buck, George M., 305
Buckham, Thomas R., 316
Buckland, Don C., 324
Buckley, Edward, 250
Buhl, Christian H., 202
Bump, Orrin, 138
Burnham, Joseph T., 195
Burrows, Julius C., 332
Butters, Horace, 47

Canfield, John, 84
Carleton, Ezra C., 98
Carrow, Flemming, 246
Cartier, Antoine E., 246

Page.

Chadwick, Anson E., 67
Champlin, John W., 142
Chandler, Zachariah, 112
Chatfield, Clarence B., 216
Cleary, P. R., 300
Cobb, George P., 185
Cobb, Stephen S., 90
Comstock, Chester W., 127
Conant, Harry A., 300
Connor, Rowland, 338
Cooley, Thomas M., 260
Crapo, Henry H., 266
Crofoot, Michael E., 161
Curtenius, Frederick W., 289
Cutcheon, Byron M., 182
Cutcheon, Sullivan M., 87

Danaher, James E., 123
Danaher, Patrick M., 129
Davidson, James, 206
Davis, Chauncey, 326
Davis, George S., 262
Davis, Solomon, 226
Dayton, Charles S., 66
Dempsey, James, 212
Dewey, Franklin S., 129
Dickinson, Julian G., 82
Dorr, Temple E., 140
Douglass, Samuel T., 170
Dowland, Frederick J., 103
Duffield, Divie Bethune, 208
Dunn, Ransom, 283
Durand, George H., 51
Dwyer, Jeremiah, 248

Eastman, Loton H., 329
Eddy, Edwin, 65
Eddy, John F., 224
Edget, John A., 107
Edsell, Wilson C., 292
Edson, James L., 178
Edwards, David, 99
Edwards, John M., 215
Eldred, Nelson, 337
Elwood, B. F., [illegible]
Engelmann, Michael, 201
Estabrook, John S., 212

Fair, Campbell, 257
Fairfield, Edmund B., 62
Fairman, Ferdinand, 335
Farrand, Jacob S., 188

Page.

Fay, William L., 342
Felch, Alpheus, 220
Fenton, William M., 231
Ferguson, Thomas, 294
Ferry, Dexter M., 134
Filer, Delos L., 236
Filer, E. Golden, 288
Fisher, Spencer O., 55
Fiske, Lewis R., 52
Folsom, Alexander, 285
Foote, Dan P., 237
Ford, Corydon L., 114
Fox, E. Crofton, 102
Fraser, James, 299
Fuller, C. C., 327

Gage, Chauncey H., 125
Gage, De Witt C., 48
Gass, Marshall T., 293
Gaylord, Augustine S., 94
Gaylord, Harvey R., 73
Gibson, Samuel A., 123
Gilbert, Thomas D., 168
Gillett, Rufus W., 23[illegible]
Gold, George R., 252
Goulden, James, 180
Green, Sanford M., 241
Griffin, Levi T., 104
Gustin, Richard P., 222

Hackley, Charles H., 78
Hall, Edmund, 330
Hall, Jerry R., 169
Halsted, Richard H., 317
Hamilton, Carlton J., 306
Hardin, Daniel, 98
Harris, Edward W., 335
Hart, George A., 264
Hatch, Herschel H., 213
Hawley, Charles R., 235
Hay, William, 175
Hayes, Walter I., 121
Hills, Charles T., 58
Hinman, William G., 320
Hodge, Samuel F., 155
Holden, Lawson C., 89
Holt, Henry H., 197
Hopkins, George H., 272
Hopkins, Samuel F., 120
Hopkins, William S., 282
Houseman, Julius, 207
Howard, Henry, 66

Page.
Howard, John, 247
Hoyt, Herbert H., 219
Hoyt, Hiram J., 214
Hoyt, James M., 138
Hume, Thomas, 340
Hurd, Henry M., 154

Ingersoll, George, 340
Israel, Edward, 284

Jackson, Gurdon K., 205
Jacokes, Daniel C., 192
Jenkinson, William, 153
Jenks, Edward W., 242
Jerome, David H., 90
Joy, James F., 44

Keeler, Sanford, 52
Ketcham, James L., 157
Ketcham, Philip H., 189
Kimball, Charles F., 181
Kinne, Edward D., 159

Lane, M. Henry, 141
Lanman, Charles, 165
Lanman, Charles J., 153
Leonard, Azro B., 284
Linton, Aaron, 234
Linton, William S., 193
Long, Charles D., 88
Lord, George, 131
Lothrop, G. V. N., 43
Loveland, Ralph A., 110
Lyon, Thomas R., 228

McCormick, W. R., 139
McCoy, Daniel, 164
McCreery, W. B., 133
McDonell, Archibald, 61
McElroy, Crocket, 310
McFarlan, Alexander, 298
McMillan, James, 56

Maiden, William P., 258
Maltz, George L., 64
Mann, Alexander V., 233
Mason, Lyman G., 100
Matthews, Salmon S., 309
May, Charles S., 287
May, Dwight, 191
Maybury, William C., 85
Mead, Richard T., 332
Merrill, Harry P., 227
Merrill, Thomas, 46
Miller, Albert, 267
Mills, Alfred J., 107
Mills, Merrill B., 318
Mills, Merrill I., 184
Monroe, Charles J., 303
Montgomery, R. M., 255
Moon, J. W., 172
Moore, John, 76
Moore, Joseph B., 290
Moore, William A., 152
Morse, Allen B., 48

Page.
Morse, H. R., 263
Mosher, Charles, 292
Munger, Algenon S., 211
Munroe, Thomas, 225

Nelson, Charles, D., 205
Newberry, John, S., 144
Newland, Henry A., 216
Nims, Frederick A., 116
North, Townsend, 286
Norton, John D., 180
Norton, John M., 177
Nottingham, D. M., 339
Nottingham, J. C., 86

O'Brien, T. J., 253
O'Flynn, C. J., 265
Olin, Rollin C., 322
Osband, William M., 173
Owen, John G., 163

Palmer, George C., 295
Palms, Francis, 232
Palms, Francis F., 286
Parke, Hervey C., 194
Partridge, B. F., 296
Patterson, John C., 289
Peck, Erastus, 251
Peters, Richard G., 54
Phelps, Fitch, 132
Pingree, Hazen S., 74
Plummer Charles H., 118
Potter, Edward K., 143
Powers, William H., 315

Ramsdell, Thomas J., 218
Richards, Benjamin, 328
Richardson, D. M., 280
Richardson, Ezra, 175
Richmond, Charles H., 306
Rogers, J. Sumner, 124
Russell, Alfred, 137
Russell, F. J., 223
Rust, David W., 196

Salling, Ernest N., 179
Sands, Louis, 270
Sawyer, Andrew J., 65
Sawyer, Joseph E., 187
Severens, Henry F., 275
Seymour, Henry W., 59
Shearer, James, 302
Sheldon, James W., 174
Sherwood, T. R., 271
Shoemaker, M., 146
Simpson, W. H., 301
Slocum, Elliott T., 312
Smith, Francis, 235
Smith, George T., 168
Smith, Martin S., 162
Smith, Peter, 308
Smith, P. C., 328
Spence, Adam K., 274
Steele, Thomas, 321
Stephens, David S., 279

Page.
Stewart, James, 314
Stockbridge, F. B., 50
Stoddard, John P., 341
Stout, Byron G., 67
Sutherland, J. G., 108
Swensberg, C. G., 344
Swift, John M., 254
Swift, Marcus, 276
Swineford, A. P., 321

Tarsney, Timothy E., 75
Temple, Ansel F., 334
Thomas, Cyrus B., 343
Thompson, Bradley M., 249
Thomson, John W., 63
Tupper, Horace, 128
Turnbull, James D., 210
Turner, James M., 60

Upton, John B., 337

Van Deusen, Edwin H., 307
Van Husan, Caleb, 301
Vaughan, Victor C., 273
Vaughan, W. E., 279

Walker, Charles I., 158
Walker, Levi, 243
Ward, Charles A., 224
Warner, Carlos E., 256
Warner, William H., 209
Warren, Byron E., 149
Warren, Samuel N., 135
Watson, Amasa B., 68
Weadock, George W., 198
Weadock, T. A. E., 336
Webster, Edward L., 111
Webster, Samuel H., 214
Webster, Thomas E., 331
Welch, John, 247
Wells, Charles W., 160
Wells, Hezekiah G., 313
Weston, I. M., 150
Westover, Luther, 190
Westover, William, 200
Whaley, Robert J., 198
Wheeler, Abram O., 278
Wheeler, Edward D., 148
Wheeler, Frank W., 70
Wheeler, H. H., 333
Whiting, Henry, 240
Whiting, Justin R., 244
Whitman, Charles R., 53
Whitney, Clark J., 304
Wickes, Henry D., 199
Wight, J. Ambrose, 283
Wilkinson, Arthur, 229
Wilkinson, A. H., 145
Wing, Charles G., 323
Wing, Talcott E., 341
Wisner, Moses, 318
Withington, W. H., 130
Wonderly, J. H., 252
Wood, N. S., 281
Woodruff, John S., 195

CYCLOPEDIA OF MICHIGAN.

HISTORICAL.

WE have strong grounds for affirming that the descendants of Noah came over from Asia at a very early period. They have not, it is true, left after them any written history; but the ruins which are scattered throughout the two Americas testify as eloquently as any written evidence could, to the grandeur of these vanished races, while their diversified character shows that many people of different civilizations have succeeded each other on this continent, or inhabited it at the same time.

It does not enter into the scope of this work to investigate the origin of these primitive Americans. The problem can be solved in many different manners with the aid of imagination, the information which has come down to us on the early migration of the human species being so scanty. It seems certain, however, that the territory comprised within the limits of the State of Michigan was never inhabited by these people. They have, at least, left no such traces as in other States of their permanent stay. But they have left unmistakable marks of their industry and patience in the Northern Peninsula; and it is to-day proved that, as early as the beginning of the Christian era, if not prior, the native copper of that region was being used in the manufacture of the utensils and ornaments of the Mound-builders, who were then in possession of the entire Mississippi Valley.

These ancient miners worked on no small scale. In the entire copper district of Northern Michigan, from Keweenaw Point to the Porcupine Mountains, were to be found a few years ago—before they disappeared through the action of the present generation of miners—the traces of their work. In the above-described region no less than one hundred "diggings" have been discovered. Some of these excavations were traced to a depth of fifty or sixty feet. They had become filled up during the lapse of centuries, by the slow accumulation of earth and leaves, almost to the level of the surrounding ground, and over them were growing trees in no wise different from the giants of the neighboring forests. In clearing out these pits, there were found an almost incredible amount of stone hammers of different sizes, wooden bowls, wooden shovels, props and levers, the wood being, in many instances, in a good state of preservation. Masses of copper of enormous size, detached from the main veins, were also found—one of these being still on the props upon which the miners had raised it.

From the exploration of these pits, which have been made since the first discovery of the excavations, in 1848, we may form an idea of the mode of operation of these rude workmen. The removal of the rock from around the copper was their first care. To do this, they heated it to a high degree, and then caused it to crumble by throwing water on it. When the vein was sufficiently exposed, they proceeded to select the thinnest and narrowest part; and then, by constant and patient hammering, severed the smallest portions. After placing the severed mass in a convenient position, they set to work to break it into transportable pieces by the same laborious process. Finally the ore was conveyed to the terraced villages scattered from Wisconsin to the Gulf of Mexico, there to be converted into their various tools, utensils, and ornaments. Perhaps the miners, who left at the approach of the hyperborean winter, to return with the milder seasons, themselves did the transporting.

The Mound-builders were a peaceful people, addicted to the pursuits of agriculture and commerce. They probably wished nothing more than to enjoy in peace the fruits of their industry, when, about the twelfth century, hordes of barbarous warriors—kindred, perhaps, of the Tartar conquerors of Asia, and fresh from that continent—fell on them from the north, and forced them to seek refuge in more southern countries. The invaders, it seems, were the ancestors of the Indians who inhabited the country at the time of the arrival of the Europeans.

Michigan does not seem to have been inhabited by any large number of Indians until they were attracted thither by the French. Those that did inhabit this region were of the Algonquin family. They had absolutely no knowledge of the mining which had been carried on at a prior epoch, and were loath to reveal the places where copper was to be found, regarding it as specially reserved to their manitous, or gods.

Early in the month of June, 1603, a small vessel—the size of the fishing-crafts of the present day—entered the broad mouth of the St. Lawrence, and it held its course up the majestic river, until, above the island of Montreal, the rapids imposed an impassable barrier to its further progress. The commander was Samuel de Champlain, and his object was to choose a site for a French post. He tells us in the narrative of his voyage, that, having questioned the Indians as to the country lying to the westward, they told him, among other things, that at the western extremity of Lake Erie, there was a river which flowed into it from a sea of unknown extent, whose waters were salty. Such were the notions which the natives of Montreal Island had of Detroit River and Lake Huron. Judging from what they had told him, he concluded that the sea in question must be the Pacific; but he cautiously adds: "One must not put much faith in it." Champlain lived to see and navigate the lake, of which he was the first European to hear; but he never set his foot within the limits of the present State of Michigan. It was left for one of his young companions, on his subsequent expeditions—Jean Nicolet—to be the first to touch the shores of the Wolverine State. The explorer passed through Mackinac Strait in 1634, on his way to Green Bay, where he met a large number of Indians, assembled to smoke the calumet of peace with him.

Seven years later, in 1641, the Jesuit missionary fathers, Jogues and Raymbault, visited Sault Ste. Marie, where they preached to nearly two thousand Ojibwas. Before departing, they erected a cross on the south side of the river. But it was not until 1656 that the French turned their attention towards the West with any degree of ardor. Two years before, a couple of adventurous traders had followed a party of Indians to the Lake Superior region. After wintering there twice, they set out to return to Canada, accompanied by nearly three hundred Indians and a convoy of fifty canoes, loaded with furs. Their arrival at Quebec caused a great deal of joy. The merchant saw with pleasure that the beaver, which had well-nigh disappeared from Canada, was still to be found in abundance in this western country, while the missionary learned, with no less pleasure, the immense number of the tribes where he might find a field for his apostolic zeal. These two classes resolved to take an immediate footing in the West, and arrangements were made to establish a French post there. Thirty Frenchmen, and the Jesuit fathers Druillettes and Garreau started from Quebec with the returning convoy. Great were the hopes which commerce and religion founded on the result of their mission. But, alas for these new-born hopes! in a few days the news arrived at Quebec that the traders, discouraged by the brutality of the Indians, had given up the enterprise at Trois Rivières; and soon after came the still more sorrowful intelligence that the flotilla had been attacked by the Iroquois, and that Father Garreau had been killed by them, and Druillettes left behind by the fleeing Algonquins.

In spite of this, the West was not forgotten. In 1660 another flotilla of Algonquins came down to Quebec, the result of the enterprise of two French traders who had wintered on the shores of Lake

Superior. Again the Jesuits resolved to send one of theirs to teach the Word of God to the benighted savages of the West. The man selected for the enterprise—Father Réné Menard—was a survivor of the old Huron Missions, long years before the comrade and fellow-laborer of Jogues, Bressani, Brebœuf, Garnier, Garreau, and others, who had already won a martyr's crown amid their apostolic toil. His head was whitened with years, his face scarred with wounds received in the streets of Cayuga, for he had been one of the first to bear the faith into Central New York. Thoroughly inured to Indian life, with many a dialect of Huron and Algonquin at his command, Réné Menard sought to die as his earlier friends and comrades had long since done. He went destitute and alone, broken with age and toil, with a life which he saw could last but a few months; yet he had not thought of recoiling. It was the work of Providence, and, in utter want of all the necessaries of life, he exclaims: "He who feeds the young ravens, and clothes the lily of the field, will take care of his servants; and should we at last die of misery, how great our happiness would be!"

His zeal was to be put to the test. Hardly had he and his companions lost sight of Quebec than they were compelled to paddle, and to bear all the weight of savage brutality. When at last he was nearing the end of his journey, the poor father was abandoned by the party, and during six days roamed on the shores of Lake Superior with no other sustenance than what he found in the forest. Finally he arrived at the camping ground of the tribe towards the middle of October. This was on the southern shore, probably at Keweenaw Bay. He gave to it the name of Saint Theresa. He at once began his work of evangelization. He won over a few, for the most part victims of misfortune; but the majority, proud and brutal, refused to listen to him. The chief, to whose wigwam he had resorted, abused him, and finally compelled him to seek shelter against snow and frost under a cabin erected by himself with the boughs of the surrounding trees, and to live on the scanty supplies furnished by Indian charity.

Nothing daunted, Menard was thinking of pushing even farther to the Dakotahs, of which he had heard, when a party of fugitive Hurons, settled on Black River, sent for him. He readily accepted their invitation, and set out for their village, accompanied by a Frenchman. After a painful journey of several weeks, he was within one day of the end of his journey, when at a portage he was separated from his companion, whose efforts to find him afterwards proved fruitless. This occurred on the 10th of August, 1661, on the shore of the Black River, a tributary of the Wisconsin. It is probable that Menard was murdered by some Indian anxious for plunder. Such was the end of the first minister of God who settled in Michigan. Seven of the French companions of Menard returned to Quebec in 1663. With them went the usual flotilla of canoes, loaded with the skins of Michigan beaver.

The next missionary to follow on the tracks of Menard was Claude Allouez, who reached the shores of Lake Superior in 1665, and who for the next thirty years devoted himself with unflinching ardor to the moral and mental elevation of the Indians of the West. On the first of September, 1665, he was at Sault Ste. Marie, and spent that month coasting the northern shore of the Upper Peninsula. He finally settled at Chegoimegon Bay, where he became acquainted with many of the Western tribes, and began to obtain from them the information which afterward led to the discovery of the Mississippi. He occasionally visited Sault Ste. Marie and other localities. In 1667 he went down to Quebec to lay before his superior the result of his work. This was approved, and he was given an assistant, whose stay on the mission was, however, only temporary. But assistance was now coming. In 1668, Father James Marquette, the discoverer of the Mississippi, and Brother Le Boësme reached the West, and the next year Father Claude Dablon was sent to assume the superiorship of the Upper Missions. Dablon established his head-quarters at Sault Ste. Marie among the Chippeways, where he had a small fort erected, inclosing a chapel and a residence for the priests. Marquette was at Sault Ste. Marie in 1669.

At this time it seemed as if the Jesuits were soon to have rivals in their good work among the Western tribes. The Order of St. Sulpice, which was solidly established on Montreal Island, sent out, in 1669, the Abbés Dollier de Casson and Gallinée on a tour of exploration. Starting from Montreal, they took the route of the Lakes, and at the head of Lake Ontario met Louis Joliet, who had been sent by Talon, the intendant of New France, to investigate the copper-mines of Lake Superior. Joliet showed them a map of the country he had visited, telling them at the same time of the Pottawatamis, who were sadly in want of missionaries. Their apostolic zeal was aroused, and they pushed their way with renewed vigor over land and river to Lake Erie. When they reached it, the season was nevertheless too far advanced, and they wintered on its shores at the mouth of Grand River. Resuming their journey in the spring of 1670, they soon entered Detroit River, whose beautiful shores they greatly admired. Landing on Belle Isle, opposite the eastern end of the present metropolis of Michigan, they took possession of the country "in the name of the Most Christian King of France," and then continued up St. Clair Lake and River to Lake Huron, and on to Sault Ste. Marie. After a stay of three days at this post, they started to return to Montreal by way of the Ottawa River. After this the Sulpiceans seem to have completely forgotten the West.

But the Jesuits persevered. The Ottawas and Hurons, established at Chegoimegon, having provoked the Sioux, had to fly to escape ruin. The latter remembered their old rendezvous, Michilimackinac, and went thither. Father Marquette followed them, and, during the winter of 1670–71, laid the foundation of the mission of St. Ignace. This mission was soon increased by the arrival of the Ottawas, who required that another missionary be appointed to administer to their wants. Father Nouvel took charge of them, and when Marquette started on his expedition to the Mississippi, Father Pierson succeeded him in the Huron Mission.

For many years henceforth Michilimackinac remains the center around which clusters the history of Michigan—nay, of the West. This history, too, assumes a new character. Heretofore religious enterprises have occupied the foreground of the tableau; but now the efforts to develop the resources and the commerce of the territory take a more prominent place. From now on we see traders, intendant, governor, minister, and king striving together to turn the natural advantages of the country to the profit and glory of France.

In 1665 there arrived at Quebec a man who was to do much to make known the great West, and to extend the power of France in America. This was the new intendant, Talon. A firm believer in the importance and future of the country he had to rule, his first care was to throw more light on the wealth and natural resources of the colony. Under his protection Joliet, Dollier de Casson, and La Salle had made their preliminary voyages to the West.

He now directed Simon François Daumont, sieur de Saint-Lusson, to proceed to the Lake Superior Region to explore the copper-mines, after which he was to give his attention to the discovery of some passage to the South Sea.

Having spent the winter of 1670 on the shores of Lake Huron, Saint-Lusson repaired in May, 1671, to Sault Ste. Marie, where a large number of Indians had, by his care, gathered from every side. The representatives of fourteen different tribes were there assembled to witness, with awe and admiration, the ceremony of the taking of possession of the West in the name of the king of France. On the 14th of June, a great council having been called, a large cross was erected, while a score of French *voyageurs* sang the *Vexilla* and the *Exaudiat*, under the direction of the Jesuits. The moment after, Saint-Lusson proclaimed Louis XIV king of all the surrounding countries, giving notice to the assembled Indians that henceforth they were "dependent upon His Majesty, subject to submit to his laws and to follow his customs, promising them, on his part, all the protection and succor against the incursions and invasions of their enemies,—all under penalty of incurring his wrath and the efforts of his arms." Then Allouez, upon whom devolved the task of making known to the Indians their new master, made what was, to the listening savages, a most eloquent eulogy of the "Most Christian King." Says the author of the *Relation* of 1672: "He knew so well how to come down to their level, that he gave them an idea of the greatness of our incomparable monarch, such that they admit they have not words to express what they think of it."

Rejoicing at the idea that henceforth they were to live under the protection of this powerful potentate, the Indians heartily joined with the French in singing the *Te Deum laudamus*, and the crowd dispersed.

Talon, too, rejoiced. In a few hours thousands of miles of territory, the importance of which he clearly foresaw, had been added to the kingdom of France. On the morrow of the return of Saint-Lusson, he wrote to the king: "I am not a courtier, and I do not say, for the simple pleasure of pleasing the king and without a just cause, that this part of the French monarchy will become something great. What I discover from near makes me foresee it, and those parties of foreign nations who line the sea-coast, so well established, already tremble with fear at the sight of what His Majesty has done in the interior since seven years."

With the traditional narrow-mindedness of the rulers of France, the king replied that he approved of the steps already taken, but that "it would be better to be confined to a space of land which the colony itself could guard, than to embrace too large a quantity, of which it might one day become necessary to relinquish a part, with some diminution of the reputation of His Majesty and this crown." He finally recommended that the main attention should be given to the discovery of mines.

Talon knew better than the king the actual value of the mines. The superstitions of the Indians made their discovery difficult, while the labor of extracting and transporting the ore at that early day, rendered it impossible to draw any benefit from this source. For a long time yet, the only attractions which the territory, which is now the State of Michigan, held out, were, to the missionary, its native tribes groping in the darkness of heathendom; and to the trader, the beaver which resorted to its forests.

At Mackinaw the Jesuits, Pierson and Nouvel, were still striving to convert the Indians over to the faith. They had erected new chapels and gathered a number of Huron and Algonquins around them. In 1675, Father Nouvel, leaving his post to Father Bailloquet, who had come from Quebec, went in search of distant tribes. He passed the winter somewhere at the head of the Chippewa River. He was the first white man to winter in the Southern Peninsula of Michigan. In the spring he returned to the Sault with a new worker, Father Bonneault, making their journey a continuous mission. In the spring of 1680, La Salle also crossed the Southern Peninsula of Michigan from a point near the mouth of the St. Joseph to the Detroit River, on his way back to Canada.

These are explorers who have left a written record of their voyages. But besides them there were hundreds of young, adventurous men, who, defying the edicts and ordinances of the king and the fury of the savages, rushed to the woods to engage in the fur-trade. These were the first inhabitants of Michigan, against the wish of the French Government, who forbade all settlements above Montreal, in its desire to bring the trade to the home of the colonists. "The bush-rangers, or *coureurs-de-bois,*" says Parkman, "were to the king an object of horror. They defeated his plans for the increase of the population, and shocked his native instinct of discipline and order. Edict after edict was directed against them, and more than once the colony presented the extraordinary spectacle of the greater part of the young men turned into forest outlaws. But severity was dangerous. The offenders might be driven over to the English, or converted into a lawless banditti, renegades of civilization and the faith. Therefore clemency alternated with rigor, and declarations of amnesty with edicts of proscription. Neither threats nor blandishments were of much avail." In fact, what could a government do to restrain a few hundred men dispersed over a boundless wilderness? Occasionally parties of them gathered at Michilimackinac to trade or spend the winter. At the burial of Marquette in 1677, some of them were present; and Hennepin enrolled forty-two traders, who were wintering there in 1680–81, into a religious confraternity. Finding it impossible to restrain the exodus of these adventurers, the king sought to restrain them by establishing a representative of his authority in their midst. About 1681, De Villeraye was appointed commandant at Michilimackinac.

Among the leaders of the *coureurs-de-bois,* the name of Grezsolon Du Luth stands foremost. At an early age he had made two voyages to New France. Then, in 1674, he served the king in Franche Comté and at the battle of Senef, after which he returned to Quebec, and resumed his project of penetrating to the land of the Sioux. In this he succeeded, and he was soon recognized as the leader of his freedom-loving, independent companions. La Salle says that he was the first to cause the traders to lift the mask, and to defy openly the authority of the king. This is the assertion of an enemy. Du Luth denies that he ever traded for his benefit. However that may be, it is certain that he did much to foil the rival English traders, and to keep the Northwestern tribes in the French interest.

Du Luth usually wintered in the neighborhood of Michilimackinac. There he learned, in the spring of 1681, that serious charges had been made against him. He immediately set out for Quebec to plead his cause. The intendant refused to listen to him, and he might have been brought to grief in spite of the protection of his friend the governor, had not a royal amnesty, pardoning all the *coureurs-de-bois,* been received at that moment. Du Luth took advantage of it to return to the woods. There he was the roving chief of a half-savage crew, trading, exploring and fighting, and attracting everybody by his persistent hardihood, when Frontenac was recalled, and La Barre sent to succeed him as governor of New France. Du Luth immediately made arrangements to work in harmony with the faction of the new governor. France had need of men of his stamp in the West. Her unrelenting enemies, the Iroquois, had spread the report that they meant to seize the Kaskaskia Indians at Michilimackinac, and occupy that post, thus depriving the French of half their trade. While the frightened Indians sent deputations to beg the protection of Onontio, the latter hastily dispatched an officer, with men and munitions, to strengthen the defenses of the post of Michilimackinac, where he already had large quantities of goods.

The following year, 1683, a temporary peace having been patched up with the Iroquois, the traders of Quebec resolved to make the best of it, and sent up large quantities of goods. They soon had reason to tremble for the safety of these, for the Indians immediately after gave signs of general discontent, killing several *voyageurs*, and pillaging their canoes.

Du Luth resolved to put an end to these depredations, by inspiring them with some terror of the French. Having laid his hands on the murderers of two Frenchmen who had been killed some time before, he brought them from the Sault Ste. Marie to Michilimackinac. Here he tried them, and, finding them guilty, sentenced them to be shot. This sentence was executed in the presence of over four hundred of the sympathizers and relatives of the victims, who looked on awe-stricken and paralyzed by the hardihood of the small party of Frenchmen. This occurred in November, 1683.

Some time after, Du Luth and La Durantaye, who was now commandant at Michilimackinac, received orders to muster the Western tribes to join in a grand expedition against the Senecas. They met few ready listeners. The Hurons alone had promised their aid, when Nicholas Perrot, a man who had dealt with the Indians for over a quarter of a century, arrived at Michilimackinac on a trading errand. Through his influence some five hundred warriors of all tribes were persuaded to rendezvous at Niagara, together with about a hundred French traders. The disgust of this savage crew, who had only been gathered together by dint of promises and taunts, may well be imagined, when they discovered that the French from Canada had retreated without striking a blow at the hated Iroquois. They returned to their country, filled with wrath and scorn against the governor and all the French. There was danger that these tribes would repudiate the French alliance, welcome the English traders, make peace with the Iroquois, and carry their beaver-skins to Albany instead of Montreal.

The English of New York saw their opportunity, and began to press the claims of England to the territory which now constitutes the State of Michigan. Dongan, the governor of that colony, suggested to the Iroquois that they might draw great benefits from an alliance with the Ottawas against the French, and in the meanwhile he sent English traders to Michilimackinac to invite the latter to trade with the English. When the French governor remonstrated, he replied: "I believe it as lawful for the English as French Nation to trade there, we being nearer, by many leagues, than you are. . . . I am altogether as ignorant of any enterprise made by the Indians and this government as I am by what you mean by Mihillmiquan!" And again, some time later: "As for those further nations, I suppose that to trade with them is free and common to us all, until the meres and bounds be adjusted, though truly the situation of those parts bespeaks the king of England to have a greater right to them than the French king." The English had heretofore not dared to make such audacious claims, and the fact that they now did, showed to what a pass the French had come. Happily for the latter, the imbecile La Barre had been recalled, and his successor, Denonville, was taking energetic steps to ruin the rising influence of the English with the Indians. He not only directed Du Luth to shoot as many as possible of the French deserters who had been serving as guides to the English, but, moreover, ordered him, in June, 1686, to proceed to the Strait of Lake Erie to establish a fort, which was intended to guard the entrance of the Lakes. This order was speedily carried out, Fort St. Joseph being erected near where Fort Gratiot now stands, at the outlet of Lake Huron. This was garrisoned by *coureurs-de-bois*. Fortifications were also erected at Lake Erie, the French being determined to prevent the English from gaining access again to Lake Huron.

In the fall of 1686 the commandants of Western posts had been instructed to induce as many Indians as possible to join in another expedition against the Iroquois the following summer. During the entire winter, Perrot, on Lake Michigan, and La Durantaye, at Michilimackinac, put forth their most strenuous efforts to persuade the fickle-minded warriors. As a result, a motley band of several hundred warriors were assembled at Michilimackinac. Suddenly the news spread that English traders were approaching.

In fact, encouraged by the kindly reception of the preceding year, Dongan and the merchants of Albany had decided to send a more important expedition. It consisted of two parties, the first under the orders of one Rooseboom, and the other commanded by Colonel McGregory. It was the first that was now approaching. The moment was critical. The Indians might, at any instant, revolt and fall upon the French. La Durantaye saw that his safety depended on prompt action, and immediately set out to meet the English, with something over a hundred Frenchmen. The Indians closely followed, but arrived only in time to share the spoils of the English, who had surrendered without attempting to resist.

This exploit rallied the Indians to the support of La Durantaye, who lost no time in leading them to Detroit, where he was to join Du Luth. Leaving behind them Fort Joseph, the allied forces paddled down through Lake St. Clair and Detroit River, and encamped at the entrance of Lake Erie, on the north shore. Here La Durantaye took formal possession of the country, and erected some houses for the convenience of the French and Indians. In a few days the forces of La Durantaye were increased by the arrival of Tonty, who came across the country from Illinois, with more French and Indians. These all paddled off for Niagara. On the way they met Colonel McGregory, who was coming up with the other party of the English. He was quickly overpowered, and, together with his companions, led a prisoner to Niagara. For many years afterward, England made no further attempts to penetrate the Northern Lakes.

The *coureurs-de bois* and Indians of the West, having done good service during the campaign against the Iroquois, started to return. With them came the Baron de La Hontan, a man noted for his imaginary discovery of the Long River, who was commissioned as commandant of Fort St. Joseph. The party reached that post on the 14th of September, 1687. Du Luth's men had sown Indian corn around the fort, which afforded a plentiful crop. The garrison surrendered the fort to La Hontan's detachment, and went off on their errand of trade. Although the soldiers took occasion to engage in hunting and trading, the provisions ran short before the end of the winter. As soon as the ice allowed, La Hontan set out for Michilimackinac, where he expected to get corn. As he approached, on the 18th of April, he first perceived the fort of the Jesuits, around which were clustered the habitations of the Hurons and of the few French traders; the Ottawas' village on a hill at some distance. Such was the metropolis of Michigan—nay, of the West. M. Juchereau, the temporary commandant, had fled these hyperborean regions at the approach of winter, which he had spent on the site of Chicago. No corn was to be obtained at Michilimackinac, and La Hontan resolved to proceed to Sault Ste. Marie, where the Jesuits still had a mission. Here he succeeded in obtaining a little provision, and started to return, accompanied by a war-party of Saulteurs and Ottawas, who were going to hunt for Iroquois scalps. At Fort St. Joseph, La Hontan decided to go with them. Several weeks after, the party entered Fort St. Joseph, having recaptured some Miami prisoners. The fort was just being visited by some Indians of the same tribe, and to whom the delivered prisoners were friends or relatives. "The joyful meeting," says La Hontan, "filled the air with acclamations, and panegyrics rung all about to an extravagant degree." This scene of joy was one of the last to take place in Fort St. Joseph. Hearing that Niagara had been abandoned, and the scarcity of food growing greater every day, it was decided to abandon the post. On the 27th of November fire was set to it, and the garrison paddled toward Michilimackinac. Here La Hontan found orders from Denonville, directing him to return to Canada.

Again the French were to be disturbed by the fickleness of their Indian allies. Before the end of 1689, nine tribes, settled around Michilimackinac, had concluded a treaty with the Senecas and the English. If this treaty subsisted, it would ruin Canada. As soon as Frontenac heard of it, he resolved to do all in his power to have it broken, or at least to maintain the Western posts. To this end, nearly a hundred and fifty Canadians were placed under the orders of Louvigny, who went to relieve La Durantaye of the command of Michilimackinac. With him also went Perrot, the veteran *voyageur*, who had many times already won back the Indians to the alliance of the French. The party started from Montreal the 22d day of May, 1690. On their way the French had the good luck to kill a number of Iroquois, and capture one of them. These frequently-won laurels could not but influence the minds of the glory-loving Indians. At the sight of the imposing display of scalps taken by the French, they ran down to the beach, leaping, yelping, and firing in unison with those whom they would have murdered the moment before. The fate of the prisoner taken by the French, now had to be decided. Finally the

Hurons were induced to put him to death, and thus to break their treaty with the Iroquois. A council of all the tribes was next called, and, thanks to the ability of Perrot, they were dissuaded from sending an embassy to ratify the treaty, as it had been their design.

For a moment the French were safe; but woe to them if any reverse came to tarnish the glory of their arms! Happily for them, the contrary happened, and the reports of their successful raids in New England, which soon reached Michilimackinac, confirmed the Indians in their loyalty.

On the 18th of August, Montreal was startled by a report that the Lake St. Louis was covered with canoes; but the consternation which the news at first provoked, was changed to joy as it was ascertained that it was the Upper Nations who had come to trade. On the 22d a grand council was held. The Ottawas, who spoke first, asked for nothing else than cheap goods; but the Hurons protested their unfaltering fidelity to the French, and urged that war should be carried on with vigor against both the Iroquois and the English. Frontenac promised that they would have war, and as a proof of his sincerity led them in a war-dance. The Indians were next invited to a solemn war-feast, and then sent away well pleased.

During the entire following winter the Iroquois were greatly incommoded by the inroads of the Indians of Michilimackinac, to the great satisfaction of the French. In order to better direct the efforts of his allies, Frontenac, in 1691, ordered Courtemanche to repair, as commandant, to the post of the Miamis, on Lake Michigan, at the mouth of the St. Joseph. Prior to that date, it seems, the Jesuits had a mission there; for as early as 1686 they had obtained the concession of a piece of land of "twenty acres front along the River St. Joseph, heretofore called Miamis." This concession was confirmed in 1689.

The years that followed, till 1693, present nothing remarkable. The road to Montreal was blockaded, and the furs accumulated at Michilimackinac. But in the latter year the *coureurs-de-bois* were mustered by order of Frontenac, and under their escort upwards of two hundred canoes came down the Ottawa with the coveted beaver-skins.

In the following year there came to Michilimackinac a man who, for his faults as for his qualities, deserves to be ranked as the most remarkable that France ever sent to Michigan. He was Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac. Louvigny having given up his command, he had been appointed to succeed him as commandant of the Western posts. His commission is dated September 16, 1694. Cadillac soon found occasion to vent his bad humor. The Jesuits, who were a power in these regions, looked upon him, not without reason, as an enemy, and treated him as such. On the other hand, the dissatisfaction of the Indians gave him much trouble. The Iroquois continually exchanged communications with the tribes under his care, and even sent delegates to Michilimackinac. One of them fell into the hands of the French, who resolved to make an example of him. He was bound to a stake, and furiously tortured by both white and red men. It was clear that the more Iroquois the French Indians could be induced to torture, the harder it would be for them to make peace. So such scenes were frequently renewed. But it was all to no purpose. The Hurons and Ottawas had got to believe that the French neither could nor would fight the common enemy, and that consequently they had no safety but in peace with the Iroquois.

To the French, only one course was open. They must strike the Five Nations a quick and crushing blow. This Frontenac attempted to do in the summer of 1696. He but half succeeded.

We next hear that everything is in a state of confusion among the Upper Nations. The Sioux have attacked the Miamis, who have also been assailed by the Saulteurs. The Ottawas show some inclination to side with the latter. Others are intriguing to introduce the English. Not one single tribe is at peace.

Meanwhile the Jesuits and the party of the Intendant Champigny had obtained the royal ear, and represented that the Western posts were centers of debauchery and lawlessness, and that the licenses for trading expeditions in the interior were used largely for the benefit of a few friends of the governor. These arguments found ready support in the native instincts of order and subordination which the king fondly cherished. Therefore he commanded that no more *congés* should be issued, and that the Western posts should be destroyed. The Jesuits alone might reside in the woods, subject to the restrictions designed effectually to prevent them from carrying on illicit trade.

The decree of the king called forth strong protests from Frontenac and his friends, and even from some of the Indians friendly to the French. They represented that the result of such a measure would be to leave the commerce of the West, and the country itself, open to the English. There existed also the danger that the *coureurs-de-bois* might go over to the English, as, in fact, a part of them did shortly after. The mistake of the king was so evident that the decree practically remained a dead-letter. In the fall troops were sent to Michilimackinac, where Tonty, the younger, had already succeeded Cadillac as commandant, and Vincennes went to take command of the post at the Miamis. As to Cadillac, he had come down to Quebec in August, full of wrath against those who had endeavored to deprive him of the favor of the court. His ever-fertile mind had already begun to conceive a plan by which the interests of the king and his own might be equally fostered. That was the establishment of a post at Detroit.

The French had, at different times, had posts on the streams uniting Lake Huron and Lake Erie. We have seen that Du Luth had erected Fort St. Joseph, and that La Durantaye had established lodgings at the mouth of the Detroit River, in 1687. In 1700, we find M. de Longueuil, commandant for the king at Detroit, holding a council there with the Indians of his post. Of the location of this last fort we have no indications.

Lamothe Cadillac aimed to establish something more than these temporary posts. It is in justice, also, to the man to say that there was nothing small about his ambitions. He was ever ready to give kindly advice to the rulers of the earth as to how they should do to fulfill their duty, and in each of his plans there was always a place reserved for Cadillac.

He now hastened to France, and proposed to the king to replace all the Western posts, which had just been abolished, by a permanent and more extensive establishment, on the shores of the Detroit River. He confidently asserted that if His Majesty would intrust him with the management of this affair, he would soon revolutionize matters in the West, and put a stop to all the evils of which New France complained.

The king lent him a credulous ear, and referred him, with a letter of recommendation, to the governor-general of Canada. The latter discussed the plan, modified it some, and finally adopted it. In October, 1700, he wrote to France: "I shall send the Sieur de la Mothe and the Sieur Tonty, in the spring, to construct a fort at the strait." At the same time the English were also discussing the possibility of establishing a fort at Detroit; but, as usual, they allowed themselves to be forestalled by the French.

Cadillac prepared his expedition at Montreal. In June, 1701, he left that place, having under his orders fifty regular soldiers, and fifty Canadians, with M. de Tonty as captain, and MM. Dugué and Chacornacle as lieutenants. Father Vaillant, a Jesuit destined for the Indians, and Father del Halle, a Recollect Friar, who was to be chaplain of the fort, accompanied the expedition. The party arrived on the site of Detroit the 24th of July, and the very next day the work of erecting lodgings and fortifications began. A storehouse, a chapel, and a score of dwelling-houses were soon completed, and inclosed in a palisade of "good oak pickets, fifteen feet long, sunk three feet in the ground." Detroit was born! The name of Ponchartrain was given the stockade, in honor of the minister of that name.

The ground inclosed in the palisade forms to-day the eastern portion of the block surrounded by Woodbridge Street, Griswold Street, Jefferson Avenue, and Shelby Street.

The first years of Detroit's existence were marked by the same contentions and petty intrigues that arrested the growth of almost every French settlement. From the first the merchants of Montreal had been opposed to the establishment of Detroit, proclaiming it injurious to the interests of New France, meaning thereby, in a great measure, their own interests; for, naturally, it would rob them of most of the trade of the Western tribes. To quiet them, they were told that they might form a company and have the monopoly of the traffic. They promptly accepted the offer, and, shortly after, the newly formed "Company of the Colony of Canada" was put in possession of Fort Ponchartrain, under the following principal conditions: The Company was to have the exclusive control of the fur-trade at Detroit, to finish the fort and buildings belonging thereto, and keep them in good repair, and to support the commandant and one other officer. The necessary garrison was to be maintained at the king's expense.

Cadillac received the first notice of these arrangements on the 18th of July, 1702. Three days after, he was on his way to Quebec. The news had been a heavy blow to him, for he had hoped that the trade would be left to him; nevertheless, after much discussion, he had to accept the established order of things, and became, as it were, an employee of the Company, intrusted with the guard of its interests at Detroit. He returned in November, accompanied by MM. Arnaud and Nolan, commissioners of the Company.

Cadillac now took up his favorite project of gathering all the Indians at Detroit, and Frenchifying them. The main rendezvous of the tribes was at Michilimackinac, where the Jesuits were now alone with them, all the other French having withdrawn. The good fathers were not friends of Cadillac. One of their company, Father Vaillant, who had been appointed to stay at Detroit, had quarreled with him and left his post shortly after his arrival. Then they had good reasons to fear that contact with the whites, whose conduct was not always exemplary, would prove fatal to the piety and religious zeal of their converts. Therefore, they opposed the removal of their flock to Detroit, advising them, rather, to join the Miamis on the St. Joseph.

The struggle between them and Cadillac was long and bitter. Finally, Hurons, Ottawas, and Miamis, all removed, preferring trading to religious facilities; and the Jesuits, in despair, burned their chapel in the year 1706, and abandoned Michilimackinac.

Cadillac exulted in his triumph; but those were not his only troubles. The English had found means to communicate the reduced prices of their goods to the Indians, and to invite them to Albany. A few had been there, and had been so well treated, that on their return they spread the general dissatisfaction among their brethren at the manner of dealing of the French.

But the French were busy quarreling among themselves. Cadillac had charged, in 1703, Tonty and the commissioners of the Company with embezzlement to the detriment of the Company. The accused retorted by making similar charges against their accusers. When Cadillac went down to Quebec in 1704, he was put under arrest, and it was not till June, 1706, that his conduct was completely vindicated. While the French were engaged in these inglorious quarrels, the Indians had given repeated marks of dissatisfaction. In the fall of 1703 they had attempted to burn the fort, causing serious damages to it. These were repaired; but the Indians continued to grow more and more distrustful of the French, whom they soon suspected of desiring to destroy them through the agency of some favorite tribes—especially the Miamis.

De Bourgmont, who had been sent in the fall of 1705 to replace Cadillac temporarily, was not the man to humor them. Shortly after his arrival, he went so far as to beat an Ottawa Indian to death for very slight reasons. The natural result ensued. The enraged Ottawas resolved to wage war on the Miamis and French alike. In the ensuing conflict, Father del Halle, a French soldier, and several Miamis were killed, while the Ottawas suffered heavy losses. The latter then left Detroit.

When Cadillac arrived in August, he found none but the enraged Miamis, and the Hurons, who had sided with them, eager for vengeance. He succeeded in persuading them to remain quiet until the following spring, and finally succeeded in arranging a peace satisfactory to all except the Miamis. These, thinking that the French had displayed too much indulgence and kindness for the Ottawas, resolved to be revenged on them, and killed three Frenchmen. After trying to have them make amends, without success, Cadillac marched against them with all the forces he could gather, and compelled them to come to terms. In this affray seven Frenchmen were wounded.

Extraordinary powers had been vested in Cadillac upon his reinstatement in 1706. He was given sole control of the settlement, with all the privileges of the "Company of Canada," which he succeeded at Detroit. He was free to attract as many Indians as he could to that post, but he was not to encroach on the rights of the Company outside of it. He was also empowered to grant land to settlers upon his own conditions. In fact, if not in name, he was *Seigneur* of Detroit, and something more. In virtue of this power, Cadillac granted several farms, and the work of farming and agricultural settlement, already well begun, was pursued with vigor. In 1708 there were three hundred and fifty-three acres of improved lands, ten heads of cattle, and one horse in the settlement. The population must have exceeded two hundred white inhabitants. The following year the garrison was withdrawn; but most of the soldiers obtained their discharge and settled at the post. In, fact Detroit was progressing rapidly, if we consider the time and the place. But the profits to Cadillac were small, and the expenses heavy. He soon got disgusted, and in 1710 he threw up the enterprise to accept the position of governor of Louisiana.

While Detroit had thus been thriving under the care of Cadillac, her rival, Michilimackinac, abandoned by the king and by the Jesuits, was being resorted to only by isolated bands of Indians, and a few *coureurs-de-bois*—outlaws who had refused to re-enter the colony at the call of the royal authorities.

In 1708 the king sent a delegate in the person of the Sieur d'Aigremont to inquire into these Western affairs. The delegate, struck by the advantages of Michilimackinac, had recommended its re-establishment. Accordingly, after much correspondence between Versailles and Quebec, the northern post was restored to its former rank of metropolis and capital of France's Western Empire, and in the fall of 1712 the Sieur de Ligny was sent thither with the title of commandant. The Jesuit Morest had already preceded him.

Vincennes was sent to the Miamis on the St. Joseph, and Sieur Laforest had already been appointed to take command at Detroit. The latter place was to be retained, but only as an outpost and base of supply to Michilimackinac. Those were hard times for Detroit. In the spring of 1711 it had been attacked by a large party of Fox Indians in the interest of the English. For many days the doom of Fort Ponchartrain seemed sealed. But at the critical moment the Indian allies of the French arrived. The Foxes, compelled to flee, were pursued and killed nearly to a man. The French rejoiced, and a high mass was sung as a token of thanks to the Almighty.

This was the signal of long and bloody strifes between nearly all the tribes of the North-west. The French looked on indifferently enough. One even makes the remark that it is perhaps best for them that these intestinal feuds should continue, as they deterred the English from attempting anything. However, some attempts were made to restore peace. In 1714, Louvigny was sent with a garrison to Michilimackinac, to inspire respect on the part of the turbulent savages.

In 1715 the Miamis removed from the St. Joseph River to the river which bears their name, sixty leagues from Lake Erie, near what is now Fort Wayne, Indiana. They were considered to have dangerous facilities for communicating with the English. So Vincennes was dispatched to accompany them, and keep a paternal eye on all their movements, until they could be induced to remove to Detroit.

That place was still traversing a period of stagnancy and depression. For many years, under different commandants it continued to languish. But, in 1728, Boishebert was appointed commandant, and he earnestly devoted himself to the welfare of the colony. Through his efforts grants of land were made or confirmed to several settlers, and they were allowed to trade under fair conditions. Under these circumstances, the place again began to grow and progress. But it was not until the year 1749 that an attempt was made to "boom" Detroit. In that year extraordinary advantages were offered to those who would go and settle there. As a consequence, forty-six persons emigrated to that post in 1749; and in 1750, fifty-seven persons. In the last-named year there were made seventeen grants of land.

A census, taken in 1750, shows Detroit to have had a resident population of four hundred and eighty-three. This, with the floating population, no doubt, made up a total of nearly six hundred souls. Every subsequent year saw the population increased by immigration and by the natural channel of births. In 1760 it must have reached a total of thirteen hundred or fourteen hundred. The wealth of the colony increased in proportion, and the prospects were the brightest.

At Michilimackinac, a small settlement of French-Canadians and their half-breed posterity had also grown up. We know that they were engaged in the fur-trade, had Indian slaves, and relatively large numbers were under the care of Jesuit missionaries for all that related to spiritual matters, and under the orders of a commandant in temporal affairs; but particulars we have not.

The records of the last years of French domination in Michigan are taken up with the story of their efforts to maintain the Indians in the alliance. This had become no easy task. The Indians entertained no more superstitions as to the power of the white man, and knew the full value of the commercial advantages offered them by the English; but they did not yet know the scorn which a triumphant Englishman bears for an Indian.

So, from 1746 to 1760, we read in every dispatch that is sent from Detroit or Mackinaw that this or that tribe is treating with the English; that a party of Frenchmen had been set upon, pillaged, or murdered; or that a general revolt is feared.

At Michilimackinac, and especially at Detroit, those Indians that could be induced to fight for the French were provided with ammunition, and here they came to get the reward of their bravery or their cunning.

In 1758 the English sent a detachment to attack Detroit. When Bellestre, the last French commandant at Detroit, learned of their march, he put himself, with a few French companions, at the head of the Hurons and other Indians, and immediately set out to oppose their advance. He soon fell in with a party of the enemy, which he defeated after a short engagement. This first failure dissuaded the English from making any further attempt to capture Detroit.

But the doom of all these Western posts was sealed by the fall of Quebec the following year. By the capitulation of Montreal, signed September 8, 1760, they were surrendered, together with the whole of Canada. On the 19th of November of the same year, Major Roberts arrived at Detroit to take possession of the place in the name of the English crown. Michilimackinac was not occupied by English troops until September of the following year.

The French settlers, to all appearances, seemed resigned to accept the change of domination without any attempt at insurrection. Those among them who were most devoted to France were satisfied to avail themselves of the permission of emigrating, and went to Louisiana. It was not so with the Indians. They had, indeed, wished for the triumph of the English, and even helped to bring it about in the hope of obtaining from them greater commercial advantages than were given them by the French; but now the scales fell from their eyes. The traders of Albany did, indeed, sell their goods a trifle cheaper than their predecessors, but they treated the proud chieftains with scorn and arrogance. Urbanity, and the love of savage life, which had rendered the French popular, seemed to be qualities unknown to the English. In the fort and the storehouses, where before they were allowed to roam in complete freedom, they now met with rebuffs and blows.

In a few months the number of those who had always been faithful to the French was swelled by nearly all the tribes who had come in contact with the English. It then became evident that, to unite all the discontented in a common cause, and to fan into flame the smoldering embers of old enmities, there was needed but a man capable of making himself recognized by all parties as the leader. That man existed, and had already begun the work. His name, Pontiac, which is now known by every schoolboy, was then equally known among the red men of the West. He was eloquent, and known to be crafty and brave. This was enough to inspire confidence in his fellow-tribesmen, and the Ottawas, Miamis, Chippeways, Shawnees, Delawares, and other tribes, joined at his bidding in a league against the English. With infernal ability, the plot was kept a profound secret until every thing was ready for action. Prowling savages gathered around the forts and settlements, apparently on errands of peace, and at a given signal, they fell upon the unsuspecting English.

There were at this time three posts in Michigan—St. Joseph, Mackinaw, and Detroit. The first was held by an ensign and fourteen men, who were suddenly attacked, on the 25th of May, 1763, by the Pottawatamis. All but the commandant, Ensign Schlosser, and three of his men, were put to death. These four were afterward taken to Detroit and exchanged.

At Mackinaw a number of warriors united in an exciting game of ball, or *la crosse*, while the garrison lounged about witnessing the sport. Suddenly the commander, Captain Etherington, was seized, a rush was made for the fort, where hatchets and other weapons had been concealed by treacherous squaws, and in an instant seventeen persons were cut down. The rest, among whom was the commandant, were made prisoners, and taken to l'Arbre Croche. Through the timely assistance of Lieutenant Gorrell, who came to their aid from Green Bay with a force of friendly Indians, these prisoners succeeded in getting to Montreal in safety.

The capture of Detroit was the most important object of the war, and this task Pontiac had resolved to undertake in person. To obtain entrance into the fort for himself and warriors, the Ottawa chief suggested a council for "brightening the chain of friendship." Unsuspicious of treason, Major Gladwin, who was in command, agreed to his proposal. The Indians had cut their gun-barrels short, so that they might be concealed under their blankets when they went into the fort. At a given signal the chiefs were to fall on him and his attendants, while a general attack was to be made by their confederates on such of the towns-people as might resist. Fortunately, the night before the day designed for the massacre, an Indian woman brought Gladwin a pair of elk-skin moccasins, which she had made for him. Pleased with their appearance, the major ordered another pair; but the woman was unwilling to deceive him by promising what she supposed could not be performed. Her hesitation attracted attention, and, on being questioned, she disclosed the plot. Accordingly, at the council, Gladwin and his men were on their guard. Pontiac saw that his intended treachery was known, and dared not give the signal. He was allowed to depart with an indignant rebuke from the commander, and the next day but one, May 9, 1763, he returned the favor by laying siege to the fort.

For months the garrison suffered; sentinels were in constant danger of being cut off by Indian cunning. A first attempt to relieve the post failed; but in July Captain Dazell arrived, with a detachment of two hundred and eighty men and a good supply of provisions. A night attack upon the Indian camp at Bloody Run, two miles from the fort, was unwisely decided upon. Pontiac learned of the plan, and made his arrangements in consequence. When, in the early morning of July 31st, the two hundred and eighty men of Dazell approached, they were suddenly startled by a thousand war-whoops, closely followed by a murderous discharge. Unable to see the enemy in the darkness, their only alternative was to beat a hasty retreat. The dismal march began in disorder and confusion. Every thing along the road now seemed alive, and from every side the ambuscaded savages poured in their deathly volleys. Dazell himself was among those killed. This success roused for a time the zeal of the Indians. But they were unused to the labors involved in a siege, and before the close of summer, Pontiac found his forces diminishing. News came of the final peace between England and France, thus depriving Pontiac of any hope of succor from his ancient allies. Then jealousies broke out among the different nations; and finally the desertion of all but his own tribe compelled the great emperor of the West to give up his undertaking. He had shown extraordinary ability in the management of the war. No chief before him had possessed such influence with the Western tribes, or succeeded so well in securing their united action.

The Indians were now, for the most part, tired of war, and willingly listened to the proposals of General Bradstreet, who had been sent to the West with eleven hundred men, to attack, or treat with them, as might be required. In June, 1764, he made a treaty with twenty-two tribes at Niagara. The following August he reached Detroit, and concluded a peace with all the hostile nations except the Delawares and Shawnees. Pontiac did not sign, but retired to Illinois, where he attempted to raise another confederacy for the same purpose as before. He was stabbed at last at a council, amid a crowd of chieftains, whom he was trying to excite to war, by a Peoria Indian in the interest of the English.

The treaty of Paris, by which Michigan was finally ceded to England, was not signed till 1763. Until that time no regulations for the government of the country were made by the latter power, and military rule prevailed. Even then Detroit was recognized as the principal place in the West. After 1763 a certain form of civil government was established for Canada, but the territory of the present State of Michigan continued to have no other ruler than the military commandant of Detroit. This arbitrary rule, however, was made tolerable by the good sense and uprightness of those who were called to exercise it.

Meanwhile, Mackinaw, which for a time remained abandoned, had been placed under the command of Robert Rogers, whose extravagant dealings and strange intrigues with the Indians excited the suspicions of the British authorities. It was thought that he and the noted interpreter, Chabert de Joncaire, were working at some plot to introduce the Spaniards into Michigan, or, perhaps, to erect a separate government. We can not believe that Chabert cherished such projects. As to Rogers, he was taken down to Montreal in 1767, and soon after released.

At this time, the first attempt to work the mines of copper of the Lake Superior region was made. A mining company, which included among its members such men as Sir William Johnson and Alexander Henry, began excavations on the Ontonagon River; but the same obstacles that had deterred the French—difficulty of access and transportation, etc.—caused the enterprise to be abandoned.

During the period of peace which followed the war with Pontiac, Detroit grew with relative rapidity. Many British settlers, especially Scotch traders from Albany, came to swell the population. The French inhabitants had been left in possession of their lands, and paid to the receiver of the king of England the same dues for rents and homage which they had, in former times, paid to "His Most

Christian Majesty." Yet no steps were taken to give the people a form of government which would afford them some guarantees of liberty. The British "Board of Trade" would not tolerate the idea, thinking that such -a government, in contributing to the prosperity of the people, would create competition for English manufactures.

The murmurs provoked by this bigoted and narrow-minded policy, which ultimately caused the American Revolution, at last roused the lords to an instinctive consciousness of the situation. They saw the danger of rebellion in the English colonies, and, by an act of justice, sought to attach the new Canadian subjects to the crown. This deed of justice was the enactment of the "Quebec Act," in 1774. By this the entire British possessions west of New York, north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi River, were incorporated into the Province of Quebec. In this province all the king's subjects—French or English, Protestant or Catholic—were equal before the law. The old French laws were to prevail in civil matters, and the English criminal law was introduced. The whole legislative power was put in the hands of the governor and a Council of not less than seventeen, nor more than twenty-three, all appointed by the crown. This was still an absolute government, but it was better than what had been heretofore enjoyed; and it is evident that it would not have excited the anger of the American Congress half as much as it did, had it not been considered as a concession to the hated, despised Canadians, who refused to join with the Revolutionary partisans.

Whatever may be the view which is taken of the "Quebec Act," it is certain that it did not affect, in any great degree, the western portion of the Province. Henry Hamilton, who was the first lieutenant-governor appointed under the new *régime* for Detroit, exercised nearly every one of the prerogatives assumed by his predecessors. Under him, justice continued to be administered by Philip Dejean, who had been justice of the peace for several years before, and the only change of conduct on the part of that official seems to have been for the worse.

Meanwhile the great struggle for American independence had begun. The French settlers had no sympathies for the hated "*Bostonnais*," who had been their hereditary foes in that partisan warfare, so bitter, and often so cruel, which was carried on before the British conquest. Then England took particular care to conciliate the Canadians, and at Detroit commissions in the militia were given to several of them. The result was that they were, almost to a man, in favor of England.

Detroit, as in the days of French domination, became the center of that border warfare which was carried on without much regard for the laws of nations. The Indians were mostly in favor of the British, and Hamilton accepted, without any apparent reluctance, the task of setting these savage hordes to devastate the American border settlements. The country was ravaged for miles, and the defenseless pioneers were made to suffer all the cruelties which Indian cunning could invent. At last, in 1778, an effort was made to stem the tide of savage invasion. George Rogers Clark started from Virginia at the head of a small force, and, by his ability, succeeded in taking Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and winning the inhabitants over to the American cause.

Hamilton heard the news of his success some time after. He immediately sent orders to Major De Peyster, at Michilimackinac, to send messengers to rouse the Indians around Lake Michigan. He himself took the field shortly after, and appeared before Vincennes in the month of December. He demanded the surrender of the place. Captain Helm, who commanded the station, holding a smoking match over his single cannon, demanded that the garrison should have the honors of war. The British commander assented, but was somewhat mortified to find, on entering the fort, that the garrison consisted of only two men, who were its only occupants.

In February of the following year, Clark was back at Vincennes, and demanded an unconditional surrender. This, after some parleying, was agreed to by Hamilton, who, together with Judge Dejean and two others, were sent in irons to Virginia. Major De Peyster came down from Mackinaw to succeed Hamilton at Detroit, although he was not made lieutenant-governor.

In 1780, Captain Bird's famous expedition was organized at great expense. It was accompanied by Detroit militia under Chabert de Joncaire, Isidore Chêne, and others. The ravages wreaked by this party excited so much horror, that talk of an expedition to capture Detroit became current. The critical state of affairs in Virginia alone prevented Clark from setting out for that purpose.

As is well known, the preliminary treaty of peace between England and the United States was adopted at the beginning of 1783, and ratified in September, 1783; but England held on to the Western posts for many years thereafter, giving instructions to the commandants to incite the Indians to prevent the Americans from taking possession.

In 1784 the governor-general of Canada sent a lieutenant-governor to Detroit. By a proclamation of Lord Dorchester, dated the 24th of July, that place was included for judicial purposes in the District of Hesse, which embraced all British territory west of Long Point, on Lake Erie. This proclamation established a Court of Common Pleas, the first to have jurisdiction in Michigan.

Then, in 1792, Canada was divided into two provinces, and Upper Canada was given a Legislature, trial by jury was established, and English law was to guide the decision of all matters. Once more Michigan was treated as being part of the British Province. The Legislature of Upper Canada established permanent courts at Detroit and Mackinaw, and all its acts were considered as having force in this region. It required nothing less than a new treaty to compel England to fulfill her obligations. This treaty was concluded in November, 1794, and, according to its provisions, General Wayne and Winthrop Sargent, the secretary and acting governor of the Northwest Territory, took possession of Detroit.

July 1, 1796, a garrison was sent to Mackinaw, and Captain Porter was appointed first commandant of the fort at Detroit. Before this time an attempt had been made to purchase the territory of Michigan, which, had it proved successful, would have blighted forever the destiny of this commonwealth. A large company, with a stock divided into forty-one shares, was organized, which, by persuasion or systematic bribery upon Congress, hoped to obtain a grant of the whole Lower Peninsula. But some of the Congressmen approached divulged the fraud, and this gigantic scheme fell through.

After its cession to the United States, Michigan was subject to the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787 establishing the North-west Territory, of which it was a part. This document is familiar to every reader of American history. Among other things, it prescribed that as soon as the Territory contained five thousand male inhabitants an Assembly was to be elected, with one member for each five hundred free male inhabitants, until the Assembly should contain twenty-five members, when the number was to be fixed by them.

In 1798 it became necessary to choose that Assembly. Wayne County was entitled to three members. Those chosen were Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visger, and Charles Chabert de Joncaire.

The settlements in Michigan were the more prosperous in the Northwest; but the fact that very little of the land had yet been freed of the Indian title, seriously interfered with their further extension.

In 1800, Congress passed an Act organizing the Territory of Indiana, the dividing line between which and the rest of the Northwest Territory was to run due north from Fort Recovery to the National boundary in Lake Superior. This line passed only a few miles west of Mackinaw.

In 1802, on the 30th of April, Congress authorized the people of the Territory east of Indiana, and south of a line east from the southerly point of Lake Michigan, to adopt a constitution. Wayne County had been excluded from taking part in the formation of the new State for political reasons. All the lands north of the new State were annexed to Indiana—Congress, however, reserving the right to make them into a separate State, or attach them to Ohio. The people of Wayne County were raised to a great pitch of indignation by seeing that Congress disposed of their future without consulting them. The union with Indiana, however, did not last long.

January 11, 1805, Congress enacted, "that from and after the 30th day of June next, all that part of Indiana Territory which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan until it shall intersect Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the said southerly bend through the middle of said lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate Territory, and be called Michigan." Of this newly constituted Territory, Detroit was to be the capital. Besides it, Frenchtown (to-day Monroe) and Mackinaw were the only two settlements of white people in the Territory. The total population, excluding Indians, did not exceed four thousand.

The first officers of the Territory were, William Hull, governor; Stanley Griswold, secretary; and Augustus Brevoort Woodward, John Griffin, and Frederick Bates, judges. This administration fulfilled its duties tolerably well; but Mr. Griswold failed to agree with the governor, and was superseded at the end of three years by Reuben Atwater, of Vermont. For similar reasons, Judge Bates resigned his commission in November, 1806. In fact, there were so many petty quarrels between these officers that they drew general discontent upon themselves. Yet it does not seem that, in the beginning at least, their personal animosity interfered with their duty. In three months they gave to Michigan judicious and carefully prepared statutes, and established regulations and courts for the administration of justice. The governor established a militia, and he and Chief-Justice Woodward obtained from Congress favorable legislation concerning the title of property and the granting of land. In 1807, Governor Hull obtained of the Ottawas, Chippeways, Wyandots, and Pottawatamis, that they should cede a vast tract of land in the south-eastern part of the State. The opening of these lands was postponed, however, for fear of Indian hostilities.

This was the time, indeed, when Tecumseh and his brother, "the Prophet," were engaged in organizing the great confederacy, which was shattered by General Harrison at Tippecanoe, in the fall of 1811. Under such circumstances, it can not be wondered that Michigan did not prosper nor progress very rapidly. Events were now preparing which were to prove highly injurious to the commercial and industrial interests of the Territory.

The causes of the War of 1812 are well known. It was not until the 19th of June, 1812, when it had become evident that further submission to British arrogance would be incompatible with the honor of America, that war was formally proclaimed by the President of the United States.

Michigan was designated, by its geographical position, to be the seat of hostilities from the beginning. General Hull, who had been governor of the Territory since its organization, had acquired a reputation during the Revolutiouary War, and great reliance was generally placed, at this time, in his military abilities. While war was still under discussion he had been to Washington, and, by his representations, as well as the hope of stopping the machinations of British agents, and the Indian outrages which they had caused, led the United States Government to project an invasion of Canada, as the first step in the possibly approaching campaign. With this end in view, he was authorized, before hostilities had been finally decided upon, to raise twelve hundred volunteers in Ohio. At the head of these and three hundred regulars, he started from Dayton, Ohio, for Detroit. The march through the wilderness was slow and laborious. Hull soon realized that this small force was totally inadequate to the object proposed, and the men, on their side, became equally convinced of the inefficiency of their commander.

General Hull, of course, must have continually expected that war would be declared; but, by some mismanagement, the official information did not reach him until the 2d of July, as he lay near the River Raisin. The British had been informed earlier, so that, on the very day he received the intelligence, a boat containing his baggage, stores, official papers, etc., which he had sent forward, was captured by them.

On the 5th of July, Hull arrived in sight of Detroit. The troops wished to be led against Malden without delay, but Hull would not move without positive orders from Washington. On the 9th the orders arrived, instructing him to proceed with the invasion of Canada; but three more days elapsed before he was ready to comply with them. He then proceeded leisurely to cross over to Sandwich. Such delays meant ruin. With an insignificant force, containing but three hundred men that had seen service, his only chance of success lay in marching on the enemy's posts before the Canadian militia could be armed for their defense. Hull's course, however, was just the opposite. Every movement was characterized by indecision and delay. The British at first thought of abandoning the forts, not feeling capable of holding them; but they soon got over their fear. By the time Hull was ready to attack Malden, the first post that lay before him, it was strongly garrisoned with regulars and militia. New difficulties now arose. Tecumseh called his warriors to the field, and joined the British army. Supplies were cut off, and the invaders suffered for food. An intercepted letter stated that all the Indians of the North were preparing for a descent on the United States. General Dearborn had agreed with the governor of Canada to suspend hostilities, except on that part of the frontier occupied by Hull; and General Brock, thus released from the necessity of defending Niagara, was hastening with re-enforcements to the relief of Malden. Hull was not the man to hazard an attack with all these dangers before him. Hastily retreating, he abandoned the Canada shore and returned to Detroit.

At this time Mackinaw had regained its old position as the greatest emporium for the fur-trade. It was a most exposed place, well known to the British, and it seems that Hull would have notified the commander, at the earliest day possible, of the declaration of war; but, indeed, he seems to have never thought of it. On the 17th of July, the feeble garrison of that fort was surprised by finding itself besieged by an overwhelming force. After obtaining honorable terms, the commandant, Lieutenant Porter Hanks, surrendered. He and his men were paroled, and started for Detroit, where they arrived on the 29th of July.

No sooner had General Brock reached Malden, and assumed command of the whole British army, than he led his forces to Sandwich and prepared to attack Detroit. Tecumseh was the only person acquainted with the surrounding country, and the British commander called on him for information. Spreading a piece of elm-bark on the ground, he drew his knife, and, without hesitation, sketched an accurate plan of the whole region, with its hills, rivers, roads, and marshes. Brock was so pleased with this ready display of talent that he took a sash from his person and bound it round the waist of his ally. About this time Tecumseh was made a general in the British army.

On the 16th of August three hundred British regulars, four hundred and fifty Canadians, and six hundred Indians, crossed the river a short distance below Detroit, under cover of several armed vessels. No attempt was made to prevent them from landing, nor to appease them on their march towards the fort. Yet the American batteries were favorably planted, in such a way as to sweep with grape-shot the approaching columns of the enemy. In fact, there had always been, and there was until the last moment, every advantage for a successful resistance. But at the critical instant, when the order to fire was expected in breathless suspense, Hull, unable to repress his fears, seemed to lose all presence of mind. Shots had not yet been exchanged, and no demands had been made by the British, when, to the chagrin of all his men—some of whom are said to have wept when they beheld the disgraceful signal—he raised a white flag over the fort. No stipulations were made for the honors of war. Not only Detroit, with its garrison, stores, and public property of every kind, but the whole of Michigan, was surrendered to the British. By supplementary articles, however, the Ohio volunteers and Major Witherell's Michigan troops were allowed to go home on parole.

Hull was afterward paroled by the British, and tried before a court-martial at Albany, in January, 1814. Colonel Cass (afterwards governor) and other officers, who had served under him, condemned him in unmeasured terms. But it was proved, on the other hand, that the Government had ordered the invasion of Canada with a somewhat inadequate force, and that it had not given proper attention and support to the army of the Northwest. Hull was acquitted of treasonable intentions, but found guilty of cowardice, and sentenced to be shot. The President, however, pardoned him in consideration of his Revolutionary services.

By his proclamation, issued soon after the surrender, Brock announced that the existing laws of the Territory would be left in force until the pleasure of the king should be known, and so long as the safety of the country allowed it. General Proctor was left in command at Detroit. This officer has left everywhere a most unenviable reputation for brutality and cruelty.

On the 21st of August he, in turn, issued a proclamation constituting the civil government. Courts and civil officers were retained. In the Legislative Board, should offices be vacant, a majority was not to be required. He appointed himself governor, with Judge Woodward as secretary. The United States taxes and duties went to the military treasurer, while local revenues were to be expended as of old. This seemed to give the people a certain guarantee of protection; but the imperfect manner in which it was carried out excited general complaint. The public records and titles to lands were removed or destroyed, Indians were allowed to pillage property, and general mischief was permitted until the settlers were led to pray for the return of American rule.

The only force in the field for the protection of the Western frontier, after the fall of Detroit, was a body of Kentucky volunteers, who had promptly responded to the call of the Executive, before the news of Hull's surrender was received. In accordance with the universal wish, the governor of Kentucky had appointed General Harrison to the command of this force. Hardly had he, however, inspired his men with confidence and enthusiasm when he was obliged to give way to General Winchester, whom the National Administration had appointed to the command of the Northwestern army. General dissatisfaction was the result; and it was found expedient to yield to the demands of public opinion and restore the old veteran to his command. With his commission Harrison received extraordinary powers, which no officer before him had enjoyed, except Washington and Greene in the Revolution. He was required to defend the whole frontier, from Pennsylvania to Missouri, and immediately began to reorganize the army.

October, 1812, found Harrison and his men on the march for Detroit, which post it was resolved to recover. Their route lay through a swamp that seemed interminable, and the soldiers suffered much. Their officers, however, bore every hardship in company with them, and they continued to advance. Their progress was necessarily slow, and before Harrison was ready to attempt anything against Detroit, winter set in. He fixed his head-quarters at Franklinton, Ohio, and stationed a division of his army, under General Winchester, at Fort Defiance, on the Maumee.

Early in January, 1813, General Winchester received information that the inhabitants of Frenchtown were in danger of being attacked, and though he thereby ran the risk of disconcerting the plans of his commander, he marched forth to their help. The enemy was found and dispersed. Shortly afterward, Winchester's camp was attacked by an army of fifteen hundred British and Indians, from Malden, under Proctor. After a struggle which cost each party not far from three hundred men, the surviving Americans surrendered on the recommendation of their general, who had been taken, and the pledge that their lives and property should be safe. Proctor immediately returned to Malden with such of his prisoners as were able to walk, leaving the rest behind, without any guard to protect them from his bloodthirsty allies. Hardly had the British departed when the savages gave free vent to their passions, robbing, torturing, and scalping their defenseless victims. The British officer left in command made no attempt to save the sufferers. To revenge the losses they had sustained in battle, the Indians finally set fire to two houses in which most of the wounded were crowded, driving back into the flames those who attempted to escape. Such of the Americans as survived these atrocities were taken to Detroit, where they were dragged through the streets and offered for sale. The people of the place sacrificed every thing they could spare to ransom them, and remonstrated with Proctor for allowing such barbarities, but without effect.

The loss of this important division deranged General Harrison's plans. He was too weak to attack Detroit, and could only hope to hold the ground already occupied. He was soon besieged in the newly erected Fort Meigs, at the rapids of the Maumee; but as in a few days he received succor from Kentucky, the British had to abandon the siege, and return to Malden.

Here Proctor remained several months, inactive. In July he made another fruitless attempt against Fort Meigs and Fort Stephenson.

Meanwhile the naval hero, Oliver H. Perry, had completed the construction of nine vessels, with which he hoped to ruin the British fleet on Lake Erie. With his little fleet, Perry stood boldly out into the lake early in August, and the British slowly retired before him. Their force, consisting of six vessels, mounting sixty-three guns, was commanded by Commodore Barclay, a veteran who had fought with Nelson at the Nile and Trafalgar, and had already lost an arm in the service of his country. Perry had never seen a naval battle; his nine vessels only carried fifty-four guns in all.

After proceeding to Sandusky Bay, where he was furnished with men by General Harrison, Commander Perry made for Malden, and displayed the American flag before the stronghold of the enemy. The British seemed in no hurry to meet him. Finally, on the 10th of September, Commodore Barclay bore down towards the American fleet, with his vessels arrayed in order of battle. Perry had longed for that hour. His flag-ship, the *Lawrence*, engaged the two largest vessels of the enemy, and promptly returned their fire for more than two hours, till every man on board was killed or wounded, except eight, who could manage but one gun, and fired it the last time only with the aid of Perry himself. Finding he could do nothing more in the *Lawrence*, the American commander leaped into a boat, and transferred to the *Niagara* his flag, which bore the immortal words of the dying Lawrence: "Don't give up the ship!" The few survivors on the *Lawrence* gave three cheers as they saw him mount the deck of the *Niagara*, and the battle was renewed, more fiercely than ever.

Taking advantage of a fresh breeze, Perry now plunged through the enemy's line, giving a raking fire right and left; a masterly manœuvre, which turned the fortunes of the day. Within fifteen minutes after Perry reached the *Niagara*, the issue of the battle was decided. Commodore Barclay, wounded and fainting from loss of blood, felt that there was no alternative but surrender. His colors were hauled down, and six hundred men, more than the whole number of surviving Americans, fell into the hands of the victors. They were treated with a kindness which was in marked contrast to the barbarity of Proctor. Barclay always characterized his conqueror as "a gallant and generous enemy." About four hours after the action commenced, Perry sent out the following expressive dispatch to General Harrison: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and a sloop."

General Harrison immediately followed up Perry to glorious victory with an invasion of Canada. He landed near Malden, and started in pursuit of Proctor and Tecumseh, who had dismantled the fort, and were in full retreat. On the 28th of September, the American army reached Sandwich, and General Duncan McArthur crossed the river to take possession of Detroit. The British, before retiring, had set fire to the fort, but it was extinguished, and a band of prowling savages were driven off. McArthur, with his division, was left to hold Detroit, and Cass's brigade was stationed at Sandwich. On the 2d of October, Harrison resumed his pursuit of Proctor at the head of some three thousand five hundred men. On the 5th, the British were overtaken on the banks of the Thames. Proctor had chosen a favorable position on a narrow strip of land between the river and an extensive swamp, which was held by a strong body of Indians, under Tecumseh. Hardly had Harrison viewed the field when his experienced eye discovered that Proctor, in order to extend his line to the river, had so weakened it that is could be readily broken; and he ordered Colonel Richard M. Johnson, with his Kentucky horsemen, to charge the enemy in front. Johnson's troop broke the line with irresistible force, and, forming on the rear of the enemy, prepared to pour in a deadly fire from their muskets. The British at once surrendered, General Proctor escaping only by the swiftness of his horse. Colonel Johnson now led his men, supported by a Kentucky regiment, to the swamp, where Tecumseh and the warriors he had so often led to victory, silently awaited their appearance. Early in the engagement, Colonel Johnson was wounded; but he ordered his men not to return till they brought him tidings of victory. At the same moment, Tecumseh fell at the foot of an oak, mortally wounded. A sudden terror seized the red men. The voice of their beloved leader was silent. Ferocity gave way to despair, and the defeated warriors were soon flying through the wilderness.

By this victory, Michigan was finally restored to American rule, and the honor of American arms was vindicated. On the 7th of October, Harrison put Governor Shelby in command of the army, and proceeded to Detroit. He appointed General Cass provisional governor of the Territory, and then descended the Lakes on his way to Washington.

Peace was practically restored in Michigan, the Indians soon having given guarantees of their submission. However, several minor expeditions were sent into Canada before the close of the war. Fort Gratiot was erected in 1814, and in the same year an unsuccessful attempt was made to recover Mackinaw.

In the spring of 1815 it was learned that peace had been concluded between England and the United States. The people who had been scattered by the war returned to their homes, and devoted themselves to the tranquil and productive pursuits of peace. With the chain of British intrigues forever broken, and the Indians well subdued, the Territory had reason to hope for a period of prosperity and progress unprecedented in its history. General Cass was made permanent governor of the Territory, and William Woodbridge was appointed secretary.

Some time after, the boundaries of the Territory underwent several modifications. In 1816, Indiana was admitted into the Union, and a strip ten miles wide was taken off from Michigan, all along its southern line, and given to the new State. Then the people of Illinois were authorized to form a States whose boundary at the north was laid at latitude 42° 30′. Illinois was admitted on the 3d day of December, 1818. All that remained of the old Northwest Territory was now included into Michigan Territory.

One of the first cares of General Cass was to divide the Territory into counties. Wayne County, up to that time, had included nearly the whole of the Territory. On the 21st of November, 1815, the limits of this county were fixed to include that part of the Territory to which the Indian title had been extinguished, and Detroit was designated the county-seat. At the same time the whole district was divided into road districts, which coincided with the militia company districts already defined.

Then, on the 14th of July, 1817, the County of Monroe was established, and in the following year those of Mackinac, Brown, and Crawford were organized. On the 30th of May, 1818, the management of county affairs was transferred to county commissioners, three of whom were to be appointed by the governor for each county.

The establishment of educational institutions also received early attention. The "University of Michigan" was incorporated August 26, 1817, and at the same time primary schools were established in Detroit, Monroe, and Mackinaw.

The people were so well satisfied with the acts of the Administration, that when, in 1818, the question was submitted to them whether they would, or not, organize the representative government to which their number now entitled them, under the Ordinance of 1787, they decided in the negative by a heavy majority. In spite of this decision, Congress, in the spring of 1819, authorized the people of Michigan to send a delegate to that body. The first chosen was William Woodbridge, who soon resigned, and was succeeded, in 1820, by Solomon Sibley.

During these years a large number of immigrants had arrived in the Territory. They were mostly natives of New York and other Eastern States, well acquainted with the necessities and inured to the hardships which awaited the pioneer. In every respect they were fully fitted to go into the wilderness and make it "bloom like the rose."

Much had been done to facilitate their work and attract other immigrants. The Indian title to several vast tracts of land had been extinguished by treaties and purchase; the surveying of the land had made considerable progress, and, in 1820, an expedition had been organized by Governor Cass, to make a scientific exploration of the country, through the upper lakes to the head-waters of the Mississippi.

The first steamboat on the Lakes, the *Walk-in-the-Water*, now plied the waters regularly, affording greater facilities for transportation. To aid commercial transactions, the Bank of Michigan had been organized in 1819, and the following year the first post-road in the State was established, from Detroit to Pontiac and Mount Clemens. In 1822 six new counties were established—Lapeer, Sanilac, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Washtenaw, and Lenawee. Almost every year thereafter changes in, or additions to, the number of counties were made, to accommodate the ever-increasing population.

By an act of Congress, passed March 3, 1823, a radical change was wrought in the Territorial government of Michigan. The legislative power was vested in the governor and a Council of nine persons, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, out of eighteen elected by the people of the Territory. The laws enacted by this body were subject to the veto of Congress. The judges' term of office was limited to four years, and they were given equity as well as common law power. This change was operated on the first of February, 1824.

By another Act of Congress, adopted the 25th of February, 1825, the governor and Council were authorized to divide the Territory into townships, and to provide for the election of township officers. These were to be elected—with the exception of judges, sheriffs, clerks, judges of probate, and justices of the peace, who were to be appointed by the governor. The number of the members of the Council was increased by the same act to thirteen. The choice of these members was—in 1827—left entirely to the people. This year the Council abolished the county commissioner system, and replaced it by a Board of Supervisors.

For some years Michigan had exported large quantities of white-fish and cider. In 1827 she began to export flour, and the following year, tobacco.

In 1830 the first railroad, the "Pontiac and Detroit Railway Company," was incorporated. It proved a failure. Two years later the "Detroit and St. Joseph" was chartered, and subsequently became the "Michigan Central." The population of the Territory at this time amounted to more than thirty thousand.

In 1831, General Cass, who had served the Territory so long and so well as governor, resigned that office to enter the Cabinet of President Jackson. In August he was succeeded by George B. Porter, of Pennsylvania. Stevens Thomson Mason, a youth of twenty, the son of General John T. Mason, was sent from Kentucky to fill the office of secretary. The settlers were not a little dissatisfied to see two strangers occupying the two most important offices in the Territory; but the unpleasantness was soon bridged over by the honest and gentlemanly conduct of the two incumbents.

In 1832 a little excitement was occasioned by the Black Hawk War. Volunteers were raised in Michigan, and put under the command of Colonel Henry Dodge. They rendered important services in breaking the power of the rebellious chief. At this time that terrible scourge, the cholera, visited the Territory, and among those that fell victim to it was Governor Porter. His successor was never appointed.

On the 1st of October, 1832, the people of the Territory decided, by popular vote, to take measures to be admitted into the Union. The census, taken in 1834, having demonstrated that the Territory had the population of sixty thousand free inhabitants required by the Ordinance of 1787, it was decided to frame a constitution. The election to choose delegates for that purpose was held Saturday, April 4, 1835, and the convention met at Detroit on the second Monday in May, 1835, and in due course of time drew up a constitution. This was submitted to the people at an election held on the first Monday in October, 1835. The people were not only to vote upon the constitution, but also to elect a governor, lieutenant-governor, members of the State Legislature, and a representative to Congress, all of whom were to be entitled to their office only if the constitution was adopted. This constitution has been held by eminent jurists and statesmen as a very simple and good one. It was ratified, and Steven T. Mason was elected governor, and Edward Mundy lieutenant-governor. Isaac E. Crary was the first representative to Congress. The first Legislature of the State of Michigan met on the first Monday ot November, 1835. On the 10th of November a rule was adopted providing that a separate election for senators would be held in the two Houses, and, in case of disagreement, for an election in joint convention. Lucius Lyon and John Norvell were the first two United States senators chosen from Michigan. After a short session, the Legislature adjourned until January, 1836, in the expectancy that by that time Michigan would be admitted to the Union. The admission was obstinately opposed by many for diverse reasons. The irrepressible conflict between slavery and the free States had something to do with it, while Indiana and Ohio opposed it until Michigan should abandon all claims to the ten-miles strip of land which had been given to Indiana as far east as that State extended, and the rest of which Ohio now desired to add to her territory. As a compensation for this, Michigan was offered the Northern Peninsula. A convention, regularly elected for that purpose, refused to accept the compromise, whereupon a popular convention of delegates, in favor of accepting admission on the terms proposed, was assembled. Finally, the bill admitting Michigan was passed by Congress, January 26, 1837. The State was recognized to have had a legal existence, however, since November, 1835.

The State Government pursued a no less liberal course than had the Territorial Administration in regard to educational institutions, the development of natural resources, and internal improvements generally. But the instability of banking institutions, and a deplorable lack of judgment in the administration of the finances of the State, proved powerful drawbacks.

In 1847 the seat of the State Government was transfered to Lansing, it being very near the center of the State geographically.

During the many years in which it had already been in force, many defects had been discovered in the constitution of 1835, one of the most important being the impossibility of passing general incorporation laws under it. Consequently a second Constitutional Convention was called to meet at Lansing in 1850, and drew up a constitution, which was approved by the popular vote, and came in force January 1, 1851. Although several attempts have been made to revise this constitution, it still remains in force.

It is unnecessary to dwell further upon the history of the State in this form. The history of the growth and upbuilding of Michigan is well told in the following sketches of the men who have made the State what it is.

But before we close we must pay a tribute to the patriotism and the zeal of the people of the State during the years of trial that threatened the existence of the Union. On the subject of loyalty there were no diverging opinions nor hesitation in Michigan.

For years before the war, Michigan, like other States, had paid no attention to her military organization. When came the startling news of open resistance to the Federal Government, and when rebellion reared its high and hideous head, the finances of the State were in bad condition, and everything had to be done to comply with the demands of the President, But the people rose as one man to meet the emergency, and rallied around the flag of the Nation with a zeal unsurpassed in any section of the Union. No better idea of the feeling of the people on the subject at the time could be given than by quoting the following words which the retiring governor, Moses Wisner, addressed to the Legislature in 1861: "This is no time for timid and vacillating councils, when the cry of treason and rebellion is ringing in our ears. . . . The Constitution as our fathers made it is good enough for us, and must be enforced upon every foot of American soil. . . . Michigan can not recognize the right of a State to secede from this Union. We believe that the founders of our Government designed it to be perpetual, and we can not consent to have one star obliterated from our flag. For upwards of thirty years this question of the right of a State to secede has been agitated. It is time it was settled. We ought not to leave it for our children to look after. . . . I would calmly but firmly declare it to be the fixed determination of Michigan that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, must and shall be preserved." His successor in the executive chair, Governor Blair, spoke in the same strain. When the time of action came, when the sincerity of these men was put to the test, it was not found wanting. Moses Wisner was one of the first to enroll, and fall, in defense of the "old flag." Governor Blair continued to direct the State in a manner consistent with and worthy of his utterances.

The first call for troops was promptly answered by the equipment of the First Regiment, and its early departure for the seat of war. A vigorous recruitment was pursued thereafter, and by December, 1861, Michigan had sent to the front thirteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and five batteries of light artillery, with a total strength of 16,475, officers and men. After this the people did not rest upon their laurels. Regiment after regiment was organized, and sent to the field, until victory was assured.

The following figures will show, more eloquently than anything that could be said, the enormous sacrifice of men made by Michigan. The table shows the total number of troops furnished by the several counties of the State, from the beginning to the close of the war:

Allegan,	2,175
Antrim,	28
Alpena,	58
Barry,	1,625
Benzie,	70
Bay,	511
Branch,	2,776
Berrien,	3,179
Cass,	1,882
Calhoun,	3,878
Cheboygan,	31
Clinton,	1,606
Chippewa,	21
Delta,	24
Emmett,	39
Eaton,	1,741
Genesee,	2,518
Gratiot,	606
Grand Traverse,	171
Hillsdale,	2,928
Houghton,	460
Huron,	342
Ingham,	2,097
Ionia,	2,464
Isabella,	137
Iosco,	27
Jackson,	3,232
Keweenaw,	119
Kent,	4,214
Kalamazoo,	3,221
Livingston,	1,887
Lenawee,	4,437
Leelenaw,	98
Lapeer,	1,776
Monroe,	2,270
Montcalm,	640
Macomb,	2,360
Menominee	19
Marquette, Schoolcraft,	265
Muskegon,	736
Mecosta,	159
Mason,	59
Manitou,	10
Manistee,	88
Mackinac,	47
Midland,	129
Newaygo,	412
Ontonagon,	254
Oakland,	3.718
Oceana,	223
Ottawa,	1,547
Shiawassee,	1,753
St. Joseph,	2,836
Sanilac,	781
St. Clair,	2,581
Saginaw,	2,039
Tuscola,	664
Van Buren,	1,884
Washtenaw,	4,084
Wayne,	9,213

To this number must be added several thousand citizens from Michigan, who joined regiments in other States. The part which these men took in the battles of the war is a matter of general history. Suffice it to say, that they were ever among the bravest and truest, and that they bared their bosoms to the storms of battle, and laid down their money, their blood, and even their lives, on the altar of their country, with unsurpassed devotion.

PROGRESS OF MICHIGAN.

THE appended tables give a general and comprehensive view of the progress of Michigan, in population, wealth, and commercial importance, and of the rapid development of her natural resources; thanks to the intelligence and enterprising spirit of her leading citizens.

POPULATION.

We have already seen that at the time of the conquest of Michigan by the British, in 1760, the total population did not reach 2,000. After that date, English officers repeatedly reported that the colony of Detroit was rapidly increasing. This is not substantiated by subsequent showing.

In 1780, Michigan was still a part of the Northwest Territory, and included in the county of Wayne, together with a part of Ohio and Indiana. At that date, the population of Wayne County was only 3,206, most of whom resided in Detroit, or its neighborhood.

We append a table of the population of Michigan at the date of every census taken since that time:

1810,	4,762	1837,	175,025	1854,	507,521	1874,	1,334,031
1820,	8,896	1840,	212,267	1860,	749,113	1880,	1,636,937
1830,	31,639	1845,	302,521	1864,	803,661	1884,	1,853,658
1834,	87,273	1850,	397,654	1870,	1,184,282		

Since 1810 the increase of population per decade has been as follows:

From 1810 to 1820,	4,134; or	87 per cent.	From 1850 to 1860,	351,459; or	88 per cent.
" 1820 " 1830,	22,743; "	256 "	" 1860 " 1870,	435,169; "	58 "
" 1830 " 1840,	180,628; "	571 "	" 1870 " 1880,	452,655; "	38 "
" 1840 " 1850,	185,387; "	87 "	" 1880 " 1884,	216,721; "	13 "

While the per cent of increase has been gradually decreasing since 1860, Michigan added more to her population during the period which elapsed from 1870 to 1880 than during any previous decade; and if the average annual increase of nearly 55,000, which is shown from 1880 to 1884, is maintained, the total increase of the ten years, from 1880 to 1890, will be even greater.

We have already had occasion to remark that most of the immigrants who settled in Michigan, came from New York. The census of 1850, which contains the earliest information on the subject, fully confirms the assertion, as will be seen by the following table:

NATIVE POPULATION, ... 341,591

Born in Michigan,	140,648	Born in Ohio,	14,677
" New York,	133,756	" Vermont,	11,113

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, ... 54,852

Born in British America,	14,008	Born in Ireland,	13,430
" England,	10,620	" Germany,	10,070

Compare the above with the following table compiled from the United States census of 1880, showing the nativity of the population of Michigan:

NATIVE-BORN POPULATION, ... 1,248,429

Born in Alabama,	231	Born in Louisiana,	259	Born in North Carolina,	1,040
" Arkansas,	95	" Maine,	5,079	" Ohio,	77,053
" California,	397	" Maryland,	1,433	" Oregon,	44
" Colorado,	90	" Massachusetts,	9,591	" Pennsylvania,	36,064
" Connecticut,	6,333	" Michigan,	803,306	" Rhode Island,	974
" Delaware,	642	" Minnesota,	859	" South Carolina,	213
" Florida,	64	" Mississippi,	243	" Tennessee,	764
" Georgia,	213	" Missouri,	1,416	" Texas,	237
" Illinois,	9,699	" Nebraska,	294	" Vermont,	12,588
" Indiana,	18,216	" Nevada,	28	" Virginia,	3,069
" Iowa,	2,682	" New Hampshire,	3,300	" West Virginia,	272
" Kansas,	892	" New Jersey,	7,903	" Wisconsin,	10,775
" Kentucky,	1,732	" New York,	229,657	" The Territories,	660

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, ... 388,508

Born in Austria proper,	1,025	Born in England,	43,202	Born in Poland,	5,421
" Bohemia,	1,789	" Ireland,	43,413	" Russia,	1,560
" British America,	148,866	" Scotland,	10,731	" Sweden,	9,412
" Denmark,	3,513	" Holland,	17,177	" Switzerland,	2,474
" France,	3,203	" Norway,	3,520	" Other foreign countries,	4,277
" German Empire,	89,085				

In foreign-born population, Michigan has more than Missouri and Kentucky, each with greater population. Of this element, Michigan has more from British America and Holland than any other State. The immigrants from British America numbered 148,866. In Massachusetts there were 119,302, and in New York 84,182. In no other State or Territory did it reach 38,000. Of Hollanders, Michigan has 17,177, and the next largest number was in New York, 8,399. Only the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania have a larger English or Scotch population. Illinois and New York only, have a larger Polish population. Four States, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, and Minnesota, have a larger Norwegian population. Only six States, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Missouri, have more Germans than Michigan. The States with a larger foreign population are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Ohio. The Canadian population alone is more than one-third of the entire foreign population, its excess being largely due to the lumber interest.

The number of male inhabitants in the State, June 1, 1884, was 974,424; female, 879,028. The proportion of sexes seems to have varied little in the past thirty years. In 1854 the females were 47.29 per cent of the population; in 1864, 48.70 per cent; in 1874, 47.73 per cent; and in 1884, 47.43 per cent.

The following table shows the population of Michigan, and of every county thereof, in 1884, as well as the per cent of increase or decrease, in the four years 1880–84, and in the ten years 1870–80. It will be very useful to obtain an idea of the degree of prosperity of the different counties during the periods named.

POPULATION.

STATE AND COUNTIES.	June 1, 1884.	Per cent of increase or decrease.		STATE AND COUNTIES.	June 1, 1884.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	
		1884 over 1880.	1880 over 1870			1884 over 1880.	1880 over 1870.
STATE,	*1,853,658*	*13.24*	*38.22*	Lapeer,	30,057	*0.27	41 21
				Leelenaw,	7,128	13.99	36.62
Alcona,	4,028	29.64	346.41	Lenawee,	49,584	2.57	6 01
Allegan,	38,666	2.25	17.79	Livingston,	21,568	*3.07	15.08
Alpena,	12,683	44.31	218.90	Mackinac,	5,171	78.19	69.21
Antrim,	8,761	67.29	163.83	Macomb,	31,293	*1.06	14.51
Arenac,	4,027	. . .	. . .	Manistee,	19,875	58.59	106.32
Baraga,	3,039	68.46	. . .	Manitou,	1,198	*10.19	49.72
Barry,	24,102	*4.80	14.05	Marquette,	31,397	23.64	77.85
Bay,	51,221	34.51	139.50	Mason,	13,221	31.36	208.18
Benzie,	4,389	27.85	57.19	Mecosta,	20,597	47.41	147.53
Berrien,	37,776	2.69	4.79	Menominee,	19.120	59.51	532.56
Branch,	27,661	*1.00	6.54	Midland,	8,776	27.32	109.96
Calhoun,	41,585	8.15	5.14	Missaukee,	3,386	118.03	. . .
Cass,	21,202	*3.67	4.33	Monroe,	33,353	*0.81	22.38
Charlevoix,	9,275	81.33	196.69	Montcalm,	35,356	6.66	143.00
Cheboygan,	9,946	52.45	196.95	Montmorency,	845	. . .	. . .
Chippewa,	8,422	60.48	210.53	Muskegon,	37,554	41.25	78.53
Clare,	5,549	32.53	. . .	Newaygo,	18,966	29.33	101.43
Clinton,	27,135	*3.43	22.97	Oakland,	41,100	*1.05	1.54
Crawford,	2,389	. . .	. . .	Oceana,	14,519	24.10	61.99
Delta,	9,992	46.68	179.07	Ogemaw,	3,637	90.02	. . .
Eaton,	31,802	1.85	24.09	Ontonagon,	4,836	88.54	*9.87
Emmett,	7,944	19.66	448.22	Osceola,	14,001	29.92	412.21
Genesee,	38,776	*1.13	15.71	Oscoda,	1,374	194.22	. . .
Gladwin,	1,539	36.56	. . .	Otsego,	3,906	97.87	. . .
Grand Traverse,	12,092	43.58	89.56	Ottawa,	36,225	9.36	24.30
Gratiot,	25,049	14.19	85.77	Presque Isle,	4,064	30.55	. . .
Hillsdale,	31,686	*3.17	3.27	Roscommon,	2,588	77.38	. . .
Houghton,	26,146	16.34	61.89	Saginaw,	74,795	26.57	51.15
Huron,	24,521	22.06	122.03	Sanilac,	29,583	12.31	80.85
Ingham,	34,939	3.75	33.28	Schoolcraft,	3,846	144.19	. . .
Ionia,	32,559	3.88	22.39	Shiawassee,	28,078	3.77	29.95
Iosco,	10,602	54.26	117 29	St. Clair,	46,783	1.27	25.68
Isabella,	16,011	31.68	195.62	St. Joseph,	26,277	*1 31	1.35
Jackson,	45,232	7.62	16.62	Tuscola,	30,726	19.38	87.66
Kalamazoo,	35,281	2.73	7.10	Van Buren,	30,341	*1.51	6.84
Kalkaska,	4,493	52.98	. . .	Washtenaw,	41,694	*0.37	*0.98
Kent,	84,600	15.49	45.31	Wayne,	188,966	13.53	39.79
Keweenaw.	4,667	9.30	1.52	Wexford,	10,518	54.34	948.46
Lake,	7,539	133.19	. . .				

* Decrease.

Oscoda County furnishes the most remarkable instance of rapid increase during the four years 1880–84, it having nearly tripled its population in that time; while for the decade, 1870–1880, Wexford County shows by far the largest increase, 948 46 per cent. But the county of Charlevoix shows the best example of continued prosperity, having enjoyed, during the two periods named, an average yearly increase of 20 per cent.

The population of the cities of Michigan has continually increased much faster than the county population, but the greatest difference is shown during the four years 1880–84.

At the first mentioned date, there were in the State 43 incorporated cities, the total population of which amounted to 388,863. In 1884 the population of the same was 479,370, an increase of 23 per cent in four years. During the same time, the population outside of those cities only increased 8 per cent. Moreover, there had been added, meanwhile, 6 names to the list of incorporated cities, making a total of 49. The total population of these 49 cities was 509,277. Add to this 209 incorporated villages, with a population of 211,035, and we have 720,312 as the total population of incorporated cities and villages, which is 38 and 86 hundredths per cent of the total population of the State. In other words, nearly 40 per cent of the inhabitants of Michigan live in incorporated cities and villages.

Detroit is not only the commercial metropolis, but also the oldest and most important historical city of Michigan. Its rise was slow, and closely corresponds to that of the State, as the following table of its population at different periods shows:

1840, United States census,	9,102	1884, State census,	133,269
1850, " " "	21,019	1885, Estimated,	207,600
1860, " " "	40,137	1886, "	219,192
1870, " " "	79,517	1887, "	239,265
1880, " " "	116,340	1888, "	255,600

The only other city incorporated before 1850 was Monroe, in 1837. At that time it had a population of 2,795.

The following table shows the population of the cities of Michigan having over 5,000 inhabitants, in 1884, 1880, and 1870:

Incorporated Cities.	Rank in 1884.	1884.	1880.	1870.	Incorporated Cities.	Rank in 1884.	1884.	1880.	1870.
Detroit,	1	133,269	116,340	79,517	Alpena,	15	9,196	6,153	. . .
Grand Rapids,	2	41,934	32,016	16,508	Flint,	16	9,017	8,401	5,386
Bay City,	3	29,412	20,693	7,064	Ann Arbor,	17	7,912	8,061	7,363
East Saginaw,	4	29,085	19,016	11,350	Ishpeming,	18	6,840	6,039	. .
Jackson,	5	19,100	16,105	11,447	Grand Haven,	19	5,908	4,862	3,140
Muskegon,	6	17,825	11,262	6,001	Big Rapids,	20	5,902	3,552	1,237
Kalamazoo,	7	13,909	.	. . .	Marquette,	21	5,690	4,690	. . .
Saginaw,	8	13,760	10,525	7,461	Menominee,	22	5,577	. . .	. . .
Port Huron,	9	10,388	8,883	5,977	Ludington,	23	5,431	4,190	. . .
Manistee,	10	10,367	6,930	3,343	Pontiac,	24	5,347	4,059	4,872
Battle Creek,	11	10,051	7,063	5,838	Ypsilanti,	25	5,301	4,984	5,471
Lansing,	12	9,774	8,319	5,244	Monroe,	26	5,281	4,930	5,086
West Bay City,	13	9,490	6,397	. . .	Coldwater,	27	5,099	4,681	4,381
Adrian,	14	9,319	7,849	8,439					

AGRICULTURE.

A FERTILE soil and a temperate climate designated Michigan as a great agricultural State, and such it has proved to be. In 1884 the number of acres in farms, as returned by the census of that year, was 14,852,226, or nearly 41 per cent of the total land area of the State. The total number of farms returned was 159,605. In 1880 the total number of acres in farms was returned at 13,807,240, and the number of farms at 154,008.

In the last-named year, Michigan stood first among the States for small farms from 22 to 50 acres. True it is that, in the actual number, it is exceeded by Illinois and Ohio; but the total number of farms in each of those States greatly exceeds those of Michigan, Illinois having 255,741, and Ohio 247,189, so that, in proportion to the whole number, Michigan stands first in these farms, and of those occupied by owners is proportionately the first. Of farms from 50 to 100 acres, Michigan is eighth; in those occupied by owners, fourth, being outnumbered in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. As to farms from 20 to 100 acres she holds the first rank, in proportion to population, of any State.

The number of farms cultivated by owners was, in 1884, 138,523; number rented for a fixed money rental, 5,657; number rented for shares of products, in 1884, 13,209. Of the whole number of farms in the State, June 1, 1884, the tenure of which is reported, eighty-eight in each one hundred were cultivated by owners—a most favorable showing.

The fertility of the soil is shown by the abundance of the staple agricultural productions, for which Michigan is entitled to a rank far above her population. In wheat, with a yield, in 1879, of 35,532,543 bushels, the only States producing more were Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. In production to acres sown, Michigan outranked those States. In oats and barley she ranked ninth, and in buckwheat fourth, following behind New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. It was the fourth State in the production of potatoes, following New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In orchard products it was the fifth State, the fourth in hops, and the sixth in butter.

The value of farming implements on the farms was, in 1884, $21,897,486, and the value of farms, including land, fences, and buildings, $571,443,462, or an average of $64.40 per acre.

The following table shows the products of the farms of Michigan for 1883:

Hay,	2,287,147	tons.	Spring Wheat,	243,521	bushels.
Clover-seed,	107,762	bushels.	Sorghum Sugar,	9,421	pounds.
Grass "	19,359	"	" Molasses,	56,638	gallons.
Canada Peas,	501,407	"	Maple Sugar,	1,945,863	pounds.
Beans,	186,704	"	" Molasses,	171,273	gallons.
Potatoes,	10,734,809	"	Flaxseed,	311	bushels.
Tobacco,	33,686	pounds.	" Straw,	2,578	tons.
Honey,	1,265,445	"	" Fiber,	55	pounds.
Wax,	29,863	"	Broom-corn,	7,390	"
Barley,	849,757	bushels.	Mint, value,	52,533	dollars.
Buckwheat,	139,881	"	Hops,	94,468	pounds.
Indian Corn,	19,421,938	"	Apples,	4,092,806	bushels.
Oats,	21,324,130	"	Peaches,	290,091	"
Rye,	401,370	"	Grapes,	1,550,702	pounds.
Winter Wheat,	25,597,967	"	Wine,	24,685	gallons.

The average yield per acre of wheat was 15.12 bushels; of oats, 32.76; of barley, 18.40; and of hay, 1.34 ton per acre.

Michigan is not especially noted as a general live-stock-raising State, but the breeding of sheep and the producing of wool is a leading pursuit among the agricultural community. In 1850, Michigan was the ninth State in the production of wool; in 1860 and 1870, the fourth; and in 1880, the third. During that period it had passed the States of Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, and Kentucky; and in 1880 the only two States producing more wool were California and Ohio. It is a fact worthy of note that, while Texas had in that year a larger number of sheep than Michigan, its total whole product was not much more than one-half that of the latter State. As to the number of pounds of wool per fleece, Michigan is ahead of all the large sheep-raising States, the average in 1884 being 5 and 64 hundredths pounds per head.

The wool production in Michigan is still increasing fast. In 1880 the number of sheep sheared was 2,189,389, and in 1884, 2,724,789, an increase of 535,400 sheep in four years. The wool-clip in 1880 amounted to 11,858,497 pounds, and in 1884 to 15,337,249 pounds, an increase of 3,478,752 pounds.

MANUFACTURES.

According to the census of 1884, there were in Michigan 8,302 manufacturing establishments, giving employment to 114,890 males over 16 years of age, to 8,245 females over 15, and to 5,872 children, making a total of 129,007 employés. The capital invested in these establishments amounted to $136,697,397. The total of wages paid during the year was $44,213,739, an average of $343.35 for every man, woman, boy, and girl employed in these manufactories.

The material used in 2,228 manufacturing establishments, or more than one-fourth of the whole number in the State, is taken directly from the forest-tree. The capital invested in such establishments is $62,303,000; average number of adult males employed, 50,044; adult females, 866; children and youths, 4,431; wages paid during the year ending June 1, 1884, $17,310,227.

The above figures give an idea of the predominating importance of the lumber interests in Michigan. Lumbering is still, and has been for many years, the leading industry of the State, and out of the product of her noble forests has been woven many a fortune.

Michigan was the paradise of lumbermen when the stately pine-tree, the conceded "monarch of the forest," held sway throughout her broad domain. Then her dark crests of evergreen crowned each vast forest, wove and rewove Persian tapestry over every graceful intervale. Where the calm, broad lakes glistened in the sheen of the sunbeams, or the turbulent rivers tumbled in white foam through rocky channels, there her temples were grandest, and giant columns of a century's growth vied in symmetry and height, that caused the speculative eye of the timber-hunter to dilate with joy. It seemed as though nature had purposely planted her best gifts convenient to his hand, or led up these arterial channels into the wilderness to facilitate the transportation of the wealth his toil had accumulated. But since the first mighty crash in the stillness of the forest proclaimed the presence of the invader, the realms of the pine have been ravaged by fire and ax, until that noble tree has at last been driven far back into the strongholds of the wilderness. Her final doom seems as inevitable as the fate that pursues the aborigines of the glebe; but she will still reign for many years in all her primitive majesty over several portions of the State.

Thanks to the introduction of the railroad, which greatly facilitates the transportation of logs from the interior, the lumbering cities—Bay City, Muskegon, etc.—may continue for a time to devour forests by the acre, and crunch with iron teeth the huge limbs and trunks of trees.

The lumber interests of Michigan are not to be estimated so much by figures as by their relative influence upon the State. There is hardly one branch of industry in Michigan which does not owe its existence, in part or wholly, directly or indirectly, to the influence of the lumber business. But the following statistics will serve to give an approximative idea of its importance.

The annual value of the product of lumber in Michigan is more than one-fifth of that of the whole Union, as shown by the following comparison, based on the United States census of 1880:

	United States.	Michigan.
Number of establishments, . . .	25,708	1,649
Capital employed, ...	$181,186,122	$39,260,428
Hands employed, ...	141,989	22,875
Children and youth employed, .	5,967	4,360
Annual wages paid, ...	$31,845,974	$6,967,905
Value of logs, ...	$139,836,869	$30,819,003
Value of mill supplies, ...	$6,318,516	$1,432,369
Value of all materials, ...	$146,155,385	$32,251,372

	United States	.Michigan.
Lumber sawed (board measure), .	18,091,356,000	4,172,572,000
Laths, ...	1,761,788,000	461,805,000
Shingles, ...	5,555,046,000	2,584,717,000
Staves, ...	1,248,226,000	199,821,000
Sets of headings, ...	146,523,000	21,897,000
Spool and bobbin stocks, ...	34,076,000	6,038,000
Value of all other products, . . .	$2,682,668	$531,406
Total value of all products, . . .	$233,268,729	$52,449,928

Except Michigan' only five States manufactured lumber to the value of $10,000,000. They were: Pennsylvania, $22,457,359; Wisconsin, $17,952,347; New York, $14,356,910; Indiana, $14,260,830; Ohio, $13,864,460,

Since 1880 there has been a slight increase in the number of establishments. The State census gave the following returns concerning the saw-mills, shingle-mills, and the saw, shingle, and lath mills:

Number of establishments, ...	1,682
Capital invested, ...	$51,170,109
Male adults employed, ...	39,055
Female adults employed, ...	286
Children and youth, ...	1,097
All hands employed, ...	40,438
Total amount paid in wages during the year,	$13,616,046

Although the total production of these establishments is not given, the fact that, from 1880 to 1884, the number of hands employed had nearly doubled, shows that lumbering has not yet reached the period of its decline.

The total lumber and shingle product of the State for a series of years has been as follows:

	Feet of Lumber.	Number of Shingles.
1874, ...	573,632,771	130,631,500
1875, ...	581,558,273	124,030,250
1876, ...	573,950,771	132,179,750
1877, ...	640,166,231	167,806,750
1878, ...	574,162,757	153,989,750
1879, ...	736,106,000	218,934,000
1880, ...	873,047,731	248,879,500
1881, ...	971,320,317	304,025,500
1882, ...	1,008,147,905	295,046,500
1883, ...	3,563,343,097	1,393,004,000
1884, ...	3,567,235,987	2,724,517,300
1885, ...	3,578,138,443	2,574,675,900
1886, ...	3,984,117,175	2,989,124,200
1887, ...	4,162,317,778	2,677,855,700
1888, ...	4,292,189,014	2,846,201,000

In a State where wheat is grown in abundance, the flour interest must necessarily be an important factor in the business of the community. In Michigan it is second only to the lumbering interest.

In 1880 there were 706 mills, with a capital of $7,704,464, employing 2,254 men, with an annual product valued at $23,546,875. The State census of 1884 only reports 633 mills, but the capital invested is shown to have increased to $7,817,157, and the number of hands employed is given at 2,558, an increase of 304 over 1880. The value of the production is not given.

Another thing for which Michigan is noted is her salt-wells. In the production of this most indispensable article she leads the Union. In 1880 there were four States producing more than 1,000,000 bushels of salt, viz.:

Michigan,	12,425,885	West Virginia,	2,679,438
New York,	8,748,203	Ohio,	2,650,301

Yet every year seems to reveal new springs of salt. The increase in the production is shown by the following table:

1860,	4,000 barrels	1870,	621,352 barrels	1880,	2,676,588 barrels
1861,	125,000 "	1871,	728,175 "	1881,	2,750,299 "
1862,	243,000 "	1872,	724,481 "	1882,	3,037,317 "
1863,	466,366 "	1873,	823,346 "	1883,	2,894,672 "
1864,	529,073 "	1874,	1,026,979 "	1884,	3,252,175 "
1865,	477,200 "	1875,	1,081,865 "	1885,	3,299,744 "
1866,	407,077 "	1876,	1,462,729 "	1886,	3,426,566 "
1867,	477,721 "	1877,	1,660,997 "	1887,	4,260,012 "
1868,	555,680 "	1878,	1,855,884 "	1888,	3,750,000 "
1869,	561,288 "	1879,	2,058,040 "		

This makes a grand total of 41,859,790 barrels since the manufacture began.

It is impossible to form an estimate of the capital employed in the manufacture of salt, as it is mostly carried on in connection with other interests.

We append the following table to give a general and exact idea of the importance of the several branches of manufactures in the State. It includes all classes of manufactures where the invested capital exceeds $10,000:

CLASS OF MANUFACTURES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	CLASS OF MANUFACTURES	Number of Establishments	Capital Invested.
Agricultural implements,	115	$1,787,400	Matches,	2	3,001,000
Artificial stone pipes and pottery,	14	165,600	Medicines,	11	264,600
Barrels,	180	273,370	Mineral-water and bottling,	37	141,430
Baskets, fruit-packages, etc.,	37	323,300	Organs and pianos,	5	329,500
Belts—leather and rubber,	1	45,000	Paints and roofing,	4	205,000
Boilers—steam,	24	321,200	Paper pails,	1	108,000
Boots and shoes,	396	753,361	Paper, straw-board, and wood-pulp,	33	1,512,250
Boxes,	14	1,260,500	Pearl buttons,	1	17,000
Breweries,	82	2,196,933	Pins,	1	100,000
Brick and tile,	227	1,319,739	Planing and re-sawing lumber,	94	1,015,210
Brushes and carpet-sweepers,	7	312,200	Plumbing, steam and gas-fitting,	21	118,350
Butter and cheese,	62	120,325	Posts, poles, and ties,	58	376,972
Chairs,	12	158,050	Powder, fuse and explosives,	4	112,750
Charcoal,	57	318,125	Printing, publishing, and binding,	81	1,168,477
Chemicals,	13	747,200	Salt,	17	351,100
Cider, vinegar, and pickles,	74	281,250	Salt, combined with other manufacture,	76	8,407,500
Cigars,	148	728,314	Sash, door, and blinds,	163	3,275,700
Clothing,	116	744,847	Saw-mills,	1,076	21,941,693
Coffins and caskets,	5	217,000	Saw, shingle, and lath mills,	*346	27,389,185
Cask-hoops,	16	340,250	School furniture,	4	178,000
Copper refining and smelting,	6	1,315,000	Sheet lead and pipe,	1	50,000
Corsets, and ladies' underwear,	6	242,250	Shingle-mills,	258	1,839,231
Cotton goods,	4	140,800	Ship-building,	25	999,100
Electric light, and appliances,	5	368,000	Soda, soap, and candles,	10	743,500
Emery-wheels,	1	150,000	Staves, heading, and barrels,	94	1,496,458
Fanning-mills,	10	100,700	Steel goods,	23	851,500
Fertilizers,	2	410,000	Stoves and furnaces,	10	1,088,000
Flouring and grist-mills,	633	7,817,157	Tanneries,	41	1,311,450
Foundries and machine-shops,	246	8,711,870	Threshing-machines,	6	1,948,000
Fruit and vegetable evaporating,	40	186,350	Tobacco,	6	710,500
Furnaces and rolling-mills,	18	3,110,000	Varnish,	2	520,000
Furniture,	159	4,603,328	Wagons,	550	2,697,634
Glass,	2	150,000	Wagon woodwork,	186	309,005
Handles,	45	289,210	Wind-mills,	15	306,250
Knit goods,	16	300,000	Wheelbarrows, toy wagons, etc.,	6	106,200
Lime,	24	190,500	White bronze monuments,	1	85,000
Linseed-oil,	1	100,000	Wire goods,	10	422,750
Lumber and planing,	53	494,200	Wood alcohol and acetate,	2	500,000
Lumber and wood-turning,	50	352,233	Wood-bending,	11	345,300
Lumbering,	70	2,446,722	Wooden-ware,	12	570,275
Lumber, staves, and headings,	37	687,100	Wood novelty goods,	40	613,215
Malt,	5	425,000	Wood water-pipe,	1	200,000
Marble and stone cutting,	64	247,625	Woolen-mills,	33	487,580

MINING.

Michigan has been liberally endowed by the Creator with mineral deposits. The rugged and rocky regions of the Upper Peninsula contain stored treasure of iron, copper, silver, and gold, the extent of which is yet unknown.

The statistics furnished by the census of 1884 are very incomplete as to the mineral interests of the State. The number of mines, of all sorts, is reported at 106, in which $41,441,962 are invested; 12,761 men and 432 boys were employed in the mines, and received an aggregate annual salary of $6,286,355.

The following table is arranged after the census of 1884, and shows the number of mines, and the capital invested:

Mines.	Number of Mines.	Capital Invested.
Coal,	4	$27,500
Copper,	26	25,313,859
Grindstone,	3	108,000
Gypsum, plaster, and stucco,	12	551,000
Iron,	52	14,916,403
Lime and building stone,	8	25,200
Slate,	1	500,000

The copper regions of Michigan have for some time been reputed the most productive in the world; but it is only lately that the State has passed all others in the production of iron. This was accomplished in 1880. In that year Michigan put forth 1,837,712 tons of iron ore, valued at $6,034,648, while Pennsylvania produced 1,820,561 tons, the value of which did not exceed $4,318,999.

Iron was first produced in Michigan in 1854, when 3,000 tons of ore were shipped from the Cleveland mine. Since that time the production has increased rapidly, as follows:

1855,	1,449 tons.	1867,	443,585 tons.	1879,	1,374,893 tons.
1856,	36,343 “	1868,	491,445 “	1880,	1,885,706 “
1857,	25,646 “	1869,	617,414 “	1881,	2,295,618 “
1858,	15,876 “	1870,	830,940 “	1882,	2,964,975 “
1859,	68,832 “	1871,	779,607 “	1883,	2,353,286 “
1860,	114,401 “	1872,	900,901 “	1884,	2,455,924 “
1861,	49,909 “	1873,	1,162,458 “	1885,	2,023,583 “
1862,	124,169 “	1874,	918,557 “	1886,	3,178,291 “
1863,	203,055 “	1875,	891,257 “	1887,	4,667,752 “
1864,	243,127 “	1876,	992,764 “	1888,	5,019,279 “
1865,	236,208 “	1877,	1,014,687 “	1889,	7,292,754 “
1866,	278,757 “	1878,	1,111,170 “		

The production of copper is hardly less wonderful, it being as follows:

1845,	12 gross tons.	1880,	22,204 gross tons.
1850,	572 “ “	1886,	40,457 “ “
1860,	5,388 “ “	1888,	43,203 “ “
1870,	10,992 “ “		

Silver is frequently found in the copper ore of Lake Superior, while gold-mines, supposed to be very rich, have recently been discovered in that region.

The fisheries of Michigan are exceptionally rich, and many a fisherman, whose "catch" is not reported by the census officers, finds his subsistence in the product of his net or his line.

The State census of 1884 shows that there were in the State at that time, 316 fisheries, requiring a capital of $702,365. Not less than 1,338 persons found employment in them, and received in salary during the year ending June, 1884, $253,683.

It will be seen by the above tables that Michigan is bountifully supplied with all the resources necessary to build up a great State. No one wishing to create for himself a position among his fellow-citizens by honest industry, need seek a better or more favorable region. The truth of this is again and again proved in the sketches which make up this volume.

BANKING.

During the first years that followed its admission into the Union, Michigan had to fall, like the rest of the country, into financial anarchy, which reigned supreme. The first annual report made by the bank commissioners, in 1837, shows the existence of sixteen banks, with an aggregate authorized capital of

$7,100,000, only $2,100,000 of which had been subscribed. Now the inflation began. In the next few months, forty nine new banks were started.

A crash soon followed, and the citizens of the State settled down to a more conservative and safer mode of conducting banking; so much so that, at the present time, the banks and bankers of Michigan enjoy a credit unsurpassed by those of any other State.

The first bank organized in Michigan was in 1806, by six capitalists of Boston. This bank was a stupendous fraud.

December 19, 1817, a charter was granted to the Bank of Michigan. It was organized in June, 1818, and commenced business in the following January. In 1831 its charter was renewed for twenty-five years. This was the first legitimate bank in Michigan, and it continued for a period of twenty-four years. From 1836 to 1861 eighty-two banks organized, or attempted to, in addition to ten then in business; only about five of which returned to their shareholders the full amounts paid for stock.

Free banking from 1837 to 1857 proved an unqualified failure. In the past thirty years, a few small banks only have failed, which shows remarkable stability and improvement over the earlier experiences. In 1887 the number of banks and banking institutions in Michigan was three hundred and eighty, with a capital and surplus of about thirty million dollars.

STATE FINANCES.

THE State had, like private enterprises, to suffer from the bad condition of affairs which existed when it was admitted into the Union. The acts of an inexperienced governor added to the distress, and for many years the condition of the State treasury was nothing to be proud of. But a wiser administration, and the public spirit of her citizens, brought order out of chaos, and prosperity out of financial ruin.

It is but just to observe, however, that the State was first put into debt with the laudable intention of expending the money on internal improvements. Nearly the entire sum of the State debt of $5,340,000, which was contracted from 1835 to 1838, was destined to be spent on canals and railroads.

According to a writer in *Hunt's Magazine* for 1850, there had been disbursed $3,541,551.96 on internal improvements from the date of the organization of the State Government to 1847.

The proceeds of the sales of the Southern and Central Railroads, which the State transferred to private companies about this time, greatly helped to reduce the debt, and the financial condition of the State has ever since been healthy.

The following table shows the fluctuation of the State debt from 1841 to 1880:

1841,	$5,611,000	1870,	$2,385,028
1853,	2,359,551	1880,	905,150
1860,	2,316,828		

In 1880 there was in the Sinking Fund the sum of $1,208,895, for the extinguishment of the debt—a surplus of $303,745.

The only other States reported as without a net debt were West Virginia, Illinois, and Nevada.

In 1886 the debt of the State had been reduced to $243,149.77, and the balance in the Treasury amounted to $1,172,997.86.

In 1880 the net local indebtedness of the State was distributed as follows:

County debt,	$896,700
Township debt,	629,205
School District debt,	1,389,673
Indebtedness of cities, towns, etc., of over 7,500 population,	5,007,817
" " " " " of less than 7,500 "	879,749
Total,	$8,803,144

The trust debt of the State, the principal of which never matures, and therefore can not be paid, is as follows:

To Primary School fund,	$2,554,590 96	To Agricultural College fund,	$153,137 70
" 5 per cent Primary School fund,	326,350 95	" Normal School fund,	56,635 32
" University fund,	465,788 46	" Railroad and other deposits,	8,052 63
Total,			$3,564,556 02

The yearly interest paid on the several funds amounts in the aggregate to $236.889.37.

A conclusive proof of the good financial standing of the State is the fact that the total net State, county, and municipal debt, in 1880, per capita, was only $5.38, while the average for all the States and Territories was $20.90. Only three States could show a lower average than Michigan; these were Iowa, Mississippi, and West Virginia.

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

THE increase in the value of real and personal estate in Michigan, both in the aggregate and per capita, is shown by the following, taken from the United States census:

	Total value.	Per capita.
1850,	$59,787,255	$150
1860,	27,163,893	343
1870,	$719,208,118	$607
1880,	1,580,000,000	965

According to the same authority, the aggregate amount of taxes levied for State and local purposes, in 1880, was $8,627,949, or a per capita tax of $5.27. The average per capita tax in the United States for State and local purposes was, in the same year, $6.23.

According to the *Michigan Manual*, the taxes levied by the State, in 1886, amounted to $1,200,161.67, and were affected to the following purposes:

University,	$98,772 50
Normal School,	32,500 00
Agricultural College,	22,617 00
State Public School,	45,600 00
State Reform "	52,000 00
State House of Correction,	50,000 00
Institution for Deaf and Dumb,	50,000 00
Military Fund,	64,963 50
Fish Commission,	$12,000 00
Industrial Home for Girls,	35,000 00
School for the Blind,	30,000 00
General purposes,	599,375 00
State Board of Health,	2,000 00
Michigan Soldiers' Home,	40,000 00
Michigan Mining School,	10,000 00
Interest to counties on account of swamp-lands	57,333 67

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE State University is located in the city of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County. It was originally situated in Detroit, an Act having been passed by the Territorial Government in 1817, and another in 1821, to establish a University there; but it never rose above the rank of a local school. In 1837 another Act was passed, and the University was located at Ann Arbor. It was opened on September 20, 1841. Since, it has been the object of constant attention on the part of the people and of the Legislature. At present it comprises the departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts (including the School of Political Science), the department of Medicine and Surgery, the department of Law, the School of Pharmacy, the Homeopathic Medical College, and the College of Dental Surgery. Its government is vested in a Board of Regents, elected by the people for a term of eight years. The present value of the property is $948,000. Current expenses for 1886, including instruction, was $173,768.52; students' fees, $64,076.40; and the total receipts, $200,298.31. The number of students in that year was 1,401, and that of professors, 86. In 1888 the number of students was 1,677; and the number of professors and instructors, 93.

The State Agricultural College was established, according to a provision of the Constitution, in 1855. The site chosen was a tract of land of 676 acres, three miles east of the city of Lansing. It is designed "to afford thorough instruction in agriculture and the natural science connected therewith." The control of the institution is vested in the State Board of Agriculture, which is composed of the governor, the president of the college, and six members appointed by the governor, for a term of six years. The present value of the property is estimated at $387,853, and the running expenses, in 1886, were $43,945.75. It is supported by legislative appropriations, and by the 7 per cent interest which is paid by the State on certain funds. The income from the funds amounts to $30,000 yearly, and the legislative appropriations, in 1886, were $22,617. The receipts of the institution from other sources were, for the same year, $14,635.16. The number of students was 296; the number of instructors, 16.

The State Normal School is located at Ypsilanti. It was established by an act of the Legislature in 1849, and opened in 1852. It was destroyed by fire in 1859, but was soon rebuilt, and has since prospered. It is under control of the State Board of Education, which consists of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and three members elected by the people. It is designed to prepare teachers, and give a general knowledge of all branches of a good common-school education. Its total income in 1886 was $39,995.55. The number of students attending was 870, and that of teachers, 24.

The value of the property in 1888 was $220,000, and the number of students for that year, 915; and of professors and instructors, 28.

The Michigan Mining School has been recently (1885) established, in order to impart a full and thorough knowledge of the art of mining. It is located at Houghton. The management is vested in a Board of six, appointed by the governor. The number of students in 1886 was 19; that of instructors, 3. In 1888 the number of students was 35, and instructors, 5.

The State Public School at Coldwater is designed as a temporary home for dependent and neglected children until homes can be provided for them. It was established in 1874, and the property is now valued at $230,931. It is entirely supported by legislative appropriations, which amounted in 1886 to $39,000. The number of inmates was, during the year, 555. Six instructors, nine cottage managers, and twenty eight other employés are engaged. The control of the school is in the hands of a Board of three, chosen by the governor.

The Michigan Soldiers' Home is one of the magnificent institutions which do honor to the sense of gratefulness of the American people. It is located near Grand Rapids, and has but recently been established. The building, which will accommodate 450 inmates, was completed December 1, 1886, at a cost of $99,667. The Home is for veterans of the United States who have resided one year in the State. In 1889 there were 454 inmates. The supervision and government of the Home is vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of the governor, who is *ex officio* chairman, and six members appointed by him.

The Michigan Institution for Educating the Deaf and Dumb is located at Flint. It was established in 1854. The valuation of the property is $503,000. It had (in 1889) 303 inmates and 18 instructors. Its management is vested in a Board of three trustees, appointed by the governor for a term of six years.

The Michigan School for the Blind was formerly connected with the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. It is located in Lansing. The value of the property in 1889 was $226,772, and the number of students in that year was 87, and instructors, 9. Its control is vested in a Board of three members, appointed by the governor for a term of six years.

The Michigan Asylum for the Insane, located at Kalamazoo, is the oldest institution of its kind in the State. It was erected in 1848, and opened for patients in 1859. Value of the property in 1889 was $944,220, and for that year the number of inmates was—male, 450; female, 420; medical attendants, 6; employés, 189. Its control is vested in a Board of six trustees, appointed by the governor for a term of six years.

The Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane is located at Pontiac, and was opened August 1, 1878. In 1889 the valuation of the property was $752,129, and the number of patients, 404 males and 381 females; employés, 161. The institution is controlled by a Board of six trustees, appointed by the governor for a term of six years.

The Northern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, located at Traverse City, was opened in 1885. The value of the property in 1889 was $564,358, and the number of patients, 296 males and 260 females; medical attendants, 4; employés, 122. Its control is vested in a Board of six trustees, appointed by the governor for a term of six years.

The Michigan State Prison is located at Jackson. It was established in 1839, and is valued at $707,774.

The State House of Correction and Reformatory is located at Ionia. It was established in 1877, and is valued at $429,851.

The Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals is located at Ionia. It was established in 1883, and completed in 1885, at a cost of $91,750.

The State House of Correction and branch of the State Prison in the Upper Peninsula, is located at Marquette. It was established in 1885.

The State Reform School, designed for the instruction and reformation of juvenile (male) offenders, is located at Lansing. It was established in 1855, at a first cost of $25,000. In 1888 the value of the property was $237,363, and the number of inmates during that year was 674

The Industrial Home for Girls, designed for the reformation of juvenile (female) offenders, is located at Adrian The valuation of the property is $168,134. The average number of inmates about two hundred.

SCHOOLS.

Michigan is the eighth State in rank in schools, teachers, and pupils. The rank is sixth in pupils attending schools, and fifth in the number of school sittings.

The general school statistics, as reported by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the years 1887 and 1888, give for the State:

	1887	1888
Children between the ages of five and twenty years,	619,979	629,923
Children that attended public schools,	421,308	425,218
Number of school-houses,	7,318	7,428
Estimated valuation of school property,	$12,174,599	$12,857,103
Number of teachers employed, male,	3,836	3,773
Number of teachers employed, female,	11,730	11,990
Wages paid to same for fiscal year aggregated,	$2,955,740	$3,062,032
Private and select schools,	315	294
Estimated number of pupils,	32,607	31,073
Making a total attendance of	453,915	456,291

CHURCHES.

In 1850 there were in Michigan 399 churches, valued at $723,600. In 1860 there were 807 churches, valued at $2,334,040.

The census of 1870 gave the number of Church organizations as 2,220; church edifices, 1,395; seating capacity, 447,476; value of church property, $8,947,491.

In the census of 1884 the number of Church organizations in the State is returned at 2,864; parsonages, 1,117; and church edifices, 2,581. Thirty seven church edifices are built of stone, 482 of brick, 2,023 are frame, 22 log, and 17 of which there is no report of the material of construction. The seating capacity of the churches is given at 792,414, and the value of church property, $13,296,151.

This also speaks well for the State, for it shows that the people have not been unmindful of their spiritual welfare. Population, schools, churches, and commercial enterprises have kept pace side by side.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad chartered in the State was the Detroit and St. Joseph in 1831, but it was not in operation until 1838. The Erie and Kalamazoo was completed and in operation between Toledo and Adrian in 1836. The Detroit and Pontiac was chartered in 1834, and completed to Royal Oak in 1838.

In 1837 the Legislature provided for a comprehensive system of internal improvements, including three railroads to cross the State, as well as several canal systems. But these enterprises involved the State in serious financial trouble, and in 1846 the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Railroads were sold to private companies.

In 1856 the United States Government made valuable land-grants, which resulted in the construction of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw, the Flint and Pere Marquette, the Grand Rapids and Indiana, and the Peninsular division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads. Two years later the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad was completed to Grand Haven.

As showing the gradual and steady increase of railroad construction in Michigan since its inception, we append the following table, giving the number of miles of railroad in the State from 1838 to January 1, 1889:

1838,	63 miles.	1851,	421 miles.	1864,	891 miles.	1877,	3,455 miles.
1839,	71 "	1852,	425 "	1865,	931 "	1878,	3,564 "
1840,	104 "	1853,	425 "	1866,	943 "	1879,	3,657 "
1841,	147 "	1854,	425 "	1867,	1,066 "	1880,	3,823 "
1842,	147 "	1855,	462 "	1868,	1,124 "	1881,	4,252 "
1843,	180 "	1856,	530 "	1869,	1,362 "	1882,	4,609 "
1844,	220 "	1857,	579 "	1870,	1,739 "	1883,	4,966 "
1845,	233 "	1858,	703 "	1871,	2,298 "	1884,	5,120 "
1846,	279 "	1859,	770 "	1872,	2,822 "	1885,	5,247 "
1847,	279 "	1860,	770 "	1873,	3,252 "	1886,	5,577 "
1848,	326 "	1861,	777 "	1874,	3,313 "	1887,	5,768 "
1849,	353 "	1862,	811 "	1875,	3,347 "	1888,	6,398 "
1850,	380 "	1863,	812 "	1876,	3,410 "	1889,	7,050 "

In 1887 there were fifty-three commercial roads and thirteen ore and forest roads in operation in the State.

SHIP-BUILDING.

THE vessel interests of Michigan are large, and ship-building is carried on extensively, more especially at Detroit and Bay City, where are built and launched some of the finest craft that float on our inland waters, comprising both steam and sail, wooden, iron, and steel.

In 1880, Michigan was first in the value of ship-building of all Interior States, and was only exceeded in the Union by Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Maine. The value of vessels built was $2,034,636.

In 1884 the number of ship-building yards was 25, with an invested capital of $999,100, giving employment to 1,622 persons, with a total of wages for the year $531,762.

It may not be out of place to remark, that down through the majestic and beautiful straits of Detroit, there floats annually a greater tonnage than enters the port of New York.

JOURNALISM.

JOURNALISM in Michigan has kept pace with her material prosperity and development.

The first newspaper published in the State was *The Michigan Essay, or Impartial Observer*, published in Detroit, August 31, 1809, by James M. Miller, with Fr. Richard as editor. It consisted of four pages, each 9¼x16 inches in size, with four columns to a page. The paper used was brought in the summer-time from Baltimore by way of Buffalo.

In 1840 there were published in Michigan 6 daily and 26 weekly newspapers, and 1 periodical.

In 1850 the number of newspapers and periodicals was 58, of which 39 were political, 13 literary and miscellaneous, 3 religious, 2 scientific, and 1 neutral or independent.

In 1860 there were 109 political, 4 religious, 3 literary, and 2 miscellaneous.

In 1880 the total number of newspapers and periodicals was 464, of which 33 were dailies, 397 weeklies, 3 semi-weeklies, 2 bi-weeklies, 19 monthlies, 4 semi monthlies, 1 bi-monthly, 1 quarterly, and 1 semi-annual. In language, 439 were English, 2 French, 15 German, 6 Dutch, and 2 Danish and Scandinavian. Devoted to politics, 413; to religion, 11; to agriculture, 5; commerce and trade, 3; general literature, 1; medicine and surgery, 7; science and mechanics, 2; temperance and secret societies, 5; education, 9; children, 4; miscellaneous, 4. Michigan ranked eighth among the States.

In 1888 the number of papers published in the State were:

Daily,	52	Semi-monthly,	12
Tri-weekly,	2	Tri-monthly,	1
Semi-weekly,	6	Monthly,	59
Weekly,	558	Quarterly,	2

Having thus given an outline of the general history of the State, we now proceed to give individual sketches of some of the active participants.

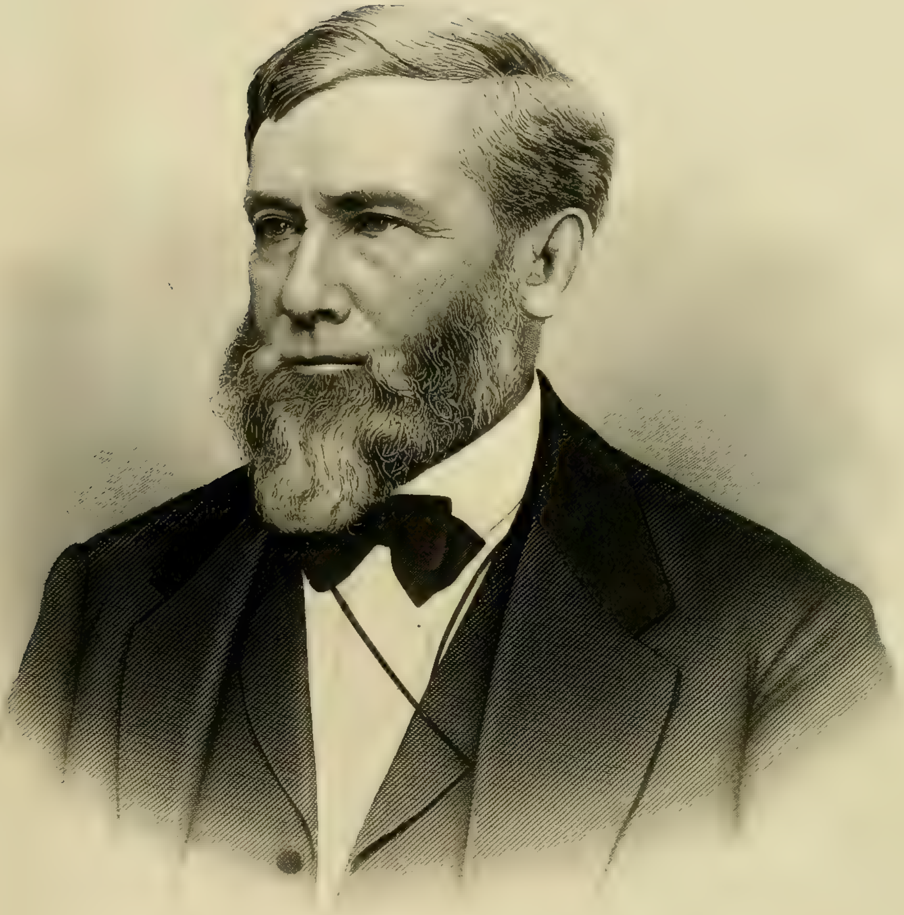
CYCLOPEDIA OF MICHIGAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER, ex-governor, Detroit. There have been many men who have given loyal and earnest service not only to the State of their nativity, and the State of their adoption, but to the entire country as well, and among these a place of honor should be awarded to the gentleman whose name is given above; for no citizen of the United States to-day occupies a more exalted position in the hearts of the American people than he. No man could be more approachable, consequently everybody knows him. The pleasant, off-hand manner with which he greets his associates is extended to the millionaire and the laborer as well. His generosity is no spasmodic effort, as many an unfortunate can testify, but a deep-flowing and continual stream. Any sad story goes to his heart, and it is utterly impossible for him to refuse an appeal for help. Honest and upright in every relation of life, a business man in high standing, and a public official whose records and acts have been indorsed by the people of Michigan in the highest gift in their power, and in whose hearts he has won and holds an enviable position. General Alger was born in the township of Lafayette, Medina County, Ohio, on February 27, 1836, his parents being Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. The first Alger of whom there is any account in this country emigrated from England in 1759, and it is from him that the subject of this sketch is descended, and still more remotely, through distinguished English channels, from William the Conqueror. John Alger, the great-grandfather of General Alger, participated in many of the battles of the Revolutionary War. On his maternal side the general looks back over a long array of equally notable personages, his mother being a direct descendant of Robert Moulton, who arrived in Massachusetts in 1627 in charge of a vessel laden with most valuable ship-building materials, bringing with him a number of skilled ship-carpenters. It is a matter of common consent that the first sea-going vessel built in Massachusetts was under his supervision. The Moulton family is not only a numerous one, but a remarkably distinctive one. The Algers settled in Ohio early in the present century, and the family participated in the infantile struggles of that now great State. General Alger's boyhood was passed in that round of labor, schooling, and recreation common to all; but at the age of twelve years he was, by the death of his parents, left dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood, as well as for the support of a younger brother and sister. He lost no time in securing employment, and accepted a position on a farm in Richfield, Ohio, where he remained seven years, securing such education as was possible during the winter months at a neighboring academy. An unusual aptness for study soon secured him a position as teacher, but he continued his farm-work as a common laborer during the summer season. In March, 1857, he took up the study of law, entering the office of Wolcott & Upson, at Akron, Ohio, for that purpose, and in 1859 was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and then removed to Cleveland, where he found employment in the law office of Otis & Coffinberry. After only a few months his health became impaired, owing to close confinement and arduous study, and he was consequently compelled to abandon his legal ambition. He subsequently removed to Michigan, locating at Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumbering business. Success in his new enterprise was rapidly crowning his efforts when the cry of "war" flashed upon the community, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Michigan Cavalry as a private recruit; but when the regiment was mustered into service he was commissioned captain, and assigned to the command of Company C. The record of his army service, as given in Robertson's "Michigan in the War," is as follows: "Captain Second Cavalry, September 2, 1861; major, April 2, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Booneville, Mississippi, July 1, 1862; escaped July 1, 1862; lieutenant-colonel Sixth Michigan Cavalry, October 16, 1862; colonel Fifth Michigan Cavalry, February 28, 1863; wounded in action at Boonesboro, Maryland, July 8, 1863; resigned September 20, 1864, and honorably discharged; brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services, to rank from the battle of Trevilian Station, Virginia, June 11, 1864; brevet major-general United States Volunteers, June 11, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war." From private to brevet major-general in so short a time was indeed very creditable. The advancement did not come through favoritism, but because each step was honestly and gallantly won. The qualities that had given him distinction in private life were brought into play in the field, and made him one to whom others naturally turned in hours of emergency or danger. A born commander of men, and with a natural military genius, it would have been a strange combination of adverse circumstances that could have deterred him from promotion during his years of army life. It would take space far beyond that available here to give a detailed history of General Alger's career while in the army, and to relate all the stirring incidents of danger and heroism that are woven therein. It was his good fortune to be attached to a Michigan regiment, than whose troops no more daring and gallant were to be found in the entire service, and whose bravery, endurance, and adherence to discipline have contributed in no small degree toward the reputation acquired by some of the Nation's most noted generals. In the earlier years of the Rebellion, General Alger was active in the South and West, but the larger portion of his service was with the Army of the Potomac. He entered Gettysburg in command of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry as colonel, on June 28, 1863, his being the very first Union regiment to reach that village, and the ovation which he and his men received from the loyal citizens is still regarded by the general as one of the brightest incidents of his military career. One of the most important engagements in which General Alger participated was the battle of Booneville, July 1, 1862, at which time he was serving as captain of Company C, Second Michigan Cavalry. General Chalmers, with seven thousand mounted Confederates (eleven regiments and portions of regiments) made an attack upon Booneville, which was held by Colonel Sheridan, who, though in command of the Second Brigade of the Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi, had with him at the time of the attack but two small regiments, the Second Michigan Cavalry and the Second Iowa Cavalry, the former of which was armed with Colt's revolvers and revolving carbines. So great was the heroism displayed by these two regiments that General Chalmers was led to believe he had been deceived as to the strength of the enemy; supposing the slaughter accomplished by the Michigan regiment with their carbines must certainly be the work of an infantry brigade. Each time he advanced he was met with six shots from the carbines, followed by six shots from each revolver, which had the effect of checking the advance. Sheridan with his little body of men was in danger of being surrounded and captured, so he decided upon sending out ninety picked men in command of Captain Alger to make a circuit of the enemy and charge upon the rear with sabers and cheers. This had the desired effect, for as soon as Alger charged upon the seven thousand men they broke ranks and fled, leaving one hundred and twenty-five of their dead comrades upon the field. The Second Michigan Cavalry, which had borne the burden of the fight, lost but forty-one dead and wounded, Captain Alger being among the latter. Colonel Alger is frequently mentioned in official reports of engagements for distinguished services, notably by Custer on the battle of Gettysburg. He was severely wounded in a hot fight on July 8th, near Boonsboro, and did not resume service until September. He served with marked distinction during the winter of 1863-4, taking part in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and with his brigade accompanied General Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. Of Colonel Alger's famous charge at Trevilian Station, while in command of the Fifth Cavalry, on June 11, 1864, General Sheridan makes the following statement in his official report: "The cavalry engagement of the 11th and 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy. My loss in captured will not exceed one hundred and sixty. They are principally from the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. This regiment, Colonel Russell A. Alger commanding, gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing fifteen hundred horses and about eight hundred prisoners, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up." General Alger participated in sixty-six battles and skirmishes in all, and by bravery and faithfulness merited the distinction which he acquired. Early in 1866 he located at Detroit, where, in 1867, he established himself in business as a member of the firm of Moore, Alger & Co., dealers in pine lands and lumber. This firm was soon changed to that of Moore & Alger, and when that firm was subsequently dissolved, a new one, known as R. A. Alger & Co., was organized, which was afterwards merged into the corporation of Alger, Smith & Co., of which General Alger was made, and has ever since continued to be, president and principal stockholder, and has by strict attention to business built up a trade not surpassed by any other lumber firm in the world. In addition to his connection with the firm of Alger, Smith & Co., he is also president of the Manistique Lumbering Company, as well as several other minor lumbering and mining corporations; he is president of the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad Company, a director in the Detroit National Bank, the State Savings-bank, Detroit Brass and Copper Rolling Mills Company, and the Volunteer Iron Company, while his capital is represented in many of Detroit's other prominent industries. General Alger is a member of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, in which he has always been a liberal contributor. In politics he has been a Republican since acquiring his majority, and, although possessed of a strong taste for politics, he could never be prevailed upon to allow the use of his name for any political office until, in 1884, when he was elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and in that year was nominated for governor of Michigan. Notwithstanding his opponents were of the most formidable description, one of whom being then governor of the State, and the other one of the most prominent citizens of Michigan, General Alger was elected by a plurality of 3,953, thus returning the State to Republican rule. While occupying the office of governor he was a keen, sagacious, penetrating officer, always looking closely after the business interests of the State. At the expiration of his term he absolutely and positively declined a renomination, finding that his private interests demanded his undivided attention. At the National Republican Convention of 1888 the name of General R. A. Alger was among the most prominent for the nomination for President, and as ballot after ballot was taken and counted, he increased his strength to 143 votes, until the sixth ballot, when a break was made in the lines of his followers, and General Harrison, their second choice, was brought forward and received the nomination. He headed the list of Presidential electors from his State that elected Harrison and Morton. General Alger is a member of Fairbanks Post, No. 17, G. A. R., of Detroit, and since his initiation has ever been an enthusiastic member of the order. He has several times represented his post in the department encampments, and at the last session of the National Encampent, held at Milwaukee, he was, unanimously and without opposition, chosen National Commander-in-Chief. He is also an active member of the Loyal Legion (Military Order) and of several other social and beneficiary organizations. General Alger was married at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on April 2, 1861, to Miss Annette H. Henry, daughter of W. G. Henry, a highly respected citizen of that city. To them have been born nine children, six of whom (three boys and three girls) are living, the eldest daughter being now the wife of Mr. Henry D. Shelden, of Detroit. The following pen-picture of General Alger is drawn by a gentleman who has had an opportunity of making a study of his subject, both in public and private life: "In person, General Alger is an active, handsome man of six feet in height, whose appearance belies his fifty-three years. His soldier training shows itself in every movement and in every tone of his voice. Though of rather slight build, he impresses the casual observer as being a large man as well as a tall one. He is quick and incisive of speech, but never brusque; thoroughly approachable, respectful, and considerate toward those whom he meets. He is thoroughly dignified, and his manners, like his garments, are so unassumingly good that one scarcely notices them. No matter how busy he may be, it is his habit to leave his desk and politely greet every caller. He listens with attention to all, though so many come with senseless questions and impertinent requests. His official and personal affairs require him to travel much, and his return invariably finds an accumulation of business, which he disposes of with a rapidity that is astonishing. He easily wins and holds the confidence of all with whom he associates, and he earns their regard as well as their respect by his quick decisions as well as by the little amenities and kindnesses so easy to show in business, and which, in the aggregate, so greatly increase the pleasure of life. He would take rank in any society as a man far above the average of the systematically educated, in the breadth of his field of knowledge and the exactness of his information."

HON. GEORGE VAN NESS LOTHROP, of Detroit, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Imperial Court of the Emperor of all the Russias, May, 1885, to August, 1888, was born in Easton, Bristol County, Massachusetts, August 8, 1817. The family, of which he is a representative of the seventh generation, was founded in America by Mark Lothrop, who came from Yorkshire, England, probably landing in this country at Salem, Mass., his name appearing in the early records of that ancient town. The earliest mention of his name in the old Plymouth Colony is in the year 1656, in the records of the town of Bridgewater. Here he resided for the rest of his life, becoming an officer of the town. From him have sprung a long line of descendants, many of whom may still be found in the "Old Colony." Our subject is the sixth of ten children, of whom nine were sons, born to Howard and Sally (Williams) Lothrop, both of whom were of Pilgrim stock. Of these children, the subject of this sketch, with two brothers, both active business men in Massachusetts, and the sister, survive. George V. N. Lothrop was brought up on his father's farm until about fourteen years of age, receiving his education at the common schools. He then prepared for college at Day's Academy, Wrentham; and in the autumn of 1833 he entered Amherst College, where he passed one year. In 1835 he entered Brown University as a sophomore, from which he was graduated under President Wayland in 1838. Deciding upon the law as a profession and means of livelihood, he then commenced attendance upon the Law School at Harvard University, where he studied nearly a year under those great masters, Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf. In the autumn of 1839, his health having become somewhat impaired, he left the Law School, and for the succeeding three years the greater part of his time was spent on the farm of his brother, the late Hon. Edwin H. Lothrop, at Prairie Ronde, Kalamazoo County, Mich. Edwin H. Lothrop was, during his life-time, a man well known in political circles, and highly respected throughout the State of Michigan. He died at Three Rivers, February 17, 1874. Our subject having recovered his health, determined upon the resumption of his law studies, and, with that end in view, removed to Detroit in March, 1843, and entered the law office of Joy & Porter. One year later, in partnership with Hon. D. Bethune Duffield, he opened an office, and entered upon the active practice of his profession at Detroit, where he has ever since lived. His first case was argued, prior to his admission to the bar, before the Supreme Court of the State, as junior counsel with Hon. James F. Joy, special leave having been granted for that purpose by the court. His presentation of this case—the Michigan State Bank against Hastings and others—was thought very successful, and the ability shown by him in its conduct won the marked attention of the court, whose predictions his career since that time have fully justified. His partnership with Mr. Duffield terminated in 1856. In April, 1848, he was appointed by Governor Ransom, attorney-general of the State, succeeding Hon. Edward Mundy, who had been elevated to his seat on the Supreme Bench of the State. This office he held until January 1, 1851. During the year 1851 a controversy, in consequence of a real or supposed purpose, on the part of the Roman Catholic Church in Detroit, to obtain a portion of the school funds for their private educational institutions, having arisen, Mr. Lothrop was one of many citizens who united in an earnest effort to counteract this scheme, to which end an independent ticket for city officers was nominated, one result being Mr. Lothrop's election as recorder of Detroit, a position which he consented to fill solely because of his interest in the maintenance and welfare of our public-school system. In 1867 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and was afterwards offered by Governor Bagley a place on the Constitutional Commission, which he, however, declined. He has been twice, in the past, the nominee of his party for Congress in this district, accepting the nominations even while realizing that the minority of the Democratic party in the district foreordained defeat. He was a member of the Michigan delegation in the National Convention held at Charleston in 1860, and in that body was a strenuous supporter of the Douglas sentiment, afterwards emphasizing his patriotism by giving a most cordial support to all measures of the United States Government which he considered just and necessary, from the breaking out to the close of the war. Mr. Lothrop was for a number of years a member of the Library Commission of Detroit, resigning that office shortly after his appointment as minister to Russia. In May, 1885, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Lothrop to the position of United States minister to the Imperial Court of Russia. The Legislature of Michigan being then in session, by a resolution passed unanimously, expressed their gratification at the appointment, and at its next session the appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate. After a pleasant residence at St. Petersburg of over three years, he resigned, and returned to the United States in August, 1888. Mr. Lothrop was married in May, 1847, to Miss Almira Strong, daughter of the late General Oliver Strong, of Rochester, New York. To them were born five sons and two daughters, all of whom, with the exception of their oldest son, are living. Of his sons surviving, three are well-known members of the Detroit bar, and the other is a business man, now captain of that favorite military organization known as the Detroit Light Infantry. Their daughter Anne is now the wife of Baron Huene, a Russian nobleman, an officer of the "Chevalier Guards," otherwise known as the Empress's Regiment of the "Guards." The marriage was celebrated October 4, 1888, at St. Paul's Church, at Detroit, whither the baron had come for that purpose; and after a protracted visit in this country, he returned to St. Petersburg with his bride, where they now reside. Mr. Lothrop is a member of the literary societies of "Phi Beta Kappa" and "Alpha Delta Phi." In 1863 he received the degree of LL. D. from his *alma mater*, Brown University, having before that time received the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from the same university.

HON. JAMES F. JOY, LL. D., Detroit, was born in Durham, New Hampshire, December 2, 1810. His father was at that time a blacksmith. He afterwards became a manufacturer of scythes and agricultural implements. He was a man of large business ability, a great reader, and well informed, not only on all questions of the day, but in history and science, of which he was a constant student. He was a thorough Calvinist in his religious belief, and a stanch Puritan. One of his sons was named Calvin, after the great reformer. His children, of course, were all brought up in that line of religious belief, and were largely influenced by his character and opinions. He had a large family of sons and daughters, who grew to maturity; the sons becoming useful citizens of several States, the subject of this sketch being the first to migrate and settle in Detroit. Three brothers afterward settled in Illinois. The mother was Sarah Pickering, of a family somewhat noted in New Hampshire. James F. Joy was an attendant at the village common school in New Hampshire until he was fourteen years old, when he entered a merchant's store as a clerk, where he remained for two years. At sixteen he began studies with a view to obtaining a college education. When eighteen, he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1833. He was a diligent student, and graduated at the head of his class. When through college he went to the Harvard Law School to study law. At that time Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf were in charge of the school, and splendid teachers they were. After being there for one year, he became for a short time principal of an academy at Pittsfield, N. H., and while in that position was appointed tutor of the Latin language at Dartmouth, which position he accepted, and was employed in that capacity one year, when he resigned and returned to the Law School at Cambridge for another year. At the close of that year he was admitted to practice at the bars of the United States and the State courts in Boston, but concluded to come to Michigan, which he did in September, 1836, when he was nearly twenty-six years old. At Detroit he entered the office of Hon. A. S. Porter for six months, when he was admitted to the bar in Michigan, and opened an office for the practice of the law in 1837. During the year he formed a partnership with George F. Porter, under the style of Joy & Porter. This firm soon acquired a large business, and continued for about twenty-five years. Mr. Joy was the lawyer of the courts and contests at the bar, and soon won both reputation as a business man and good standing at the bar as a lawyer of ability and force, while Mr. Porter was a very valuable partner in the office. The firm was among those most noted in the West. It was doing a large business when the State became insolvent, in the forties, and its policy with regard to its railroads was the question of the time. Mr. Joy discussed in the public prints the question, and advocated the sale by the State to private corporations. The discussion of the question in this State attracted attention in the East, and brought West—for Michigan then was largely West—John W. Brooks, then superintendent of the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad, to investigate the probable value of the Central Road. He brought letters introducing him to Mr. Joy, and together they investigated and discussed the then and future value of that line of railroad. At the next session of the Legislature Mr. Brooks came to Michigan and spent the winter, and together he and Mr. Joy prepared the charter of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which, with some slight amendments after months of discussion, was finally passed and became a law, under which the Company was afterwards successfully organized and the property sold to it by the State. When that Company took possession of the property, Mr. Joy allowed himself to be employed as its counsel and to manage all its legal business and controversies. This he has for many years considered one of the mistakes of his life. His habit and his temperament all his life has been to put his whole force into the business he might have in hand; and when he became engaged in the business and controversies of that Company, they were important enough to command both his time and all his strength. As the plans of the Company expanded, so did the demands upon his time and ability expand, and when it was determined to extend the road through Indiana to Chicago, and obtain the necessary legislation in that State and Illinois, the demands upon his time became so great and imperative that he was gradually drawn away from the regular practice of his profession in Michigan. He became a devotee to railway law and business. The history of the legislative contests and litigation both in Indiana and Illinois would be very interesting, but can not be detailed here. The legislation was had, and the road was built in connection with the Illinois Central Railroad to Chicago in 1852. But there was much litigation connected with the entrance of the Illinois Central into Chicago, and that company required the aid of Mr. Joy and employed him in that litigation. It lasted for a considerable time, but was successfully met and carried through. It had become necessary for him, however, to relinquish his practice at Detroit and devote himself to railway law and litigation. It was profitable enough, but it was simply an intervening step from the bar to a railway life and business. He has for many years felt that he should not have taken the first step, but should have remained a lawyer at the bar, adhering strictly to the profession. He had been engaged in many important legal controversies, but the



James F. Joy

last, as well as perhaps the most important, was that of George C. Bates against the Illinois Central and the Michigan Central Railroad Companies at Chicago, involving the title to all their station grounds in that city, and was an exceedingly interesting one for two or three reasons. The plaintiff had employed the son of Judge McLean, before whom the case was to be tried, as the lawyer who should manage the case. Mr. Stanton, afterwards President Lincoln's Secretary of War, was one of counsel for him. The leading members of the bar at Chicago were associate counsel for him in the trial. The basis of the action rested upon the following facts: In the early days of Chicago, before the harbor was built by the Government, the Chicago River, at its mouth, ran south for more than a mile below where the harbor now is. Outside of the river, and between it and the lake, was a wide sand-bar. This bar had been platted into city lots, and contained a good many acres of land. The Government excavated a channel across it, and built its piers directly through it into the lake. As the pier was extended the southward current (produced by the winds on the west side of the lake running south past the end of the pier) caused an eddy on the south side, which began to wear away this sand-bar, and in the course of six or eight years it entirely disappeared. When the Illinois and Michigan Central Companies reached Chicago they located their station grounds in the lake exactly where this sand-bar had been, deposited earth upon it, raised it above water, and erected freight and passenger houses upon the ground so made. Mr. Bates bought up the titles to the lots and property located on the sand-bar, and brought a suit to recover the grounds. A very interesting, important question then arose as to who really owned this land. Mr. Joy took the position that when the water had gradually worn away the land, all private titles went with it, and that when it all had disappeared under the water, all private ownership to it, however perfect it had been, was lost, and that the railway companies, having occupied the site under the authority of the State, and filled it up, were the legal owners. The litigation as to its ownership was long and complicated. It was twice tried by and finally settled by the United States Supreme Court, the position of Mr. Joy being sustained. The value of the property involved was about two million dollars. It is a curious fact that the law relative to riparian rights is based upon a decision made at Rome in the time of Augustus by Trebatius, a learned Prætor to whom Horace addressed one of his satires. The principles of the decision of Trebatius were adopted by the English courts, and its authority prevailed in the Chicago case, which is one of great celebrity. But from his duties as lawyer and counsel of railway companies he was gradually drawn into their management, first as director and then as president, and afterwards he became prominent in extending their connections west and southwest. *"Mr. Joy now became extensively identified with the railway interests of the country, and was largely engaged in extending their lines west and south-west from Chicago. He organized, and for many years was at the head of, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company. Under his charge it was planned and constructed to Quincy and Omaha. The country through which it passed was rich, but largely undeveloped; but soon after the road was built it was rapidly settled, and the enterprise, all the time he was connected with it, was the most successful and profitable to its security-holders of any similar enterprise in the country, and it has been good property ever since. The railroad from Kansas City to the Indian Territory is one among many enterprises of the kind that he promoted. With other inducements to build it was a tract of eight hundred thousand acres, called the neutral lands, belonging to the Cherokee Indians. These lands, by a treaty between the Senate, the Indian Nation, and himself, Mr. Joy purchased. The road was to be built through them. They were, to some extent, occupied by lawless squatters, who undertook to prevent the construction of the road unless Mr. Joy would give them the lands they occupied. Their demands led to violence; the engineers of the road were driven off, and ties and timber designed for it were burned. It was only through the aid of two cavalry companies of United States troops, stationed there by the Government, that he was enabled to complete the road. He also built the first bridge across the Missouri River at Kansas City, and the building of the bridge gave a great impetus to the progress of that now large and prosperous city. While he had been acting as counsel for the Michigan Central Railroad Company, he became connected with the project of building the Sault St. Mary's Canal. The Government had granted the State of Michigan seven hundred and fifty thousand acres of land to aid in its construction. The grant was several years old, and various attempts had been made to induce parties to take the land and build it. They had all failed. About 1857, Mr. Joy, in connection with J. W. Brooks, then managing the Michigan Central, concluded to undertake the work. The requisite legislation was secured, and the two organized a company to undertake the enterprise, and a contract was made with the authorities of the State to build it, and take the land in payment. The work was undertaken, and within two years from the date of the contract the first ship canal between Lake Superior and the St. Mary's River was completed, and the advantages of the route thus opened are not second to those afforded by the more celebrated, but not more useful, Suez Canal. After having been several years connected with roads farther west, Mr. Joy, about 1867, returned to Michigan and became president of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, which had many years before employed him as its counsel. The great Civil War was over, and the country was beginning to spring forward to new life. Not much progress had been made in railroads in Michigan for ten years. The Michigan Central was an iron instead of a steel road. Its equipment was about the same it had been ten years before, but its business had increased very largely, and it was necessary that it be rebuilt with steel rails and newly equipped. It was equally desirable to so shape and control the railway construction of the State, that it should be the least detrimental to, and most promote the interests of, the Michigan Central, which was by far the most important road in the State. In accordance with his plans, the Michigan Central was rebuilt, largely double-tracked, and every department renewed and enlarged and made adequate to the demands of the times. This was done at great cost, steel rails then costing in gold something more than one hundred and thirty dollars per ton. During these years, Mr. Joy aided in building, and finally obtained control of, the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Road, from Jackson to Saginaw and Mackinac, and also of the road from Jackson to Grand Rapids. He also raised the money for and built the Detroit and Bay City Railroad, in order to secure the best connection between Detroit and the northern part of the

State by connection with the road to Mackinac. All these lines were secured for the Michigan Central, thus continuing its prestige as the most important road in Michigan. While they promote the interest of the country through which they run, these several roads have also largely contributed to build up the city of Detroit. Meantime the parties who had undertaken to build the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Road, failed in their effort. Mr. Joy then took up the enterprise, raised the money, built the road, and it has become an important element in the prosperity both of the State and city. Several other enterprises, valuable to the State and the West, are also the result of his efforts and of his ability to command capital. The last public enterprise with which he has been connected was the effort to secure a connection with the Wabash system of railroads for Detroit, and provide adequate station buildings and grounds in Detroit for its business. In furtherance of the object he, with Messrs. C. H. Buhl, Allan Shelden, James McMillan, R. A. Alger, and John S. Newberry, of Detroit, furnished most of the money with which to build the road from Detroit to Logansport, and Messrs. Joy, Buhl, Shelden, McMillan, and Newberry built the Detroit Union Depot and Station Grounds, and the railroad through the western part of the city connecting with the Wabash Road. These local facilities are now partly leased to the Wabash Company, and furnish adequate grounds, freight-house, and elevator for the accommodation of the business of Detroit in connection with that railway." He also planned the Fort Street Union Depot Company, and succeeded in uniting several railroad companies to join in the enterprise, which is opening the door for the entrance and accommodation of several railroads built and to be built east, west, and south, perhaps as important an enterprise for the interests of the city as even the Michigan Central Company, whose interests he has done so much to promote. *"It rarely happens that a few men, such as Mr. Joy and his associates, are able and willing to hazard so much in promoting the interests of the city and State in which they live. Mr. Joy's life has been a very busy and useful one, and of great advantage to Detroit and Michigan, and to the city of Chicago and the country west as well. Few men have had it in their power for so many years to guide and direct the investment of so large an amount of capital. Although Mr. Joy has led so active a life, and been engaged in so many and important enterprises, he has not neglected mental recreation and improvement, but has at all times kept up his early acquaintance with the ancient classics, and with those of modern times as well. His large library contains the choicest literature of both ancient and modern times, including all the Latin and French and English classics. His chief recreation in all his busy life has been in his library, and his case is a rare instance of a busy life closely connected with books, not only in his own, but in foreign and dead languages. He has been often heard to say that he would willingly give $1,000, for the lost books of either Livy or Tacitus. He attributes much of the freshness of his mind, and even much of his health, to his recreation in his library. Notwithstanding he is nearing fourscore, his health is robust, and his faculties all seem as perfect as at any time in his life. His strength holds good, and he is, perhaps, as active and vigorous in business as at any time in his career. He has had the happy faculty of always putting business out of his mind when the hour for business was past, and has never carried his cares home with him. In his long life he has met with many and large losses; but it is believed that, however great they may have been, there never was an evening when he would not lose all thought of them in reading the pages of some favorite author. He is a man of regular habits; has never used tobacco in any form, and has never been in the habit of drinking anything stronger than coffee and tea. During most of his life he has been in the habit of taking exercise for an hour or two each day, and his favorite method is walking. He has never sought political honors; but when it became evident that there was to be a great civil war, he was elected to the Legislature. He accepted the position and aided in preparing the State for the part it was to take in that great contest. He was in old times a Whig, but in time became a member of the Free-Soil party, and afterwards an earnest Republican. Mr. Joy has been twice married. The name of his first wife was Martha Alger Reed. She was the daughter of Hon. John Reed, of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, who was a member of Congress for several years, and served also as lieutenant-governor of that State. The maiden name of his second wife was Mary Bourne, who was a resident of Hartford, Connecticut. The children of Mr. Joy are as follows: Sarah R., wife of Dr. Edward W. Jenks; Martha A., wife of Henry A. Newland; James, Frederick, Henry B., and Richard Pickering Joy."

*From Farmer's "History of Detroit"

THOMAS MERRILL, of Saginaw, is one of the honored citizens for whom Michigan is indebted to the State of Maine. He was born in Carmel, Maine, April 13, 1815. His father, Davis Merrill, was a native of Falmouth, Maine, and his mother, Asenath Prince, first saw the light in Yarmouth, in the same State. His father being a farmer, his early education, like that of nearly all New England's farmer boys, was limited. He remained with his father until his twenty-fifth year, when he purchased a farm of his own. He cultivated the farm, and also worked at lumbering, until 1850, when he exchanged his farm for a saw-mill. This mill he operated, and also engaged in lumbering transactions for the succeeding three years. On the 16th of June, 1853, he was married to Miss Maria Benjamin, of Newport, Maine, and in October of the same year he disposed of his mill property, and made a visit to the pine regions of Michigan. Returning to Maine the following summer, he purchased a farm near Bangor, and apparently settled down to the life of a farmer; but the sound of the breezes through the Michigan pines still rang in his ears, and in 1856 he sold his farm and returned to Michigan, locating on Pine River, Gratiot County, and commenced lumbering with Charles Merrill, of Detroit. In the spring of 1862 he came to Saginaw, where he has since resided. In 1864 he entered into a partnership with Cyrus Woodman, of Boston, and Henry Corwith, of Chicago. The firm purchased a large tract of pine-lands on Tobacco River, and Mr. Merrill, in sole charge of the business, began lumbering both for the firm and on his individual account. The copartnership formed in 1864 was a long, pleasant, and profitable one, and lasted until 1882, in which year all the cut and uncut lands of the firm were sold, and the partnership dissolved. He was warmly commended by his partners for the successful management of this business, and rightly so, for during all these years not a dollar had been lost in any important project. In recent years Mr. Merrill has

Thomas Merrill

interested himself in various projects both in the newer pine regions of Michigan and Wisconsin and also those of the Pacific coast, having purchased in 1882, in company with Abel A. Brockway, tracts of timber-land in Washington Territory. Mr. Merrill has always been a public-spirited man, and among the many good things to his credit is a handsome block of buildings known as the Merrill Block, with which he has adorned the city of his residence. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, though not an active politician and never an office-seeker, but lately he has joined the ranks of the Prohibitionists. In religion he is a Presbyterian and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Merrill has been a successful man in his pursuits, and success at the present time necessarily implies the possession of intelligence, energy, industry, and kindred qualities. A discriminating friend has said of him, "He has acquired his wealth with the least hindrance to others of any man whom I ever knew." A page of flattering comment would do less to give an adequate impression of the man than the short and simple, but pregnant and truthful sentence. He is kind-hearted, a generous giver, and universally respected by his neighbors and fellow-citizens.

HORACE BUTTERS, lumberman, of Ludington, Mason County, was born August 16, 1833, at Exeter, Maine. His father, Sewell Butters, was a native of that State, and was in the lumber business there for many years. He died in 1877, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife was Rhoda, daughter of John Robbins, a farmer. They had six children, of whom four were boys, our subject being the second son. He attended the common schools near his father's home up to eleven years of age, when he left home to make his own way in the world. He was employed for about four years on a farm, and subsequently engaged in logging on the Penobscot River. In 1851 he came West, and going to Manistee, entered the employ of J. & A. Stronach, lumber manufacturers. Two years later he had charge of one of their lumber-camps, and in the following spring engaged in logging on his own account, thence gradually working his way along and extending his operations as his capital increased. In 1874 he leased a saw-mill at Freesoil, which he operated three years. The firm of H. Butters & Co. was organized in 1877, and a shingle-mill was built at Ludington and operated by them. This mill was subsequently sold to Smith & Foley. In the fall of 1878 the firm name was changed to Butters, Peters & Co., composed of the subject of this sketch, Mr. R. G. Peters, of Manistee, who comprised the old firm, and Walter S. Goff (now deceased), of Manistee, Michigan. A large tract of pine-lands in Sherman and Branch Townships, Mason County, was purchased; the town of Tallman was laid out, and a saw-mill built there, and the firm commenced the manufacture of lumber. Four years later the firm purchased the Cartier & Filer plant, situated on the south end of Pere Marquette Lake; and in 1884, when the mill at Tallman was destroyed by fire, they enlarged and improved the former mill, and have since manufactured their lumber there exclusively. In this work the firm invested $150,000, increasing the capacity of the saw-mill, and putting in an extensive salt-block. They have three wells, producing one thousand barrels of salt per day. The mill now has a capacity of one hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber and five hundred thousand shingles per day, and has in connection a complete machinery-repair shop. Their timber is brought to the mill by a narrow-gauge railroad—the Mason and Oceana Railroad—twenty-seven miles in length, owned by the firm, who also own two large supply stores, one at each end of the railroad, which, together, handle $100,000 worth of goods annually. On February 21, 1887, the business was organized into a joint-stock company under the title of the Butters & Peters Salt and Lumber Company, of which Mr. Butters is the president. They own about seventy-five million feet of standing pine in Michigan, situated principally in Oceana and Mason Counties, and are also the owners of a steam-barge having a carrying capacity of four hundred thousand feet of lumber. In 1888, the Enterprise Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina was organized and incorporated, Mr. Butters being elected its president, and this Company own one hundred thousand acres of land, thickly grown with pine and cypress, in the State of North Carolina. They are now engaged in building a canal twenty-seven miles in length, to facilitate the hauling of this timber. While manufacturing lumber at Freesoil, Mr. Butters's attention was directed to the laborious and costly methods in use up to that time for log skidding and loading, and, bringing his inventive faculties to his aid, he finally invented and patented a machine to do this work at a much less cost than the old methods; it is known as the "Horace Butters Patent Steam Skidder." The machine is a most complete one for the purpose, the only drawback to its being universally adopted by lumbermen being its necessarily high price. Each machine complete costs $5,000, and, notwithstanding this, and the fact that they have only been in the market a few years, there are already about thirty of them now (1889) in use, California having three, Arkansas three, and Wisconsin and Michigan a majority of the balance. The Butters & Peters Salt and Lumber Company now own the patent, having purchased it from the inventor. The machine has met Mr. Butters's highest expectations, and gives the utmost satisfaction to all who are using it. Mr. Butters was married, January 1, 1853, to Miss Mary, daughter of Francis Norman, Esq., one of Michigan's pioneer lumbermen. She is a lady of most estimable social qualities, an entertainer whose friends are always sure of a cordial welcome, and enjoying the esteem of all who appreciate thought and care for others, by her generous and happy interest in those surrounding her. Their family of seven children have, with two exceptions, attained their majority. Mr. Butters has many friends and few (if any) enemies, being possessed of a genial, affable nature, and yet has been so wholly devoted to the management of his large business interests that, although a firm and earnest member of the Republican party, he has found no time to take an active part in politics. He early developed a capacity for the management of a great business, and his purchase in 1878 of the pine-lands which still supply their mill with logs, was shortly afterwards referred to as showing a sagacity and foresightedness which few business men possess. He resides with his family in Ludington, and, as head of the Butters & Peters Salt and Lumber Company, has won an enviable reputation as a good manager and successful business gentleman. A friend of his, who has known him and been associated with him for many years, speaks as follows: "Mr. Butters may be considered as the typical business man, deriving both pleasure and profit from the management of the well-conducted business of which he is the head. He is universally respected for his honorable and fair dealing. Any business project having for its object the employment of labor and the upbuilding of the city in which he lives, always finds in him a warm supporter. Having himself advanced from a small beginning, he may be said truly to be the laboring-man's friend, his ear and his purse being always open to every worthy enterprise for their advancement, as to every worthy object of charity."

HON. ALLEN B. MORSE, of Ionia, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born in Otisco, Ionia County, Michigan, January 7, 1839. His parents, John L. and Susan (Cowles) Morse, had nine children, of whom A. B. was the eldest. John L. Morse was one of the first settlers in Ionia County, where he held various township offices, and for twelve years was Judge of Probate and a member of the State Legislature. He removed to Iowa in 1866, where he has been judge, auditor, and member of Assembly. Allen B. as a boy excelled in mathematics, botany, and English literature. After a two years' course at the Agricultural College, he, in the spring of 1860, took up the study of the law. On the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted (in 1861) in the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry. In December, 1863, he was transferred to the Twenty-first Regiment, and after the battle of Chickamauga was made acting assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Colonel F. T. Sherman, in Sheridan's army. At the storming of Mission Ridge he lost an arm. He took part in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Manassas, Antietam, Chickamauga, as well as many skirmishes. On retiring from the staff he received the following testimonials:

"HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
"FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
"CAMP LAIBOLD, EAST TENNESSEE, February 9, 1864.

"*To whom it may concern:* The undersigned takes great pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability and bravery of Lieutenant A. B. Morse, adjutant of the Twenty-first Michigan Infantry Volunteers. Lieutenant Morse was, by my order, detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general of my brigade, and was selected by me for this responsible position because of his peculiar fitness and ability to discharge the duties which would devolve upon him. Ever at the post of duty, either in the office or in the field, he won the esteem and confidence of his superior officers, and the love and respect of his juniors. I respectfully recommend him to the consideration of his country and government for any position in the invalid corps which he may desire.

"F. T. SHERMAN,
"Col. 88th Ill. Inf. Vols., com'd'g Brigade."

"First Lieutenant A. B. MORSE, Ionia, Michigan."

"HEAD-QUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
LOUDON, TENN, February 11, 1864.

"I take great pleasure in approving the wishes and recommendations of Colonel Sherman. Lieutenant Morse, while in my division, proved himself an able, efficient, and gallant officer; and was wounded while leading his men in the storming of Mission Ridge. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General."

On returning home to Ionia he resumed his study of law, and entered upon its practice in February, 1865. In the following year he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1874 was the Democratic candidate for State senator, and was, in a strong Republican district, elected by a majority of two thousand two hundred and eleven votes. In the Senate he was chairman of the Military Committee, and a member of the Committee on State Affairs and Constitutional Amendments. In 1878 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for attorney-general. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that nominated General Hancock for the Presidency. In 1882 he was elected mayor of Ionia. In 1885 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan by a majority of 29,931 votes, and was the same year appointed chief-justice by Governor R. A. Alger to fill vacancy from October 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, and took his seat under his election on January 1, 1886. On November 25, 1874, he was married to Frances Marion, daughter of George W. Van Allen. The fruit of this marriage was two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Morse died on October 29, 1884. On December 12, 1888, Judge Morse was married to Miss Anna Babcock, daughter of Lucius Babcock, of Ionia. A gentleman who stand high in the legal profession in Michigan pays the following tribute: "Judge Morse impresses a stranger very much as a kind face affects a child in whom it has inspired feelings of confidence and respect. Medium in stature and active in movement, his countenance, open and always frank, is an accurate index to the genuine democracy of his nature, which seems to say in the language of the definition of Theodore Parker, not 'I am as good as you are,' but 'You are as good as I am;' a man of simple but refined tastes, ever thoughtful of others and most unmindful of self, whose chief aim through life has been to be right. An apt student of nature, an earnest observer of men, as approachable on the bench as in the wood or fields, his talents have been equal to every opportunity of his life; as a student, earnest; as a soldier, courageous, competent, loyal, and with a record of which any man might be justly proud; as a lawyer, painstaking, zealous, and just; as an advocate, eloquent, logical, and convincing; while, as a judge, his keen sense of justice and devotion to principle have enabled him to achieve a success beyond the most sanguine expectations of his friends, and earned for him a character as a jurist such as but few obtain. And it should, in justice, be said of him, that while in general adherent and deferent to precedent, yet he never hesitates to ignore a precedent when its observance in a particular case would work practical injustice. Nor will he ever shrink from abandoning what may have been considered established law, when, in the light of a better and wider thought on the subject, the supposed principle should be modified or no longer adhered to. His leading characteristic, that which has contributed most to his success, is his earnestness and ability to apply his whole force to the work in hand. To whatever position he may be called in life, he is certain of that support which flows from an extended and earnest friendship, and to experience the satisfaction which is sure to follow a conscientious discharge of duty, and in the end to hear the words that shall be his crown: "Well done."

COLONEL DE WITT C. GAGE, of East Saginaw, was born in Bellona, Yates County, New York, August 28, 1820, and died at his home in East Saginaw, August 1, 1887. His ancestry are of English descent, but the family had resided in this country for several generations. His father, Martin Gage, was a native of Massachusetts, and one of the early settlers of Croton, New York. He married Abigail, daughter of Nathan Rockwell, a prominent farmer of Catskill. De Witt C. Gage's early advantages were those which most boys of that day and region possessed. In winter he attended the district school, and during the summer vacations assisted his father in the store or upon the farm. In his eighteenth year he was sent to Lima to attend the academy at that place, and spent a year at that institution. He was the oldest of a family of eight children—seven boys and one girl. When twenty years of age, his father died, and the management of his father's estate, consisting of a store and

Allen B. Morse

a large amount of farming lands, devolved largely upon him, until its settlement and division, which took nearly four years. In 1844, Colonel Gage married Catharine A. Glover, a daughter of Judge James Glover, of Auburn, New York, and by her had three children, all of whom survive him—William G. Gage, an attorney of East Saginaw; Henry T. Gage, an attorney, of Los Angeles, California, and James D. Gage, of East Saginaw. In the division of his father's estate, Colonel Gage received a farm situated at Italy Hill, Yates County, New York; and upon that farm he and his bride lived for two years, when he removed to Gorham, Ontario County, and, forming a copartnership with Stephen M. Whittaker, his brother-in-law, was engaged in a general mercantile business for three years. Having little taste for farming or a purely mercantile calling, he decided to enter the legal profession; and with that object in view, he entered the law office of the late Judge Folger as a student, commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of thirty-one. He practiced law three years with Judge Folger, and during this period was appointed by Governor William H. Seward, colonel of a militia regiment, and bore the honor of the title through life. At the commencement of his practice he was distinguished for his activity and aggressiveness, and his prospects of success in his profession were flattering. There is no particular reason known why Colonel Gage did not remain permanently at Geneva unless it was that the spirit of enterprise and adventure, which for centuries had led his ancestors to turn their faces and direct their steps westward, was too strong to be resisted, so that to the West he must perforce go. We know that he decided at this time to make his permanent home somewhere in the West. He traveled through Iowa, Illinois and Michigan, and other Western States, prospecting, and finally determined, with wise foresight, to settle in the Saginaw Valley. He came to East Saginaw in 1855, opening immediately a law office, and entering upon the active practice of his profession, which he followed uninterruptedly until his death. He at once took a prominent position at the Saginaw bar, which then possessed the reputation which it has since maintained for the ability, learning, and character of its members. A lucrative practice, economy, and safe and wise investments of his earnings, gave him ultimately a very considerable fortune. Mrs. Gage died in October, 1882, and after her death, Colonel Gage's friends noticed that he began to age very rapidly. On Friday, July 29, 1887, he had a severe bilious attack; but, with his wonted energy and determination, he visited his law office late Saturday afternoon. There he was taken worse, and was obliged to be taken home, where he died the next day. The compass of this article does not permit a detailed narrative of Colonel Gage's life, or so much indeed as a notice of all the positions of honor and trust which he held. In 1857 and 1859 he was the private secretary of Kinsley S. Bingham, the first Republican governor of the State. Under President Lincoln he held the office of postmaster of East Saginaw. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Croswell, Judge of the Saginaw Circuit Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge William S. Tennant. In all these and various other official positions held by him, his administration was characterized by the promptness, fidelity, and care with which public responsibilities and duties were met and discharged. Such were the prominent events in the life of this man; but their mere enumeration gives little insight into his real and true personality. For more than thirty years Colonel De Witt C. Gage was one of the conspicuous characters of East Saginaw. Under medium height, and of slight build, his quick, active, and energetic movements indicated to the most casual observer a person of character, possessing energy and ability, coupled with strong and marked personal characteristics. This first impression was strengthened and confirmed upon personal contact and acquaintance. Whoever met him in private life, in business relations, at the bar in the practice of his profession, or in public assemblies, at once felt his power and influence, and realized that he had positive ideas and convictions, which he was ready to urge and defend without hesitation, and with no thought of compromise, with all the ardor of a Knight Errant, and all the zeal and faith of an anchorite. Never a fluent or a polished orator, he always had at his command vigorous and energetic Anglo-Saxon words to express his ideas, that bore to the ear an echo from the clashing shields of his Saxon ancestry. Caring little for a mere militia display of arguments, he armed his thoughts with true, direct, and epigrammatic language, and with fixed bayonets moved straight upon the enemy's position. He did not always dislodge his foe, but he never failed to force the fighting in the enemy's trenches. And his candor, earnestness, and zeal, strengthened and sustained by the knowledge and mastery he had of his topic, was certain to command attention and respect, and seldom failed to gain adherents. One of the most potent causes of Colonel Gage's success at the bar was the painstaking and thorough preparation he gave to his cases. He never rested until he had mastered the law and the facts, and upon the trial of a cause was seldom surprised by the introduction of unforeseen testimony or the citation of unexamined authorities. Indeed, so minute and careful was his preparation that he was sometimes criticised for being apparently incumbered with details, which made the trial drag, to the weariness of the court and jury. In his public life he was distinguished for his adherence to the rights of the public. Practicing economy in his private expenditures and in the management of his private business, he could not brook extravagance and waste in the conduct of public affairs. While on the bench he made not a few enemies by his endeavors to cut down the expenses of the court by a rapid dispatch of business. As evidence that he did this from principle, it is known that when his friends urged him to take the office of Circuit Judge, made vacant by the resignation of Judge Tennant, he replied to them that he did not think it advisable for him to take the position; that by nature he was neither suave nor pliable; that he had very decided opinions as to how the office of Circuit Judge should be filled and the court conducted; that he could not change them, and must necessarily be governed by them if he held the position; that they were not in every respect in harmony with the present methods with which the bar were familiar, and he felt that the innovations which he must make would not at first meet the approval of the bar, and that before the bar became accustomed to him and his ways the short term would expire, and that he would fail of an election for the full term. His prophecy proved true; but during the short time he was on the bench he succeeded in so stamping his individual characteristics upon the court that his term of office will long be held in remembrance. While Colonel Gage was never a popular idol—could not be indeed, since he lacked the disposition to quietly yield to popular clamor—yet, in private life, he was a genial, social gentleman, abounding in hospitality. Coming to East Saginaw when it was a mere hamlet, he did his full share to gain for that city the wide-spread reputation it enjoys for the generosity and hospitality of its citizens. A generous, affable, and entertaining host, the memory of many a pleasant, social gathering at his home lingers in the recollection of his fellow-townsmen. And what Colonel Gage was to his friend and guest, he was to the young. No one at the Saginaw bar was more willing or more generous of time and labor in assisting a young practitioner. He was especially fond of children, and scores of men in the city, now in the prime of manhood, cherish his name and memory as of one who aided, assisted, and befriended them in their youth. From the organization of the Republican party, Colonel Gage was prominent and active in its councils in the State and the Saginaw Valley. A pronounced, bold, and aggressive partisan, possessing superb nerve, rare executive and organizing abilities, so long as he was a leading and controlling spirit in the Republican party in Saginaw County, that party was triumphant; but during the last years of his life he did very little active political work.

HON. FRANCIS B. STOCKBRIDGE, of Kalamazoo, United States senator from Michigan, was born in Bath, Maine, on the 9th day of April, 1826. He comes from good old New England stock; that stock that has so impressed itself for good on the entire country—sturdy and honest, with its high sense of honor and integrity. His father, Dr. John Stockbridge, was prominent as a practicing physician in Bath for fifty years, and his mother, Eliza Stockbridge, was the daughter of John Russell, the veteran editor of the Boston *Gazette*. Francis B. Stockbridge received his education in the common schools and academy of his native town, until he reached the age of sixteen, when he became a clerk in a dry-goods store in Boston. There he remained until 1847, when he came west, to Chicago, where, in connection with another gentleman, he opened a lumber-yard, under the firm name of Carter & Stockbridge. In making this move he decided the work of his entire after-life. From this time onward his interests as a lumber merchant gradually widened until he became one of the most prominent in the Northwest. In 1853 he removed from Chicago to Allegan County, Michigan, where he had a number of saw-mills. Locating at Saugatuck, he remained there until 1874, when he removed to Kalamazoo, where he has since resided. The year of his removal to Saugatuck, he became connected with O. R. Johnson & Co., whose mills then turned out about twenty million feet of lumber per year. Shortly afterwards he became a member of the Mackinac Lumber Company, of about the same capacity, and in 1875 was elected president of the company. Three years later he founded, and became president of, the Black River Lumber Company. In 1887 he organized the Kalamazoo Spring and Axle Company, of which he is president. He is a member of the Fort Bragg Lumber Company, of California; a large owner of Mississippi pine-lands; a leading stockholder in the Menominee iron-mines of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and largely interested in the S. A. Browne & Co. stock-breeding farm, near Kalamazoo. During the war, though not in active service, he served on Governor Blair's staff, gaining the rank of colonel. In 1869 he was elected to represent Allegan County in the State Legislature, and, after completing his term, was elected to the State Senate, where he served until 1873. In both Houses he was distinguished for his tact as an organizer and manager, and his ability in committee work of every form. He has been engaged in several political campaigns, in which his reputation as a manager and a man of keen business ability has been clearly demonstrated, adding to his reputation and the esteem of his colleagues. In 1887 he was elected, with but little opposition, to succeed the Hon. Omar D. Conger in the United States Senate. Here, as elsewhere, his practical ability has made itself manifest. He served with distinguished ability on several of the Senate committees—on the Committee on Fisheries, of which he was chairman; the Committee on Census, the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Committee on Railroads and Naval Affairs. Though never known as a politician, and much less a mere party politician, he is a Republican of the most pronounced type, who has ever labored for the best interests of his party, when he has found himself able to do so. The senator was married in 1863 to Miss Betsy Arnold, of Gun Plains, Allegan County, Michigan, the estimable daughter of Daniel Arnold, Esq., one of the pioneers of the State. Their social and domestic relations have ever been of the most pleasant. At the Federal Capital, as at their Michigan home, they are honored members of the highest and most select society circles. In the enjoyment of an ample competence, as the result of wise and well-directed commercial enterprises, the senator freely indulges his natural tastes for elegant literature and valuable works of art. He is also a great lover of the animate in nature, and his eye is keen in admiration of the points of a well-bred horse. In the raising of fine stock he probably finds one of his greatest sources of pleasure. With all of his manifold business interests, the time and attention devoted to political and government affairs, the demands of social life, we find him not unmindful of that higher life; for, as a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he is one of the vestrymen, and actively and prominently connected with all charitable and Church matters. He is president of the Kalamazoo Children's Home, a most useful and worthy charity; and to these good causes he gives freely of his means. In October of 1887 we find him as one of three gentlemen who gave thirteen thousand dollars toward carrying on the work of the Kalamazoo College. The following addenda has been written by one who knows the senator well, and has been able to watch his course throughout: "He is known among his friends as a genial, affable gentleman; he is popular with all classes, and with none more so than his own employees. As a business man, he accomplished a great deal for Kalamazoo and the various localities in the lumbering districts where he had interests, and later for the great State of which they form a part. A whole-souled, open-hearted and generous man, not a day passes in which he does not do some act of good or perform some generous deed for others. Rank and station count as little in his eyes, a man being valued for what he accomplishes, and there is no one who is more open to the approach of the poorest and the humblest. He is not only a benefit to the various communities in which he has lived, but he is now of equal benefit to the State which he represents in the Nation's highest legislative body. Personal interests in no way interfere with his duty to the public, whom he represents. He is exceedingly patient in listening to every argument advanced for or against a measure which

Yours Most Truly
Francis B. Stockbridge

may affect the public's interest, and displays great zeal in investigating the merits of any bill under discussion. When he has passed judgment he stands like a rock; the entreaties of his warmest and most trusted friends to change his opinion, when he knows he is in the right, fail to impress him in the least." In his case, business capacity, combined with industry, integrity and application, has once more told the tale of what may be achieved by the bright American boy who "hews close to the line" of right, and applies himself diligently.

HON. GEORGE HARMON DURAND, lawyer, of the city of Flint, Genesee County, was born in Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York, February 21, 1838, son of George H. and Margaret (McMillan) Durand, natives of the State of New York. His early education was obtained in the district school, and from his father he obtained a great deal of information. Subsequently he attended, for a short time, the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York, and this ended his school career. In the fall of 1856 he came West, and obtained a position as teacher in a district school at Oxford, Oakland County, Michigan, where he remained the following winter. Having spent his early life on a farm, it was his intention to adopt the occupation of farming, but he was induced by a friend to commence the study of law. Coming at once to Genesee County, he met the late Colonel William M. Fenton, at that time one of the leading members of the Michigan bar, and under his supervision, and part of the time in his office, he prosecuted his law studies. Dependent entirely upon his own efforts for pecuniary support, part of the time was devoted to outside work, and to this fact, perhaps, is due the development of that force of character, that confidence in himself and ability to overcome, which has since marked his course and contributed much to his success in life. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar, and at once came to Flint, where he opened his office and commenced the practice of his profession. From that time to the present he has continued his practice, except when, from time to time, he has been called upon to devote to the public welfare, in offices of public trust, a portion of the marked ability which distinguishes him as a lawyer, a statesman, and a citizen. The good judgment of his friend was soon affirmed; for the young lawyer, comparatively unknown, and compelled to rely solely upon himself, by his courteous manner, industry, clear perception, and correct judgment, rose steadily, and soon was classed among the ablest of his profession. His practice increasing year by year, and extending to other counties, made his name known throughout the State, and at the present time his law business may be classed among the largest and most remunerative, not only in Genesee County, but with that of any of the State's most prominent and successful attorneys. His first official position was that of director of the public schools of Flint, which he held for about ten years; and during this time he was elected alderman of one of the wards of the city. In 1873 he was elected mayor, and was re-elected to that office at the expiration of his first term. 1874 seems to have been a red-letter year in his calendar; for, while holding the office of mayor, he was doubly honored in being elected, first as the representative of the district in the National Congress, and shortly afterwards he was elected Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity in the State—a position of great honor in that order, and one that has been held with pride by a line headed by the renowned and historic Cass, and supplemented by a list of names noted for brainy and moral worth, and distinguished in the world of intellectual greatness. His nomination as member of Congress by the Democratic party of the Sixth Congressional District was an unsought honor, and a surprise to Mr. Durand. Yet he is one of those men who do nothing by halves, and the result of the election testified not only to that fact, but still more to his popularity in the district. He was elected by a majority of 1,636 votes in a district that had, at the previous election, seated the Republican nominee by a majority of nearly six thousand votes. During his term as a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, he served on the Committee on Commerce, and as chairman of that committee during the last session of the Congress. Mr. Durand's Congressional record, though brief, is one of which he and his numerous friends may justly be proud. Referring to his speech upon "Retrenchment and Finance," delivered in the House of Representatives, March 11, 1876, a correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal* writes as follows: "But the most practical speech of the debate, and the one calculated to do most good with the people, was by Mr. Durand, of Michigan. I have nowhere come across a better statement of the argument." The correspondence of the Lansing *Journal* contains the following with regard to the same effort: "I beg leave to commend this speech to the people of Michigan of all parties. It is one of the best that has been delivered in Congress for many a day, and, being upon a topic of the greatest practical importance, it may well be carefully read and pondered by your people; and I can say this with the more propriety, because I do not belong to Mr. Durand's party." Again, in a communication from the staff correspondent of a leading paper, appears the following commendation of Mr. Durand's efforts in favor of Michigan's interests in the River and Harbor Bill: "The above sum of five hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars comprises substantially all that Michigan demanded; and that, in the present era of economy and retrenchment, she has been able to obtain so much, is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Durand, who has labored, as I well know, indefatigably to secure to Michigan a proper recognition of her claims as the 'Keystone Marine State.'" He was again nominated at the expiration of his term, this time by acclamation, and owes his defeat in the ensuing election to the fact that party lines were strictly drawn, and, the district being overwhelmingly Republican, that party elected their candidate. December 8, 1875, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. As Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of the State, Mr. Durand delivered before the Grand Lodge addresses of the most able character, receiving the warm approbation of the press and the fraternity—not only throughout the State, but elsewhere, as shown in the following, from the *Louisiana Masonic Grand Lodge Record*, in speaking of one of his annual addresses: "This is one of the ablest and most interesting documents it has ever been our good fortune to peruse. Logical, learned, eloquent, and dignified, it challenges the admiration and example of all who may be called upon to fill the Grand Master's chair." Possessed of a kindly disposition, a quick perception of what is good and true in his fellow-men, and in the highest degree of that suavity of manner which at once attaches to him all with whom he comes in contact, the younger men of his profession ever find in him a true and sympathetic friend, and one who has never failed them in an emergency, while for all suffering and unfortunate humanity his quick sympathy extends a ready hand and purse. Through all his long practice at the bar, it has been said by one who knows him well, he has never lost his temper; and this fact is an illustration of his character, and the key to his immense popularity and social success. His personal attachments are strong and true, and to become once his friend is to remain always his friend. His literary tastes are keen and fine. Full of vivacity, and with a strong appreciation of the pleasures of social life, his society is much sought, and he is regarded by his fellow-citizens as one of the most genial, kindly, and true men of the community in which he lives. His business standing is excellent, and his counsel, in matters of great moment, is sought by the leading business men of the vicinity, while his reputation as an eminent, honest, and successful lawyer extends over the entire State.

LEWIS RANSOM FISKE, D. D., LL.D., President of Albion College, was born at Penfield, Monroe County, New York, December 24, 1825. His father, James Fiske, was born in New Hampshire, August 4, 1788. He was a cousin of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, their mothers being sisters. The Fiske family came from England to America in 1637, and settled in Wenham, Essex County, Massachusetts. Mr. Fiske's mother's maiden name was Eleanor Ransom, who was born and raised on the Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie. In his boyhood Mr. Fiske attended the public schools, and spent the school-year of 1845–46 in what was then Wesleyan Seminary, completing his preparation for college. In 1846 he entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1850. He immediately thereafter commenced the study of law, but abandoned it to accept a professorship, in the autumn of 1850, in the Wesleyan Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute. In early life, eager for an education, when a small boy, he formed a plan to get a college education, having in view the profession of the law. His public positions have been as follows: 1850 to 1853, professor of natural science in Albion College; 1853 to 1856, professor of natural science in the Michigan State Normal School; 1856 to 1863, professor of chemistry in the Michigan State Agricultural College; 1863 to 1866, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Jackson, Michigan; 1866 to 1869, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church at Detroit; 1869 to 1872, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ann Arbor; 1872 to 1873, presiding elder on the Ann Arbor District; 1873 to 1876, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church at Detroit; 1876 to 1877, pastor of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church at Detroit; 1877 he became president of Albion College, which position he still retains. Under his presidency the attendance has increased threefold, and the institution has taken on new life. It has very rapidly gained in position, and has come to be known as one of the most progressive of our American colleges. A few years ago it boldly struck out on a new line of movement, placing in the order of study the modern languages before the ancient, modern history before ancient history, the empirical before the rational, and making instruction in science largely inductive. Other institutions of learning in the East and the West are beginning to follow the example thus set them. In all of these things Dr. Fiske receives the undivided support of the Faculty and Board of Trustees. His administration of the affairs of the college is regarded as eminently wise. He was four times elected member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sessions as follows: In 1872, in Brooklyn, New York; 1876, in Baltimore, Maryland; 1884, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; in 1888, in New York; and took a prominent position in these bodies. The degree of D.D. was conferred by Albion College in 1873, and LL.D. by Michigan University in 1879. During the years 1875–76–77 he was editor of the *Michigan Christian Advocate*. In political faith the Doctor is an Anti-Saloon Republican. His first wife was Elizabeth Spence, to whom he was married in 1852, who died in February, 1879. From this union there have been five sons and one daughter. To his second wife, Mrs. Helen M. Davis, he was married in 1880. One who knows the Doctor well, speaks of him as follows: "Dr. Fiske is one of our strongest and most popular men. His character is spotless, his social and business standing first-class in every particular. He is a ripe scholar, a polished writer and speaker, a safe counselor, a popular college president, and a gentleman of wide influence and extended usefulness in every department of life. In physical appearance he is above medium height, well proportioned, striking in countenance, with full white beard and hair, dignified in bearing, well-dressed, and in every word and movement bespeaking the perfect Christian gentleman that he is."

SANFORD KEELER, of East Saginaw. A list of the eminent, or even prominent, people of Michigan, which omitted the men who were pioneers in the development of those industries which have given the State such a high rank in the sisterhood of States, would not only be incomplete in itself, but would be as unjust as it would be incorrect. As has often been related, Northern Michigan, in the early days of emigration from the eastern portion of the country, was not only deemed an inhospitable wilderness, but even the maps of the time described the entire upper peninsula (or at least the lower half of it) as a mass of swamps, unfit for human settlement. It required much moral courage, therefore, for men to breast not only unknown physical dangers, but to risk the fevers incident to such a region. It demanded ability of the highest kind to surmount these various difficulties; it required a peculiar talent, too, to develop the vast resources for which this section of Michigan has become famous. The men who bored for salt in those days, and who did not give up the task until success crowned their efforts, have never had their reward. Now, when the annual, or even daily, product of that article has assumed such magnitude as to create wonder in this rapid age, it is not easy to recall the struggles and efforts of those early believers. Next in importance, as a factor in the miraculous growth of cities and villages in all the region to which allusion is here made, was the introduction of the railroad, and a history of the arduous undertaking of establishing the first railway system in Saginaw County would be entertaining reading to this generation, who see now only accomplished facts, and accept them as not only necessary, but as natural results. To attempt a history of such events, and to single out individuals, here and there, as being entitled to credit for having aided in effecting such momentous changes, may seem like making an invidious distinction; and yet it would not be just to pass all these men by without mention. It is the design, therefore, in this brief paper,

L. R. Fiske

to give a sketch of the life of one who has performed his part well, in whatever capacity he has been employed, not claiming for him all, or even much, of the praise—for he is far from claiming it for himself—but simply to show what one man can do in aid of any great undertaking. Sanford Keeler, the subject of this sketch, was born in Union, Broome County, New York, December 21, 1837. His parents were of New England birth, his father being a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and his mother a resident of Holyoke, Massachusetts. His educational facilities were confined to the district school near his home in Union until his fourteenth year, when he was sent to Fay's Academy, at Poughkeepsie, where he remained for two years. At the expiration of this term, he then being sixteen years old, he engaged with his uncle to work on a farm, and this service lasted for two more years. Then, in October, 1855, he removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, whither his father, with his family, had preceded him. His first step towards a profession proved an important movement with him, as it colored all of his future life. He entered into an apprenticeship with Warner & Eastman, for the term of three years, to learn the practical trade of a machinist; and the city of East Saginaw became then, and has since continued to be, his permanent home. His service to his old employers ceased at the time when the question of the existence of salt in paying quantities, in the Saginaw Valley, was agitating the popular mind; and to Sanford Keeler belongs the honor of having been employed to bore the first salt-well that was ever sunk in Michigan. The success of that experiment gave an impetus not only to the manufacture of salt in particular, but it had a stimulating effect upon other industries, and gave the embryo city a start toward a brighter destiny than might otherwise have befallen it. Croakers had often predicted the early collapse of the town, and had hazarded the belief that, when the pine was all cut, no necessity would exist for East Saginaw's continuance among the cities of the State; but the actual discovery of salt dispelled all such fears; and the most fainthearted citizens became the most sanguine prophets of its future greatness. Mr. Keeler aided in developing this new source of wealth for some months; and then commenced working at his trade as a machinist for the new Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, which, it was fondly hoped, would materially contribute to the prosperity of East Saginaw. Such predictions in favor of similar undertakings had often been adventured, and as often failed of fulfillment; but in this instance the prophecy has not even equaled the actual results. Not only has it been the chief mainstay of East Saginaw, by the erection of mammoth workshops, and the making of it the general head-quarters of a splendid railway system, but it has built up important cities and towns along its entire line. The connection of Sanford Keeler with this road began in 1860, and it has continued without intermission, in one capacity and another, for now nearly thirty years; at first as a machinist, as has been stated, then as engineer of the first and only engine at that time owned by the company, which was known by the name of the "Pioneer," and which still has a kindly place in the affections of the older engineers on the road. This engine was employed in construction service; the road beginning at East Saginaw and running south to Flint, and from thence to Holly, and ultimately to Monroe, in order to reach other lines running east and west across the continent. After serving as an engineer for about a year and a half, he became the master-mechanic of the road, and this position he continued to hold for a period of thirteen years, or until 1874, when he received the appointment of superintendent, a title and office which he has honored for a further period of thirteen years. During this long service, eventful changes and grand improvements have marked the management of one of the most popular railway enterprises in America. There are three hundred and fifty-five miles of splendidly equipped road in its main line, it having been extended north to Ludington, where it owns and operates a fine line of propellers, which gives it direct connection with Milwaukee, and other important points. And here the writer would pause to say a few words in regard to the officials of this enterprise; for although not essential to the purposes of this sketch, yet it has a general bearing on the subject. It has become the habit of late to class the headmen of such roads as autocrats and magnates, and to claim for them as demanding the same respect from subordinates that royalty receives under a monarchy. There is much that is true in these charges, and it is no less true that the organization which has been described is a notable exception from any such examples of arrogance and pride. From the highest official downward, there is to be found the noblest courtesy, the highest gentlemanliness. The humblest trackman is sure of an audience from one and all in authority; and no position is so humble but that the occupant can have redress, if he has any complaint to urge. It is under such auspices that Mr. Keeler has passed his long career as a railroad man, and he has emphasized the courtesy which he has received from others, in his treatment of those who are subordinate to him. No official is more alert or painstaking, none more popular; and the result of all this courtesy and pleasant intercourse is seen in the management and conduct of the entire line. Its popularity has been deserved, its success has been well earned, and none have contributed more toward the stability of that success than Superintendent Keeler. Socially, or in his official capacity, he is readily approached. He has a keen appreciation of a joke; and if he can unload a good one on to a friend or an associate, it will add to his happiness. He was married in 1860 to Miss Lucy M. Nelson, a daughter of Henry Nelson, of East Saginaw. Two daughters were the result of this union. He is high up among Free Masons, and believes in the order on account of its sociality, and the power for good which it possesses. He has cared nothing for political preferment, caring rather to add to the improvement of the service of the railway with which he has been so long connected. He has given the best years of a valuable life, he has given all of his life since reaching man's estate, to the public—for the public has been the gainer by all of his efforts for the betterment of the railway system under his care—and he has thus come honestly by the esteem in which he is held by the vast number who know him.

HON. CHARLES R. WHITMAN, M. A., attorney at law, Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, was born October 4, 1847, in South Bend, Indiana. He is the second son of William G. and Laura Jane (Finch) Whitman. In 1861 his father and family removed to Chicago. Charles attended the Foster School at Chicago, and was the winner of the "Foster Medal" in 1862. From that institution he was admitted, on examination, to the Chicago High-school. At the age of seventeen he came to Ann Arbor, and entered the high-school. The next year he went to Ypsilanti, and completed his preparation for college in the high-school of that city. He commenced his college course in 1866 at the University of Michigan, in the literary department, from which he was graduated in 1870. He gratefully credits his education to the instrumentality of his mother, who was a woman of rare ability and determination of character. His greatest loss has been her death. In the same year of his graduation he became principal of the high-school at Ypsilanti, filling that position for one year. He was married on June 19, 1871, to Elvira C. Joslyn, daughter of Hon. Chauncey Joslyn, of Ypsilanti, who was subsequently Circuit Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District. In the same year Mr. Whitman entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1873. He formed a copartnership for the practice of law with his father-in-law at Ypsilanti, which continued until January 1881. During this time he was Circuit Court commissioner, being elected to that office in 1876. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw County, and held that office two terms. He was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, in 1885, for a term of eight years. While holding the office of prosecuting attorney he conducted a number of celebrated cases. Although Mr. Whitman has never sought, and indeed avoids, political office, he has ever taken an active part in both State and National politics. He is a strong Democrat, and one of the most popular men of his party in the State, while his ability as a lawyer has already brought him a large and remunerative practice, and his reputation is an extended one, placing him as one of the eminent and successful lawyers and able and representative men of the State. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and takes great interest in charitable work. His children are Ross Chauncey, aged sixteen; Lloyd Charles, aged fourteen; Roland Dare, aged twelve; and Bayard, aged six. They are all bright adn exceedingly clever children.

RICHARD G. PETERS, banker and lumberman of Manistee. Among the many active business men who have brought about the great material development of Northern Michigan, none stand higher in point of business enterprise, or in the variety and magnitude of his undertakings, than R. G. Peters, of Manistee. He has, in fact, been called the business Napoleon of Northern Michigan, and our readers are left to judge, after completing this accurate sketch, how well the facts justify the title. Mr. Peters is a native of New York State, but found himself in Michigan soon after the attainment of his manhood; so all of his business enterprises have gone to the benefit of this rich new State. He was born July 2, 1832, in Delaware County, New York, the son of James H. and Susan (Squires) Peters. They owned and lived on a small farm where young Richard spent the first ten years of his life. The spirit of speculation, however, which has so distinguished the son, showed itself in the father, and in a few years he gradually gave up farming to devote himself to trading in wool, pork, and other country products. Later he went to Syracuse, New York, to keep hotel, and afterwards removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. But many years prior to this, the wife and mother had died, and the children were placed with relatives near the old home. Richard, who was fifteen years of age, went to live with his grandmother, and for two years divided his time between work on the farm in summer and the country school in winter. He then spent a year in the employ of his uncle as toll-gate keeper. He now refers to this experience as one of great value to him; for he learned there, even at that early age, that the world was full of dishonest men—men who, though well-to-do and apparently honorable, forgot their honor when it came to a matter of business, and would actually lie for two cents. He then, at the age of eighteen, came West, to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent several weeks with his father. He fell in with a cousin, who lived in Monroe County, Michigan, and came home with him, and worked for him on the farm until late in the fall. He then began work for the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, in the civil engineering department, and was soon given charge of a division of the road as assistant engineer, remaining in that capacity four or five years. About this time the rapidly developing lumber interests of the State attracted his attention, and he left his old position, though a paying one, to go to the scene of this new industry along the eastern coast of Lake Michigan. He found employment with Chas. Mears, a Chicago lumberman, and was given charge of his extensive works at Big Point Sable, where he remained five years. He then went to Ludington, and devoted one year to getting out timber from his own land, having purchased one section in that vicinity with his earnings. He here saw the morning of his fortune begin to dawn; but still feeling the need of more money with which to carry on operations for himself, he accepted a very lucrative offer from James Ludington, to take entire charge of his extensive works at and about the city which bears his name. Mr. Peters remained in this position only two years, when he left it and came to Manistee, having joined with M. S. Tyson and Geo. W. Robinson, both of Milwaukee, in the purchase of the Filer and Tyson property. This was an immense property, consisting of pine-lands, two large lumber-mills, and a large portion of city property in Manistee, the purchase price being two hundred,and fifty thousand dollars. The partnership lasted two years, when it was dissolved, and from that date, 1868, Mr. Peters has been practically alone in the gigantic business operations which have given him a name well up among the great business men of this country. Thus relieved of the disadvantages of all partnerships, Mr. Peters continued in the lumber business, one with which he was familiar, and which, being yet in comparative infancy, promised immense profits to well-managed capital. He had already picked up much pine-land in his section of the State at a time when it could be bought cheap, and for the purpose of continuing his operations he purchased a large mill property owned by Wheeler & Hopkins, at Manistee, and operated it with great success for thirteen years, when it was destroyed by fire. During this time he introduced many labor-saving and economic features into the business, which contributed largely to his success. Driven by his misfortune to new quarters, he at once purchased of Louis Sands his mill, and with it the forty acres of adjacent land, on which is now located the village of Eastlake, on the east bank of Lake Manistee. This property has since been under the personal supervision of Mr. Peters, and has gradually expanded, until now the land, with fifty acres added, is covered with a thrifty town of two thousand inhabitants, the old mill has been rebuilt and enlarged, a second mill has been added, salt-wells have been sunk, and an immense salt-block constructed, producing a daily output of sixteen hundred barrels of salt. The entire plant at this place gives employ-

R. G. Peters

ment to six hundred workmen, and the entire pay-roll of Mr. Peters at this place contains eight hundred names. Connected with this immense plant, sixty miles of railroad have been constructed and fully equipped for the facilitation of business. About the time of his purchase of the Eastlake property he joined Horace Butters in the purchase of two large bodies of railroad land, and laid out the town of Tallman, on the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, twenty-three miles south of Manistee. The two tracts were estimated to contain about a hundred and thirty million feet of timber, and a mill was at once erected and put in operation, but which was burned at the end of four years. Prior to the destruction of this mill, they had purchased and put in operation a mill at Ludington, and now this one was greatly enlarged, and is still operated, together with a large salt-block, the plant giving employment to between three hundred and four hundred workmen, the firm name at Ludington being Butters, Peters & Co. This property includes thirty miles of railroad. And thus, though embarrassed at times with heavy losses, Mr. Peters has gone, with almost superhuman energy and industry, adding to and enlarging his interests, taking risks at times when others would not, and frequently being rewarded with the most princely realizations. His property interests at present include, besides those named, an interest in the firm of Dunham, Peters & Co., lumber manufacturers at Chase, Michigan; a two-fifths interest in the Stronach Lumber Company, lumber, salt, and shingle producers at Manistee; a leading interest in the firm of Peters & Morrison, a lumber firm at Menominee, having the possession of fifteen thousand acres of land in that vicinity; owns over one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in his own name in various States, and a large interest in one hundred thousand acres of timber-lands in Alabama and the Carolinas. He is president and stockholder in the Manistee National Bank, and a director of the Fifth National Bank of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Peters is an agreeable man in society, is well liked by his employees, and universally respected among his neighbors. He converses readily in a clear, distinct tone, is prompt and decisive in his manner, and impresses one as a man of great force of character. He is a Church man, being a member of the Congregational Church; is very liberal toward the Church, as well as other benevolent and educational institutions. He was married in April, 1858, to Miss Evelya N. Tibbitts, the estimable daughter of a wealthy farmer in Lenawee County, Michigan. She is a woman of much moral force, and is noted in her community for many deeds of benevolence.

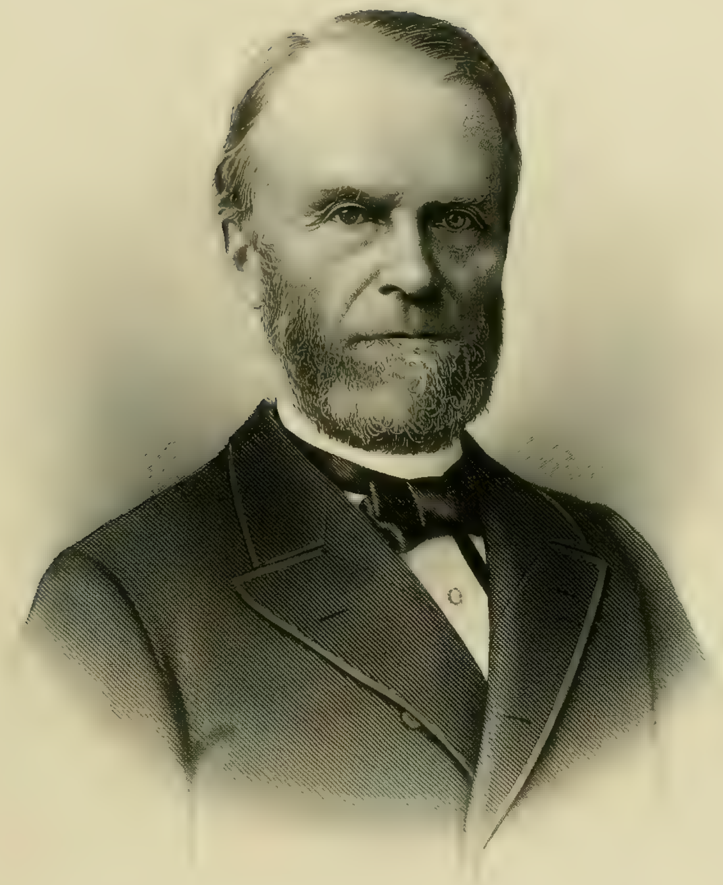
HON. SPENCER O. FISHER, one of the Michigan "lumbermen," is one of the best-known politicians in the State, one of the main contributors to the prosperity of the city in which he lives, and, in fact, in every way one of the most prominent men in West Bay City. He was born on a farm in Camden, Hillsdale County, February 3, 1843, and has always lived in Michigan. His only schooling was what he could pick up from the country teacher between spells of hard labor on the farm. This kind of life he kept up until he was eighteen, when he entered the employ of Sutton & Fisher, who were buying hardwood lumber and shipping it East. At twenty-one he engaged with the firm of Hall & Marvin, at Hillsdale, as clerk in a general store, and staid with them for three years. As proof that he exhibited in early manhood the same qualities which afterwards made him rich and famous, the fact may be mentioned that, although his salary for the first year was to be $200, the firm were so pleased with his work that they paid him $600, and for the other two years $1,000 annually. At the end of his engagement with this firm, he started a mercantile business for himself, which he carried on successfully until 1871, when he sold out and removed to West Bay City, or, rather, to what was then the village of Wenona, and which subsequently became a part of West Bay City. In his new home Mr. Fisher became a lumberman, and his great success may be appreciated from the statement, that, beginning his business with the handling of one million feet of square timber during the first year, we find him at the end of only twelve years handling no less than fifty million feet of lumber each year—a most remarkable increase. During this period he had entered into partnership with Mr. Mosher. The Lumberman's State Bank, of West Bay City, was organized by Mr. Fisher, and he was elected its president, a position he still holds, while his lumbering business was conducted by the firm of Mosher & Fisher, until dissolved, when Mr. Fisher carried on the extensive business alone. Mr. Fisher early developed a taste for politics, and is an influential member of the Democratic party. While he was in Hillsdale, he was elected an alderman of that city for two consecutive terms of two years each. When West Bay City was organized by a consolidation of the villages of Banks, Wenona, and Salzburg, Mr. Fisher was one of the charter members, and conferred upon the new city the name it now bears. Twice he has served as an alderman of West Bay City, and twice he has held the office of mayor. In 1884 he was chosen a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, at Chicago, and in the same year he was elected, by his representative district, a member of the Forty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected as a member of the Fiftieth Congress, by a majority of over two thousand votes. In religion Mr. Fisher is not a Church member, and not a sectarian, although he is at present one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and has contributed liberally, both of time and money, to the erection of a new church edifice. He was married, June 26, 1867, to Miss Kate H. Crane, of Hillsdale, and they now have three daughters. As a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Fisher occupies a front rank. He has spared no pains to advance the material interests of both Bay City and West Bay City. He has apparently been guided by the sentiment that a man should spend his money where he makes it, and he has spent large sums in the erection of handsome buildings, which, whether profitable to himself or not, have certainly beautified the city of his residence; and to his enterprise and forethought West Bay City is largely indebted for finely paved streets and other improvements, which have helped to confer upon it a municipal and even metropolitan aspect. Mr. Fisher is a man of restless push and energy and never-tiring zeal. When he once enlists in any cause, it is for the entire war, and no compromise. He never looks back after he once takes hold of the plow. He sees the object he is after, and goes toward it in a manner that, to his opponents, is apt to appear roughshod. As a member of Congress he carried his individuality and business push into his Washington life, and became known as "a hustler from Hustlerville." With no pretensions to being an orator or a statesman, he attended faithfully to the interests of his own district and improved every opportunity, and even made opportunities if none previously existed, to benefit his own constituents. The establishing of the United States District and Circuit Courts, and the large appropriation for a Government building in Bay City, was carried through Congress by his dash and personal pluck; and the political guillotine, in his vigorous grasp, was a terror to his enemies, though it brought place and profit to his friends. In affairs of more general interest, his best work was done in bringing about the forfeiture to the Government of unearned land-grants, in favor of homestead settlers; and he was a very hard worker, moreover, in obtaining appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The light-house service also received the benefit of his industry. In attention to the wants of the veterans of the war, no member of Congress was more indefatigable or more determined to obtain their just rights—a statement to which every old soldier in the Tenth Congressional District will cheerfully bear witness. Although very strong in his likes and dislikes, and somewhat brusque in his speech, Mr. Fisher is universally respected and esteemed as a good citizen and neighbor—kind, generous, ready to help, forgiving in disposition, and public-spirited to an extent that has put both Bay City and West Bay City under everlasting obligations to him.

HON. JAMES MCMILLAN. "The only revenge one can take against the world is success," says a clever epigram. There are people, however, who have no call to take revenge against the world. With them there has been no quarrel with the world—not even a lack of harmony. One of these rare people is James McMillan, of Detroit, United States senator from Michigan, the story of whose career is full of interest. William and Grace McMillan came from Scotland in 1834, and settled in Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. McMillan became widely known throughout Canada by his connection with the Great Western Railway, a connection which began when the road was started, and which ended only at his death. During the forty years of his life in America, Mr. McMillan was a strong man in the community. He was a bank director, was prominent in the Presbyterian Church, was perfectly fearless in championing any cause which he believed to be just, and withal he was a most agreeable man to meet socially. When he died, in 1874, he left to his surviving sons a handsome property. It is well worth while to recall these facts, because they show so clearly the origin of those qualities which enter into the make-up of the more distinguished son of the distinguished father. James McMillan was the second son in a family of six sons and one daughter. His grammar-school days were passed under Dr. Tassie, who had a reputation throughout Canada for fitting boys to enter Toronto University. Business, rather than books, attracted the young man, and he plunged into hardware. After four years of business life in Hamilton, he came to Detroit, in 1855, to make his fortune. He had letters to several of the leading merchants here, Hon. Christian H. Buhl being among the number. He found employment in the wholesale hardware-house of Buhl & Ducharme, where he staid for two years. Then, through his father's influence, he was made purchasing agent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. Those were days of railroad building in Michigan, and when the Detroit and Milwaukee was extended to Grand Haven, Mr. McMillan, then less than twenty years old, was engaged by the contractor to look after his financial affairs, make the purchases, and take charge of the men in connection with the new portion of the road. This work done, he declined an offer to go to Spain to build railroads, and returned to his former position as purchasing agent. It was in these positions that he got the training which was to stand him in such good stead at a later day. That Mr. McMillan early learned to save money is illustrated by the fact that he was compelled to foreclose a mortgage which represented his first hard-earned one hundred dollars. The sale of the property brought exactly the face of the mortgage, and the lawyer kept half. Another incident illustrates the fact that he early learned how to use the money of others to advantage—one of the secrets of success in these days. Desiring to borrow one thousand dollars, he applied, with a good deal of hesitation, to the late Alexander H. Dey, then a private banker. Mr. Dey looked at him for a moment and then exclaimed: "Boy, what in thunder do you want to do with that thousand dollars?" As the disappointed applicant turned to leave the office, Mr. Dey called him back and told him he could have the money. In after years, Mr. McMillan borrowed hundreds of thousands of dollars from the gruff but good-hearted and sound-headed banker. In 1864, Mr. McMillan joined Messrs. John S. Newberry, E. C. Dean, and George Eaton, in organizing the Michigan Car Company, for the manufacture of freight-cars. From moderate beginnings the business grew steadily. Mr. McMillan also took the opportunity to buy the car-works at St. Louis, Missouri, and to establish companies at Cambridge, Indiana, and London, Ontario. At the head of the St. Louis works he placed his younger brother, William, who was in the hardware business at Detroit when the purchase was made. Subsequently, Mr. William McMillan bought the St. Louis and the Cambridge shops, and removed the latter to Kansas City. He is now a very wealthy man. During the panic of 1873 the load of all these four great concerns fell on the shoulders of Mr. McMillan. The Detroit banks had little money, and they were very timid; and there were the monthly pay-rolls of from fifty to seventy thousand dollars, which had to be met. At this juncture, Mr. McMillan hit upon a novel expedient. His friends, Joseph Price and Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, were buying cars of the Michigan Car Company, and at Mr. McMillan's earnest solicitation they directed the station agents of their roads to forward direct to the Car Company, at Detroit, all the American money they received. Canada was fairly scoured to get currency to pay the men. From the Michigan Car Company have come the Detroit Car-wheel Company, the Detroit Iron Furnace, the Baugh Steam Forge Company, the Fulton Iron and Engine Works, the Newberry Furnace Company, and the Detroit Pipe and Foundry Company, of all of which corporations Senator McMillan is the president, and he is also the largest owner of their stock. He is also the president and chief owner in the Detroit Transportation Company, the Duluth and Atlantic Transportation Company, and the Michigan Telephone Company, and is a director in the Detroit Dry Dock Company, the D. M. Ferry Seed Company, the Detroit City Railway, and the First National and the Detroit Savings Banks. The Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, of which he is president, operates the passenger and freight lines between Cleveland and Detroit, and between Detroit and Mackinaw. The vessels on these lines are the finest on the Lakes. The editor of the Detroit *Evening News* has put into a few pithy sentences the place Mr. McMillan occupies in the industrial world of

James M. Millar

Michigan: "Mr. McMillan is worth a million or more. He earned it by hard work and bold and intelligent enterprises, which have not only made him wealthy, but have added tens of millions to the wealth of Detroit, furnished steady and remunerative employment to thousands of his fellow-citizens, and supported tens of thousands of families. He has added to the beauty of the city, not only by the construction of factories where labor is employed, but by the construction of many handsome business blocks, which are an ornament to Detroit. . . . In scores of cases, that every business man can recall, he has taken broken enterprises, which other men's incompetence had ruined, and has built them up into successful concerns, to the profit and enrichment of the whole city." One of the boldest and most intelligent of the enterprises to which the *News* refers was what is now the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad, by which the once loose ties that connected the Upper Peninsula of Michigan with the Lower, have been transmuted into bonds of steel. The conception of this enterprise was with Mr. McMillan, and he persuaded Francis Palms, George Hendrie, and John S. Newberry to join him in taking the enormous risk of developing an unsettled country, where the success of the plan, if it should be successful, must come at a then distant future. One after another of his associates died, leaving on Mr. McMillan's shoulders the whole tremendous operation. The fact that to-day the six hundred miles of this road are in successful operation, under Mr. McMillan's presidency, is a monument to his clear-sightedness, his financial ability, and his power of will. There are lines in Mr. McMillan's face, and gray hairs in his head, to record that struggle. The Hon. Peter White, one of the leading Democrats of Michigan, in his paper on "The Early Days of Marquette," said of Mr. McMillan's work for this road: "His courage, his pluck, and largely his money, poured forth in unstinted volume, did the business. All honor to James McMillan! He is an acquisition to the State of Michigan worth having." Mr. McMillan's income is very large, and the natural question is, What does he do with his money? In the first place, he is constantly adding to the productive capital of Michigan and to her labor market by starting new enterprises. Again, his charities are enormous. He planned a free hospital for Detroit. Grace Hospital stands on the corner of John R. Street and Willis Avenue, a perfect institution. The origin of the hospital well illustrates one side of Mr McMillan's character. Into his office one day came a brakeman of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad. One of the man's legs had been cut off while he was at work, and he had been ordered to a hospital. He had a little money, but not enough to pay for treatment at Harper Hospital, and he had come to Mr. McMillan for help. The man said frankly that it was his own carelessness that caused the accident, and that the road was in no way to blame. Mr. McMillan readily gave him the assistance he desired; and some months later, when the man was discharged, he was sent back to the Upper Peninsula with an artificial leg, a good outfit of clothing, and an order for steady employment. In the meantime, Mr. McMillan had pondered over the fact that in the whole State of Michigan there was no hospital where a person without money could receive treatment. The matter worried him. Finally, he decided that his next gift to this city and State should be a free hospital. When he mentioned the matter to Mr. John S. Newberry, the latter asked to be allowed to join in the undertaking. So the hospital was determined upon, and, when Mr. Newberry died, Mrs. Newberry carried out the plans of her husband. The building complete cost $150,000, and then it was endowed with $100,000 in six per cent bonds. Every convenience known to medical science finds a place within its walls, and no person who needs its ministrations is denied its comforts. Its cheerful wards are supplemented by private rooms, fitted up luxuriously by a number of charitable ladies of Detroit, and its staff of physicians and nurses is made up of men and women of ability and experience. To the university Mr. McMillan has given one of the finest Shakespeare libraries in the country; to the Agricultural College he gave the Tepper collection of insects; to the Mary Allen Seminary, of Texas, a school for the education of colored girls, he gave the $16,000 needed to complete the endowment. These are but examples of a benevolence that is as regular and unfailing as the sunlight. His gifts in support of various Detroit charities are the ones sought to head subscription papers, and his private giving combines that rare thoughtfulness and consideration which makes it a double pleasure to receive anything from his hand. There are hundreds of young men—for Mr. McMillan is the especial friend of young men—who owe their start in life to his power of putting a person in just the place for which he is fitted. In politics, Mr. McMillan has displayed rare gifts of leadership. Initiated by Zachariah Chandler, ~~and~~, after seeing service on the State Central Committee under Stephen Bingham, he took the position of treasurer of the Republican State Central Committee, at the beginning of that famous hard-money campaign of eleven years ago, when the Republicans gained such a signal victory in the face of the Greenback craze. To the successful Congressional canvasses of John S. Newberry and Henry W. Lord, Mr. McMillan gave his personal supervision; and when the affairs of the Republican party of Michigan seemed the darkest, in 1886, the party called him to leadership. It was his work that won the victory; it was others who then received the rewards. He demonstrated that he could win a victory in the face of the greatest odds; and since that day the work he then did in reforming the party on new issues has continued to bring success. It is said that all things come to those who wait. Certain it is, that without strife, without jealousies, with absolute unanimity in his own party, and with the glad consent of his political opponents, James McMillan was selected by his party caucus as the candidate for United States senator, to succeed Thomas Witherell Palmer; and on the 15th day of last January, he was duly elected United States senator for the full term of six years, from March 3, 1889. At the appointed time he took his seat in the Senate, and the unprecedented honor of a unanimous nomination was followed by an equally gratifying assignment to the important Committees of Post-offices and Post-roads and the District of Columbia, and to the chairmanship of the Committee on Manufactures. In the spring of 1889, when the industries of Detroit and of Michigan determined at last to break through the old bonds of conservatism, and to find expression in a great International Fair and Exposition, Mr. McMillan was called on to act as president of the enterprise. The jealousies and contentions that had wrecked similar projects before they were fairly started, arose to threaten this undertaking; but his firmness and his money again came to the rescue, and the result was a success so great as to silence all opposition, and to win hearty admiration all over the State. Such has been the political and business life of Senator McMillan. But any sketch of him would be incomplete were it to leave unnoticed the man as he is in his social and domestic life. In 1860, Mr. McMillan married Miss Wetmore, of Detroit, and to them six children have been born. Grace Hospital commemorates his eldest daughter, Mrs. William F. Jarvis, whose death, early in 1888, brought the first sorrow into that home. The eldest son, Mr. William C. McMillan, after being graduated at Yale, in the class of '84, entered business with his father, and is now the manager of the Michigan Car Company, where he gives every promise of continuing the family genius for success. The second son, James McMillan, is also a graduate of Yale, and will soon be admitted to the bar of Detroit. Philip, the third son, now at Phillips Academy, Andover, enters Yale next year. The youngest son, Frank, is still in school, and the only daughter is about to enter society. Senator McMillan is one of those men who thoroughly enjoy life. He has a private car, and a steam-yacht to take him to and from his summer home at Grosse Pointe. His elegant home on Jefferson Avenue contains a picture-gallery filled with the works of modern masters. Quietly and thoroughly he enjoys all the pleasures that wealth can give to a cultivated man. Yet a man may be all these things, and do all these things, yet if he lacks one quality, his pathway will be strewn with mistakes. That one quality is humor; and here, as elsewhere, Senator McMillan is well provided. It is his rare appreciation of the humorous that makes him the most delightful of companions, that enables him to meet every man on the pleasantest side, and keeps him from mistakes so many other men fall into, and which brightens and sweetens his life. Truly such a man has no occasion to seek revenge against the world. On the contrary, it is when the world and such men are in harmony that life is made to seem the most worth living.

CHARLES TURNER HILLS, of Muskegon, Muskegon County, was born November 14, 1821, at Bennington, Vermont. His father, Turner Hills, was a native of that place, and was for a number of years engaged in business there, and also held the positions of constable and deputy sheriff. He was married, January 17, 1821, to Adelia Hubbell, by whom he had five children, of which our subject was the oldest. In 1834 he moved to Pittstown, New York, and four years later started, in company with his son Aaron, for Grand Rapids, Michigan, whence he was soon afterwards followed by his wife and family. Our subject attended the district schools in Bennington, and at the age of thirteen years went to Troy, New York, and engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store. May 17, 1838, he arrived at Grand Rapids, and soon afterwards engaged to drive "break-up" team for Deacon Stephen Hinsdale, at Paris, about three miles east of Grand Rapids. His father's family removing from Grand Rapids in September to Deacon Hinsdale's farm, remained there until the following December, when they moved to Konkle's Mill, in what is now the eastern part of Alpine Township. The following summer the whole family were sick with fever and ague; but, recovering, they purchased a tract of wild government land, consisting of forty acres, in the same township, upon which they erected their shanty of two rooms, in which they took up their abode November 17, 1840, their nearest neighbor being three miles away; and here they continued to live until about 1846, when Charles T. Hills erected the present Hills house in Alpine, which is now the property of Mrs. John J. Ellis. October 8, 1842, Turner Hills died, when the duty of supporting the family devolved upon our subject, who had, up to the time of his father's death, aided his father in so doing by shaving shingles, which they disposed of in Grand Rapids. May 25, 1852, with a younger brother, Mr. Hills left home for Muskegon, which they reached two days later. They built a shanty on Black Creek, about four miles from the then village, and engaged in shaving shingles. Two months later they moved up the Muskegon River to a point about four miles south of Sand Creek, where they remained until September, 1853, when Mr. Hills came to Muskegon, and his brother returned home. Our subject engaged for two years as clerk for the firm of Ryerson & Morris on a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars for the first year, and four hundred and fifty dollars for the second, and board, and continued in that position until 1859, when he took charge of the firm's books. In 1865, Mr. Ryerson bought out R. W. Morris's interest in the business, and the firm of Ryerson, Hills & Co. was organized, composed of Martin Ryerson, Charles T. Hills, Henry H. Getty, and Ezra Stevens. Mr. Ryerson was then in Chicago, having removed there in 1851, and the management of the Michigan interest of the firm devolved entirely upon Mr. Hills and Mr. Getty. In January, 1869, Ezra Stevens died, and on January 1, 1881, Martin A. Ryerson was admitted to the firm, taking charge of the Chicago office, his father having retired from active life. Martin Ryerson died September 6, 1887, since when the business has been owned and conducted by Charles T. Hills, Martin A. Ryerson, and H. H. Getty, the latter of whom removed to Chicago in the spring of 1884, leaving Mr. Hills in charge of the Michigan interests. Their output exceeds that of any other company in the State, amounting in 1887 to nearly fifty-six million feet of lumber, an increase of about forty-three million feet over that of 1865, the year Mr. Hills entered the firm. They are the owners of about six thousand acres of pine-lands in Newago and Montcalm Counties; and also own the schooner *Minerva*, and pleasure steamer *Carrie Ryerson*. Their largest mill was built in 1882, on the site of Mr. Ryerson's first mill, on Western Avenue, in Muskegon, which had been torn down, and has a capacity of about twenty million feet a year. Their other mill is situated in the township of Laketown, and was rebuilt in 1880, increasing the capacity considerably. Mr. Hills is the individual owner of about seventy-five thousand acres of pine-lands, situated in Greene and Perry Counties, Mississippi. His residence on Webster Avenue, Muskegon, is among the most beautiful and commodious in the city. Mr. Hills's first public office was that of supervisor of Alpine Township, in 1852; and in 1876 he was elected treasurer of Muskegon County; otherwise, he has avoided public life and public office. He was president of the Muskegon National Bank for nine years, from 1876 to the spring of 1885, and is now a member of its Board of Directors. He was one of the incorporators of the Oceana County Savings Bank, at Hart, and has been its president since its organization in 1887. He is also largely interested in the Muskegon Booming Company, of which he was president in 1868, and is now its president (1889), and has served for a number of years as secretary and treasurer thereof, and is now one ot the Board of Directors. Mr. Hills is one of Michigan's most prominent Masons. He became a member of Muskegon



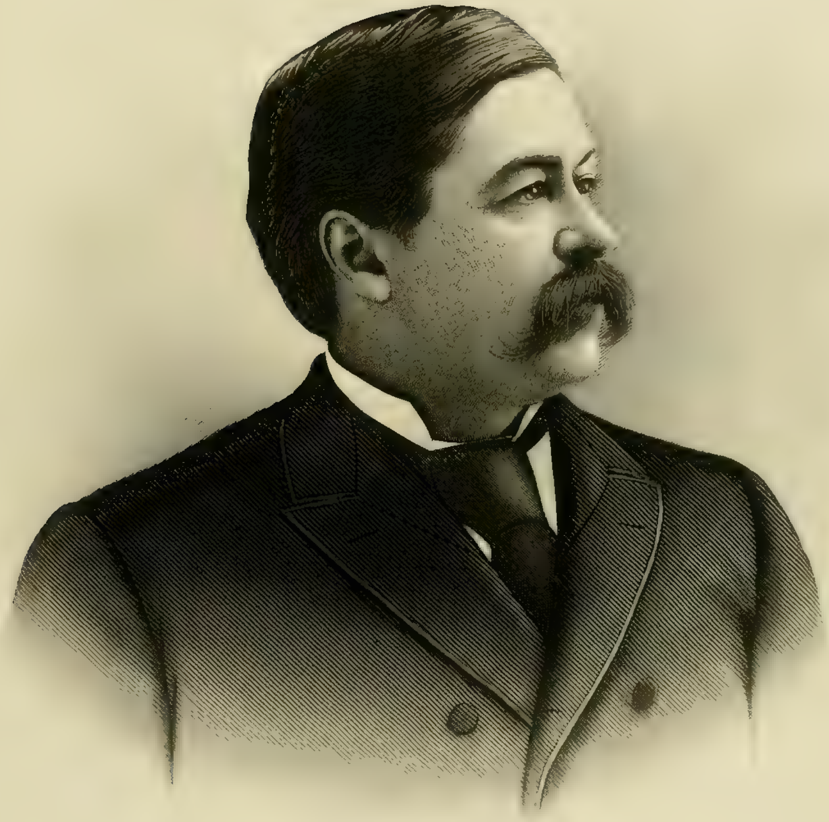
C T Hills

Lodge, No. 140, March 20, 1863, and has held various offices in Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery, of all of which he is a charter member, and was in June, 1874, elected Deputy Grand Commander of Michigan. In the spring of 1886 he was elected for the fifteenth time Eminent Commander of Muskegon Commandery, No. 22, K. T. He received the grades of the A. A. S. R. to the fourteenth grade in Grand Rapids, April 24, 1868, and the degrees from the fourteenth to the thirty-second, inclusive, in Detroit, May 13, 1868 August 19, 1875, he received the thirty-third and last degree in Portland, Maine, where he went for that purpose. He is one of the five members allowed to Michigan of the Royal Order of Scotland, the degree of which he received in Milwaukee, September 18, 1878. Mr. Hills was married, November 5, 1854, to Jane M. Wheeler, of Waukegon, Illinois, by whom he had six children, two of whom survive, as follows: Charles Hubbell, born December 24, 1863, and Julia L., born October 6, 1868. Mrs. Hills died August 12, 1876, and on the 12th of June, 1878, Mr. Hills married Margaret McIntyre, of Kewanee, Illinois. As is obvious from the foregoing sketch, Mr. Hills is an excellent representative of the sturdy, hard-handed, clear-headed American, who has risen from humble origin to ease, competence, and honorable prominence in the community, through hard work, force of character, and unwavering integrity. These are qualities that make our Nation respected, and dignify her citizens with a nobility that is earned, not inherited. While possessing in a marked degree these rugged attributes of a self-made man, yet, withal, Mr. Hills is one of the most kindly and genial of men. He is eminently social, not in any formal or conventional sense, but in real interest in the welfare and happiness of those about him, and in constant effort to promote sociability and good feeling. He has always afforded ready co-operation in the many and various enterprises which have from time to time, been inaugurated and carried into execution, towards building up and establishing on sure foundation the business interests of the city which he is proud to call his home. He has been most prominent in the successful establishment of those social, fraternal, and benevolent organizations that have become so common in every large and enterprising community. His heart opens instantly to every genuine appeal to his benevolence, and his hand promptly and liberally executes the responsive and sympathetic suggestion. His business experience, re-enforced by his cool, accurate, good sense, has made him an invaluable associate and director in the various business and financial institutions with which he has been connected. He is a man of broad, liberal views; the promoter of everything that conduces to the educational, social, and moral improvement of society, a work in which he is most happily aided and sustained by the devotion and practical judgment of his esteemed wife.

HON. HENRY WILLIAM SEYMOUR, of Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa County, ex-member of Congress from the Eleventh Congressional District of Michigan, was born at Brockport, Monroe County, New York, July 21, 1824. His father, William Henry Seymour, was born at Litchfield, Litchfield County, Connecticut, July 15, 1802, and is now living at Brockport, New York, one of the pioneers of that place, and for a long time a manufacturer of reapers and mowers. His mother was born at Hillsdale, Columbia County, New York. Mr. Seymour attended the Brockport Collegiate Institute and the Canandaigua Academy, and entered Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1851, and graduated from that institution in 1855. After graduation he entered the law office of Hill, Cagger & Porter, at Albany, New York, and at the same time attended lectures at the Albany Law School. He was admitted to practice in May, 1856. He was engaged for many years in the reaper and mower business, in which his father was interested. For three years he was a member of the Board of Trustees of the village of Brockport, during which time the Normal School buildings were erected by the Board. He was appointed a member of the local Board of Managers of the institution, which position he held for some time after his removal to Michigan. In 1872 he bought pine-land near Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and commenced getting out logs. In 1873 he built a saw-mill, and subsequently a planing-mill, at Sault Ste. Marie. He also cleared a farm of two hundred and fifty acres at Sault Ste. Marie, and was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the village. In 1887 he sold his saw and planing mill to the John Spry Lumber Company, of Chicago, and is now out of that business. Mrs. Seymour, whose maiden name was Harriet Gillette, was born in Painsville, Lake County, Ohio. Their only child is a daughter—Miss Helen. Mr. Seymour, in politics, has always been a Republican. In 1880 he was elected a representative to the Lower House of the Michigan Legislature, from the Cheboygan District. In 1882 he was elected State senator from the Thirty-first Senatorial District. In 1886 he was re-elected State senator from the Thirtieth Senatorial District, a new apportionment having changed the number of his district. He was nominated for Congress on January 26, 1888 (while on a tour through Europe), to succeed the Hon. Seth C. Moffatt, deceased, and elected February 14, 1888, receiving 402 majority over Bartley Breen, Labor-Democrat, and Rev. Steele, Prohibitionist. He was in Rome, Italy, when his nomination was made, and arrived home on the afternoon of election-day. He was president of the St. Mary's Falls Water Power Company, when first organized, and is vice-president of the First National Bank of Sault Ste. Marie. When Mr. Seymour located at Sault Ste. Marie, it was but a mere hamlet in the wilderness, reached only by stage or water. Now (1890) it has a population of over eight thousand souls, with three lines of railroads, and is fast taking rank among the cities of the West. To him must be credited a full share in this grand development, for his enterprise and industry have contributed largely toward it.

HON. EDWARD PAYSON ALLEN, of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, member of Congress for the Second Congressional District of Michigan, was born in the town of Sharon, Washtenaw County—in which county he has always lived—October 28, 1839, son of Lewis and Eliza (Marvin) Allen. Lewis Allen was a member of the State Legislature of 1839, and the first supervisor of the town of Sharon. Our subject attended the district and select schools, and entered the State Normal School in March, 1859, and subsequently he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the Law Department of that institution in 1867. He immediately entered into partnership, at Ypsilanti, with the Hon. S. M. Cutcheon, now of Detroit, which continued for a period of eight years. In 1875 the partnership was dissolved, and the business was continued by Mr. Allen alone. Mr. Allen enlisted in July, 1864, as first lieutenant of the Twenty-ninth Michigan Infantry, which formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by General George H. Thomas, and took part with his regiment in the battles and skirmishes in the South-west, until the close of the war. He was promoted to adjutant in March, 1865, and to a captaincy in May of the same year, and was mustered out with his regiment, at Detroit, in the following September. From here he went direct to Ann Arbor, and took up his studies at the university. In the spring of 1872 he was elected alderman of Ypsilanti, and in the fall of that year, prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw County. He was re-elected alderman in 1874, and was a member of the State Legislature from 1876 until 1880. In the first session of the Legislature, in January, 1877, he was chairman of the Committee of Education, and was instrumental in securing the passing of the act authorizing the appropriation of forty-five thousand dollars for the erection of additional buildings for the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. He was speaker *pro tem.* of the House during his second term. In 1880 he was elected mayor of Ypsilanti. He was nominated for Congress in 1884, on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by Colonel N. B. Eldridge, of Adrian, by fifty-four votes, notwithstanding he ran ahead of his ticket about six hundred votes. He was again nominated in 1886, and was elected by one thousand plurality, his opponent being L. H. Salisbury, of Adrian. As a member of the Fiftieth Congress, he served on the Committee on Indian Affairs. In 1888 he was again nominated for Congress, and again elected. This time his Democratic opponent was Willard Stearns, of Adrian, whom he defeated by 1,564 votes. Casting his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in the fall of 1864, in Decatur, Alabama, he has ever since taken an active part in both State and National politics. He is a member of the Ann Arbor Commandery, Knights Templar. An active member of the Presbyterian Church, he was a commissioner to the General Assembly of that Church, as one of its elders, which met at Springfield, Illinois, in 1882. Mr. Allen was married, on May 12, 1869, to Clara E. Cushman, daughter of Samuel Cushman, Esq., of Sharon, and one of his former pupils. His father dying when he was fifteen years of age, he was obliged to depend upon his own exertions for a success which he has earnestly striven to achieve.

HON. JAMES M. TURNER, of Lansing. In the production of men of energy, perseverance, enterprise, and intellect, Michigan has proven herself to be exceedingly fertile; for the number of her native sons who have attained prominence, not alone within her own borders, but throughout the nation, is now quite large. Of these, one of the best known is the gentleman whose name serves as a caption to this sketch. Mr. Turner's parents were among the pioneers of Central Michigan. His father, James Turner, was born in Cazenovia, New York, in 1820, and removed with his parents to Michigan in 1833, where he subsequently married Miss Marion Munroe, and to this union were born ten children, James M. being the fourth child, and third and only surviving son. He was born at Lansing on April 23, 1850. His early years were spent in the common schools of his native town, and in 1865 he entered the Oneida Conference Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York, remaining one year, and here he obtained the rudiments of a business education. In 1866 he returned to Lansing, and, notwithstanding he was only sixteen years of age, commenced life on his own responsibility, and entered upon the career in which he has won such marked success. He first accepted a position as clerk in the general store of Daniel L. Case (who subsequently became auditor-general of Michigan), where he remained two years, and resigned to accept a clerical position in the land-office of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, of which road his father was treasurer as well as land commissioner. While connected with this office, James M. Turner had charge of the surveys and field-notes, and in the occasional absence of his father had charge of the office. In 1869 he was appointed paymaster and assistant treasurer of the Ionia and Lansing Railroad Company, which, with a number of other corporations, was in 1871 merged into the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad Company. Mr. Turner continued to fill this position until the general offices of the company were removed to Detroit, when he resigned, and soon afterward opened a general land-office in Lansing, in partnership with Mr. Dwight S. Smith (now of Jackson), under the firm name of Turner, Smith & Co. The partnership was continued until the retirement of Mr. Smith in 1875, since which time Mr. Turner has conducted the business alone, confining his transactions principally to the buying and selling of timber and mining lands, in both the Upper and Lower Peninsulas of Michigan. In 1876, Mr. Turner was instrumental in organizing the Chicago and Northeastern Railroad Company, which built a line from Flint to Lansing, he being the president of the company, as well as the general superintendent of the road, continuing in this dual capacity until 1879, when the road was merged into the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad Company, it becoming the middle division of that great corporation. While serving as a railway official, Mr. Turner acquired a reputation for accomplishing good results that was an exceedingly enviable one. He gave the road under his control the best that was within him; and that is no small contribution in these days, when railroading has become not only a practical science, but a complex financial problem as well. His judgment was sought for, and his indorsement of any project was, and is to-day, looked upon as a sure guarantee of its worth and claims on public confidence. Mr. Turner was one of the incorporators of the Michigan Slate Company, of which he has been president and treasurer since its organization. The Company owns extensive quarries and has a well-organized plant on Huron Bay, in Baraga County, Michigan. He is equally interested, with the John S. Newberry estate of Detroit, in the ownership of the Iron Star Company, which owns the Great Western Iron Mine, located at Crystal Falls, Iron County, Michigan. Mr. Turner has been president of the company since its organization. In 1886 he organized the Michigan Condensed Milk Company, of Lansing, a corporation having a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and transacting a business amounting to over half a million dollars per annum. He has also been president and treasurer of this corporation since its inception, and holds the same positions in the Riverside Brick and Tile Company, of Lansing, Michigan, of which he is the principal owner. That Mr. Turner has been, and is now, one of the chief moving forces in the development of Michigan industries, goes without the saying, in view of what has been recorded above. One reason for his marvelous success at an age when most men are only beginning to assume the substantial



James M Turner

burdens of life, lies in the fact that when he decided to embark upon a business career he was not content to follow in the old beaten paths, but sought out new ones for himself. Notwithstanding this life of business activity, Mr. Turner finds considerable time to devote to his farming interests, owning for this purpose one of the largest individual farms in Michigan, embracing one thousand seven hundred acres, lying to the south and east of the city of Lansing. Here the breeding of pure-bred stock is carried on on an extensive scale, the specialties being Clydesdale horses, Hereford and shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, standard bred trotting-horses, and Shetland ponies. He has been a stockholder in the Ingham County Savings Bank since its organization, and is at present vice-president of the bank. Mr. Turner takes an active interest in the current events of National, State, and municipal life, watching the throbbing of the political world with an absorbing interest and intelligent appreciation. He has been a Republican since attaining his majority, and is firm in his belief in the principles of that party. He was a member of the Legislature from Ingham County, in 1876, serving one term. In 1880, Governor Croswell appointed him a member of the commission to locate and establish a State School for the Blind, and upon the completion of the school at Lansing he was appointed a member of the Board of Control by Governor Alger. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Electoral College, and had the honor of voting for General Harrison for President of the United States. In 1889, Mr. Turner was elected mayor of Lansing, and in the conduct of municipal affairs is the same hard-working, able, and earnest official that marked his career in other lines of business. At the annual meeting of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, in 1889, he was elected president of the Society to succeed Hon. Thomas W. Palmer. Mr. Turner has taken an active interest in the affairs of the Society for a number of years, being each succeeding year one of the largest exhibitors; and it was chiefly owing to his personal efforts that Lansing was chosen as a permanent location for the fairs of the Society. On September 30, 1876, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Sophie Porter Scott, daughter of Hon. Ira Scott, a native of Waterford, Saratoga County, New York, subsequently a prominent attorney in Chicago, and now living a retired life in Lansing. To Mr. and Mrs. Turner have been born two boys—James, born July 18, 1878; and Scott, born July 30, 1880.

HON. ARCHIBALD MCDONELL, of Bay City, was born in St. Andrews, County of Sidney, Nova Scotia, January 1, 1833. He is of Scotch origin, his parents having been Donald McDonell and Mary McDonald. The very names, themselves, are suggestive of Scotch sturdiness and reliability. His father, Donald, was born on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were on their journey from Inverness, Scotland. Archibald obtained a good education in the grammar-schools of the province where he resided. There, and in Western Canada, he afterwards taught school for a period of three years. The earnings thus derived were nearly all saved carefully, and a little later he made a judicious business investment, from which a foundation was laid for a continuation of a business life. In this, however, he was checked by an unforeseen business misfortune, whereby he lost all he had made. Had it not been for this unfortunate turn of affairs, he very likely would have continued in commercial and mercantile pursuits, and would also, in all probability, have been successful; for he possessed many qualities necessary to the conducting of business matters and enterprises, as later shown; but he was left without means, and had to look in other directions and to other sources for occupation and livelihood. He, therefore, in 1859, decided to adopt the legal profession, and entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1861 from that institution. In the following spring he went to Bay City, and at once associated himself with Hon. A. C. Maxwell. This relation continued for a few months only, when he entered into partnership with the late Judge Grier, who was just then entering upon successful and meritorious practice. Mr. Grier was, after a practice of eleven years as the firm of Grier & McDonell, elected to the bench. During the last year of their practice, they took into the firm Mr. George P. Cobb, who now is Judge of Bay County Circuit, and Messrs. McDonell & Cobb continued to practice together for some three years. Mr. McDonell from the first has been associated in his profession with some of the most prominent legal men of that portion of the State. He is now practicing alone, and is, in addition, connected with the real estate and lumber firm of Charles Fitzhugh, Jr., & Co., owns a large farm, which he looks after for pleasure, and is a member of the firm of Baily & McDonell, one of the heaviest hardware houses in the valley; also, he is one of the directors and attorney of the Bay City Bank. In all of these occupations and connections he has met with success. As a lawyer, he has an elevated position, and is regarded by the fraternity as one of its strong and most worthy members. His mind seems to be of a natural judicial poise, and his legal opinion and judgment are of much weight and value. He is a patient and painstaking lawyer, and invariably gives to his client the full benefit of his ability and the full measure of service. In the fullest sense, Mr. McDonell has been a useful and valuable citizen to Bay City, and has filled nearly every municipal office of prominence. He has served his own ward as supervisor and in other capacities; has been city attorney, alderman, and mayor. More than all this, there is probably no man in the community whose counsel and advice are more often and more generally sought in matters having such universal and general range—legal business, educational, charitable, and benevolent. He held the office of Circuit Court Commissioner for his county from 1862 to 1866, and was a member of the Democratic State Committee from the fall of 1874 to 1876; and he has filled various other honorable positions and offices almost beyond mention. Among them is that of president of the Bay County Bar Association; of the Board of Trustees of the Bay City Public Library for many years, and was secretary and treasurer of St. Andrews Society of Bay County during the existence of that organization. His mind is also eminently practical, and at the same time he is possessed of unusual energy perseverance, and public spirit; and to him Bay City is largely indebted for much of its public improvement and prosperity. His conservative nature and admirable judgment have led him to wise and profitable investments and fortunate and successful enterprises, by reason of which he has amassed considerable means. This he uses commendably in increasing and adding to his own comforts and happiness, and that of those about him, and in beautifying and adorning one of the handsomest residences in the city. He has been twice married—first to Miss Mary Ann Carson, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, who died in 1862; and second, in 1863, to Mary J. Day, an estimable woman of St. Lawrence County, New York. Mr. McDonell evidently congratulates himself that he settled in Bay City; and Bay City, in turn, congratulates itself in such citizenship.

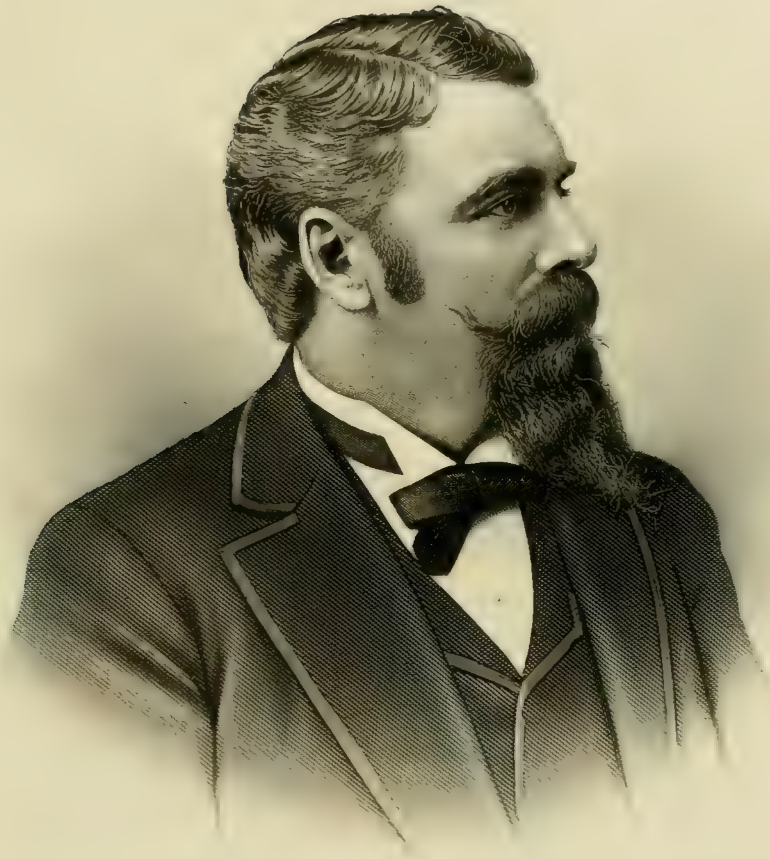
HON. EDMUND BURKE FAIRFIELD, LL. D., S. T. D., of Manistee, eminent divine and educator, ex-lieutenant-governor of Michigan, was born at Parkersburg, Virginia, August 7, 1821, the son of the Rev. Micaiah and Hannah (Wynn) Fairfield. His father was a native of New Hampshire, who, after receiving an education at Middlebury College, Vermont, and Andover Theological Seminary, from both of which he graduated, came West as a missionary. His mother, a native of Virginia, was the daughter of a Revolutionary captain. This Revolutionary captain, Minor Wynn, was the great-grandfather of the celebrated "Stonewall" Jackson, of the late Confederacy. While our subject was yet very young, the family removed to Troy, Ohio, then a mere outpost of civilization, where the most of his boyhood was spent. He was a precocious and diligent student from childhood, and under the tutorship of his father, became well grounded at an early age in the common branches and ancient languages. He early conceived the ambition of attaining a thorough education, but the family was poor, and the desirable facilities for that end were of necessity denied. But he did not allow this obstacle to bar him from his purpose. He learned the printer's trade, at which he worked constantly from twelve to fifteen years of age, and on which he relied chiefly for his support until twenty-four. At the age of fifteen he began his college career at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, but remained there only one year. He then went to Marietta College, where he remained three years, and then to Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1842, at the age of twenty-one. During this period of struggling for an education, being dependent on his own efforts to meet expenses, he was frequently reduced to the most rigid economy, especially at Denison, where he managed to live on from thirty to forty cents a week, and during part of the year was obliged to attend recitations in his bare feet. But his purpose was unwavering, and, with all the disadvantages, he generally managed to stand at the head of his classes. He determined upon the ministry for his life-work, and having been offered a tutorship at Oberlin College, he remained within its walls three years longer as a teacher and student of theology. At the age of twenty-four he was called to his first pastorate at Canterbury, New Hampshire, where he remained two years. He was then called to a Church in Boston, where he also remained two years, when he was urged to again come West and take the presidency of what is now Hillsdale College. He came, and by untiring energy and thorough devotion to that cause succeeded, in the twenty-one years of his presidency, in building up that institution, from an unimportant school with twenty scholars, to a chartered college with large endowment and a patronage of more than six hundred students. To his efforts was due the virtual founding of Hillsdale College, as the original institution was, at Spring Arbor, a mere academy, without college charter, means, or patronage. During the stirring times prior to the war, Dr. Fairfield gave considerable attention to the political welfare of our country, at a time when political instruction was of the gravest importance. In 1856, to his great surprise, he was nominated, and afterwards elected, to the State Senate from the Hillsdale District. He began his legislative career by introducing a series of resolutions instructing the Michigan senators at Washington as to their action respecting slavery, and backed his resolutions by a two hours' speech. About fifty thousand copies of this speech, a formidable argument against the extension of slavery, were printed for general circulation. As chairman of the Committee on the Distribution of Railroad Lands, Mr. Fairfield drew the bill that now stands substantially as the law. In 1858 he was again, unexpectedly to himself, brought forward as a candidate, this time for lieutenant-governor, on the ticket with Governor Wisner. He received the nomination on the first ballot, and the whole ticket was triumphantly elected. Beginning with 1856, he took a very active part in politics, delivering a large number of speeches in each campaign, and writing much in the interest of the Republican party. During this time and during the war, his great popularity as a speaker brought him in demand from several States; but he confined his efforts to Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. In 1863 he was invited to deliver the annual address to the State Legislature at Lansing on the occasion of Washington's birthday, and his speech, a sermon on Christian patriotism, attracted so much attention that it was published in pamphlet, the copy having been furnished by Dr. Fairfield in compliance with a written request signed by every Republican member of the Legislature, in which they asked for it on the ground that it would "advance the cause of our common country in this time of her greatest trial." Ten years prior to this, in the fall of 1853, he accepted a transient call from the American Temperance Union of New York, and gave about seventy-five addresses with great success in the western half of that State. It was during the campaign of Myron Clark, who had been nominated for governor by the Republicans on a Prohibition platform; and his success by a small majority was popularly ascribed to the efforts of Mr. Fairfield. But Dr. Fairfield's greatest reputation as a speaker rests upon his efforts on the lecture platform. His lectures, some eighteen in number, one or more of which he has delivered in almost every Northern city of importance from Portland, Maine, to Denver, grew partly out of his extensive travels abroad. His first trip, which lasted about a year, from July, 1863, to June, 1864, was undertaken in the hope to regain failing health. He visited nearly all the countries of Europe, and included in his trip, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Turkey. The winter was spent in Italy. The next trip was from June to October in 1873, during which most of the western countries of Europe were visited, the World's Fair at Vienna being the objective point. His third and last trip was in 1883, from May to September, in which he again visited the western countries of Europe, this time including Spain and Portugal. That he improved his opportunities while abroad is apparent from the character and excellence of his lectures prepared on his return. His great learning, nervous, and eloquent style of speaking, and scholarly composition, rendered him especially attractive as a lecturer, the expressions of approval from the press and his hearers forming one grand encomium of praise. One who sat under his voice, and who is eminently capable of judging, gave the following characterization of his qualifications as a lecturer: "Rich in thought, brilliant in imagination, chaste and elegant, startling and bold, vigorous and powerful, a rare combination of the severest logic and the happiest humor." To return to

Edw. B. Fairfield.

the thread of history: Mr. Fairfield, besides being an educator of great ability, had also acquired a reputation as a preacher of eloquence and power. When it was known that he had determined to give up the presidency of Hillsdale College he received calls from different places to again enter the ministry, and selected for that purpose Mansfield, Ohio, where he filled the Congregational pulpit five years. That was followed by a brief period at the head of the State Normal School of Pennsylvania, at the end of which he was called to, and accepted, the chancellorship of the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, where he remained from 1876 to 1882. Since that time he has been pastor of the Congregational Church at Manistee. He has been especially successful in the establishment of worthy public enterprises, having raised by solicitation, at different times during his life, no less than two hundred thousand dollars for this purpose. The honorary titles which have been conferred upon him by various institutions of learning are as follows: B. A., Oberlin College, 1842; A. M., same college, 1845; LL.D., Madison University, New York, 1857; D. D., Denison University, Granville, Ohio, 1863; S. T. D., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 1863. He has been married three times; first in 1845, to Lucia A. Jenison, of Orangeville, New York, to whom four children were born, two now living. His second marriage was in 1859, to Mary A. Baldwin, of Ellington, New York, to whom were born seven children, six now living. The third marriage was with Mary A. Tibbitts, of Manistee. The marriage took place in London in 1883, where they met, both being in that country on a visit. His two eldest daughters are the wives respectively of two eminent young lawyers, one at Nashville, Tennessee, the other at Lincoln, Nebraska. Dr. Fairfield is yet the active and efficient minister of the Congregational Church at Manistee, lives in a pleasant home, surrounded by his family and a choice library of over four thousand volumes. His life has been one of severe toil; but it was a labor of love, because his greatest enjoyment came from the consciousness that he was doing good for the cause of humanity. His efforts have covered many fields, and the fruitful results that have crowned all are a satisfaction in the belief that his accomplishments have been up to the full measure of the power that was in him. He may await the end, confident that his final reward will be the divine benediction: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

JOHN WEBSTER THOMSON, of Port Huron, was born in the village of Duddingstone, Midlothian County, Scotland, a distance of about two miles from Edinburgh, on Easter Sunday, April 6, 1817. His father was John Turner Thomson, of that place—the third generation of farmers leasing the same property. His mother's maiden name was Jane Webster. He left his birthplace in infancy, and moved with his parents to the banks of the Clyde, at a point opposite the island of Bute, and later in life to Bishopton, opposite the celebrated rock and fortress of Dumbarton Castle, at which place he attended the parish schools up to the age of thirteen, when he went to Glasgow and engaged as clerk in his uncle's paper-mill and warehouse, and afterwards in a flax-mill as manager of the thread department, leaving that position in 1841. In this year he came to America, with his father, four sisters, and one brother, the family settling in Lenawee County, near Adrian, Michigan, and for two years he remained there, engaged in farming. One of his sisters became the wife of Hon. Peter Dow, now deceased, ex-State senator from Oakland County; another sister married a member of the firm of J. & P. Coats, manufacturers of the celebrated Paisley thread. This family had in former years been neighbors of the father of our subject in Paisley, Scotland, and in 1878 Sir Peter Coats visited Mr. Thomson in Detroit, and went with him to Orchard Lake, they (the Coats) being the owners of the island located in that celebrated sheet of water. The sisters, with the exception of Mrs. Dow, are dead, while his brother William is residing in Florida. In the fall of 1843, John W. removed to Detroit, and engaged as clerk in the dry-goods house of Colin Campbell, with whom he remained until 1850, when he went to Orchard Lake, and was engaged there for about a year in farming and teaching school. In 1851 he engaged on the Lakes as clerk in the steamer *Ruby*, owned by Eber Ward, of Detroit, plying between that city and Port Huron, succeeding in that position David H. Jerome, subsequently governor of the State. The governor and Mr. Thomson have ever since remained fast friends, and they have claimed that the change effected at that time resulted in one eventually occupying the governor's chair, while it sent the other to reside at Port Huron. Mr. Thomson remained on the *Ruby* until 1856, when the *Forest Queen* was built and put on the route between Detroit and Saginaw, on which boat he went as clerk. At the time of the panic in 1857, he gave up his position on the boat and went into the employment of John Hutchings, forwarder, of Detroit, as forwarding clerk, and was, during his stay there, the associate of J. H. Wilkins, Esq., afterwards mayor for several terms of Bay City, and one of the most prominent men of the Saginaw Valley. Here he remained about five months, when, on fifteen minutes' notice, he was tendered and accepted, from the late Eber B. Ward, the position of manager of his warehouse at Port Huron, which position he filled for two years. In 1859 he leased the warehouse himself, at that time the only one in Port Huron, and occupied it for ten years. During the whole of President Lincoln's Administration he acted as deputy collector of customs at Port Huron, and had the rare experience of twice resigning and each time being requested to reconsider his decision—the first time being reappointed with a largely increased salary. In 1869 he went to Detroit as business manager for Eber Ward, owner of the Lake Superior Steamboat Company, resigning that position in the fall of 1872, to take the Detroit agency of the Atlantic, Duluth and Pacific Line of steamers, now the Lake Superior Transit Company, going into partnership with Mr. Preston Brady, under the firm name of Brady & Co., agents and general forwarders. This partnership continued until the fall of 1876, when Mr. Thomson retired. In 1877 and 1878 he acted as agent of the Anchor Line of steamers, running between Buffalo, New York, and Chicago, having his office in Detroit. In the winter of 1878–9 he returned to Port Huron, rented the dock that his son had in the meantime acquired, adjoining the old dock of Mr. Thomson, and built up a forwarding and commission business, and was also agent for numerous lines of steamers, among them the Lake Superior Transit Company, the Anchor Line, the Union Steamboat Company, Western Transit Company, and the Saginaw Transportation Company. In 1885 he retired from the active management of this business, being succeeded by his son, John W., and has since then acted as his assistant in the conduct of the business. Mr. Thomson was for a long time a member of the Scientific Association of Detroit, and was one of its directors, taking an active part in the work of the association. He was also for a time secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In 1840 he climbed "Ben Lomond" with one of the first steamboat captains that crossed the Atlantic. At the time he came to Michigan the country was a wilderness, and there were only three railroads in the State, all having the old style of strap-rails. When he first came to Port Huron it depended entirely upon its pine-lumber interests. "The Thumb," and, in fact, the whole of Northern Michigan, was supposed at that time to be only fit for lumbering purposes, which gone, would leave it a barren waste. He has lived to see it the most fertile part of one of the most fertile States of the Union. He was married, December 31, 1846, at Detroit, by the Rev. Dr. Duffield, to Miss Sarah Ann Sacia, of Little Falls, New York, a granddaughter, on her mother's side, of Major Stuart, a soldier in the War of 1812. To them have been born eight sons, six of whom are still living. John W. was born in Detroit, November 15, 1848, now his father's successor in his business at Port Huron; George Dow, born September 8, 1852, now a manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Los Angeles, California; James Crabb, born October 22, 1856, now agent of the Lake Superior Transit Company, at Portage Lake, Michigan; William Henry, born June 7, 1859, now traveling salesman for R. T. Whelpley, of Chicago; Colin Campbell, born February 22, 1862, purser on steamer *India*, of the Lake Superior Transit Co.'s line; and Mason Sacia, born June 24, 1865, a graduate of the University of Michigan, and at present a pharmacist, located at San Francisco, California. Mr. Thomson was for two terms a member of the Board of Education of Port Huron. His religious views are those of the Unitarian Church Society, though he has for some time been bending his efforts towards the establishment of a Universalist Church at Port Huron. He has always been a member of the Republican party, but takes little active interest in political matters. Mr. Thomson, although leaving school at the early age of thirteen years, afterwards, by study during leisure hours, acquired knowledge of book-keeping, general science, and the French and German languages, and has been a valued contributor to various literary periodicals and newspapers. A series of letters written by him and published in the Port Huron *Times*, under the title of "Lay Sermons," demonstrated a careful study of the chief characteristics of the various religious beliefs of the civilized world, and attracted considerable attention in religious circles. He has also written various articles on science, marine interests, etc., showing a mind of much more than ordinary intelligence, and proving him a deep thinker, a student of considerably more than ordinary attainments, and a forcible writer. He is a man whose character and standing call for no criticisms—an honest man, firm in his opinions, yet ever willing to learn, and seeking for new truths.

HON. GEORGE L. MALTZ. The subject of this sketch furnishes an excellent illustration of that versatility of talent which seems to be peculiar to some men of American birth, whatever may be the ultimate source of the ancestral blood running through their veins. He, and those like him, moreover, set utterly at naught the time-worn adage that "the shoemaker should stick to his last," for they prove conclusively that energy and talent may win success in pursuits that are not only unlike, but that seem to be even at variance with one another. The father of the subject of this notice, a German by birth, married Miss Flora Moore, of New York City, and from that union a child—now Mr. George L. Maltz, of Alpena—was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 30, 1842. Removing with his parents to Detroit in 1846, he received his education in the public schools of that city, and at the early age of sixteen was appointed clerk, and subsequently ticket agent of the Grand Trunk Railway Company at the Michigan Central Railroad Depot. Then came the Civil War, and, throwing up his important post and his future prospects, Mr. Maltz offered his services to his country and enlisted as a private in the Fourth Regiment of Michigan Infantry. At this time he was only eighteen years old. His life as a soldier would make an interesting chapter. Summed up very briefly, the important points are as follows: He was wounded in the Seven Days' Battle before Richmond, taken prisoner by the enemy, and, after being for a time in the hospital at Savage Station, was incarcerated in the notorious Libby Prison. From this he was released by exchange, and returned to his regiment. On the field of battle at Fredericksburg he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and at the battle of Gettysburg he commanded Company E (of Hillsdale). At this time, also, he was made adjutant of his regiment. Subsequently, he participated in various movements and battles, being with Grant at Spottsylvania, in the Wilderness, and at North Anna. At Bethesda Church, June 3, 1864, he was again wounded, the bullet piercing his breast. Soon after he was mustered out, upon the expiration of the term of service of his regiment, and returned to Detroit. At the close of his long and eventful career as a soldier, he was appointed, first, assistant assessor, and then cashier of the Internal Revenue Department in Detroit, and during his term of office handled millions of dollars, every cent of which was faithfully accounted for. While in Detroit during this period of his life he was also captain of that well-known and veteran organization, the Detroit Light Guard. In 1872 he removed from Detroit to Alpena, and founded the banking-house of George L. Maltz & Co., which in 1883 was reincorporated and reorganized as the Alpena National Bank Of this institution Mr. Maltz was elected president, a position he still holds. Although really a banker by profession, Mr. Maltz is also an active lumberman, being treasurer of the Minor Lumber Company, and owning also extensive lumbering interests in Canada. He is also the builder and proprietor of the Alpena Opera-house. In politics Mr. Maltz is a Republican, although he has been called upon by his fellow-citizens to fill important positions without regard to his political opinions. He has been three times elected mayor of Alpena. In 1876 he was elected to the important trust of regent of the State University. In 1886 he was elected treasurer of the State of Michigan, and was renominated and re-elected to the same position in 1888. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar and a 32° Mason. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and has served as a vestryman of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Alpena, but is liberal and unsectarian in his sentiments. On the 24th of September, 1866, Mr. Maltz was married to Miss Elvira E. Whiting, daughter of Joseph P. Whiting, Esq., of Detroit. They have three daughters, who bear the pretty names of Cora, Mabel, and Grace. Cora is now Mrs. Albert Pack, of Alpena. The father of Mr. Maltz is still living at the age of eighty; his mother



Geo. L. Maetz

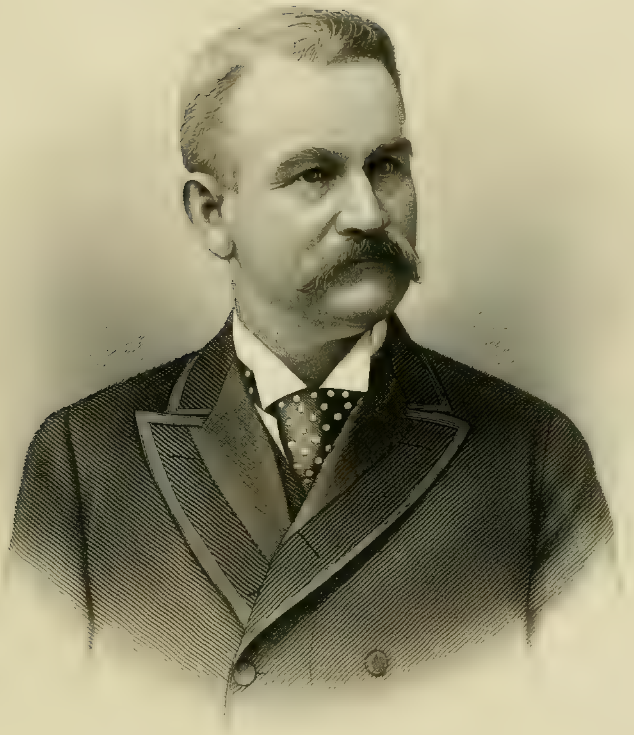
died in 1887, at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Maltz is a straightforward business man, and has filled the important financial positions intrusted to him with ability and integrity. He enjoys the confidence of the people of the State at large, as well as that of his own immediate community. He is a public-spirited man, giving time and talent as well as financial aid to affairs which present no inducement of profit, but are for public benefit only. He is also a very liberal giver to all praiseworthy objects. He has been successful as a soldier, as a banker, as a lumberman, as a politician, and, above all, as a man and a fellow-citizen. He ought to be, for he has good reason to be, a very happy man.

HON. ANDREW JACKSON SAWYER, of Ann Arbor, was born in Tompkins County, New York, in 1834. His paternal grandfather, John Sawyer, was the celebrated blind preacher. He was stricken blind at the age of thirty, but continued to preach until eighty-five. He was a descendant of Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general of England. Mr. A. J, Sawyer is a son of Abraham and Polly (Whipple) Sawyer, a niece of Mr. Drew, of New York. He attended the district school until 1848, when his father failed in business, throwing him at the age of fourteen upon his own resources; and the high position he occupies to-day, as one of the leading lawyers of the State, is the result of his own individual efforts since leaving home. He went to Ithaca, New York, where he worked as a carpenter for three years, attending school during the winters, and at seventeen commenced teaching school, many of his former playmates being his pupils. He graduated at twenty-two from the Starkey Seminary, in Eddytown, Yates County, New York, continuing his occupation as teacher, while his inclinations led him to commence reading law during his spare time, although entirely without assistance. In 1857 he came West, locating at Mason, Ingham County, Michigan, where he took charge of the Union School, which position he held until in 1859, when he was admitted to the bar, having pursued his law studies in the offices of Mr. H. L. Henderson, of Mason, and of Hon. O. M. Barnes, now of Lansing. He immediately removed to Chelsea, Washtenaw County, and, in 1860, entered into a partnership with J. T. Honey, who, however, soon afterwards removed to Dexter, Mr. Sawyer continuing his practice at Chelsea. He was admitted to the United States Circuit Court in 1864. In 1873 he removed to Ann Arbor, forming a copartnership with the late Judge Lawrence, which continued until the judge's retirement from practice in 1874. In 1879 he associated himself with Professor J. C. Knowlton, of the Law School (University of Michigan), which partnership still continues. He was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court, October 18, 1881. From 1874 to 1880 he held the elective office of chairman of the Republican County Committee. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1876, over Judge H. J. Beaks, the Democratic candidate, and was re-elected in 1878. As a member of the Legislature, Mr. Sawyer was most active in his service in committee; was chairman, during his second term, of the Judiciary Committee, and member of the Committee on Elections, as well as of several minor committees relative to State institutions—the Insane Asylum at Pontiac being one. Leader of the Republican party in the House, he had the honor of nominating, as that party's candidate for United States senator, the Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, in 1877; and on the retirement of Judge Christiancy from the Senate, in 1879, he placed in nomination as his successor, the Hon. Zachariah Chandler, and had the satisfaction of seeing both his candidates elected. The bill which resulted in the erection of the Girls' Reformatory, at Adrian, was introduced by him, as were many others of equal importance. As a lawyer he stands at the head of his profession in the State, his success being attested to by his exceedingly large practice; and, while a jurist of more than usual argumentative eloquence, he is uniformly successful in all the branches of his profession. His marriage in 1858 to Miss Skinner, of Trumansburg, New York, consummated an engagement of ten years' standing, the result of the union being a family of five sons, three of whom are still living. An attendant of the Methodist Church, he engages actively in forwarding all charitable work.

EDWIN EDDY, of East Saginaw, was born in Eddington, Maine, January 18, 1817. His father, Eleazer Eddy, a native of Maine, was a farmer, whose ancestors came originally from England; he died in 1826, at the age of thirty-six, at which time Edwin was only nine years old. He was thus, early in life, left without the love and care of his father. To the precepts and training of his mother, Mr. Eddy ascribes, with fond memory, the cause of his advancement in life, and his standing in the State of his adoption in which he lives, as a thoroughly honest and substantial business man. His mother's maiden name was Sylvia Campbell, a daughter of Thomas Campbell, a farmer of Charleston, Maine. Three months of each year, until he was eighteen, he attended the district school at Eddington. He lived in that part of the State where the principal industry was lumbering, and even before he was eighteen he could use his ax as well as many older men. During the next few years he spent his winters in the woods of Maine in getting out the logs, which, in the spring, he would float down the Penobscot River to East Greatworks, ten miles above Bangor, where he later owned and operated saw-mills. It was here he made the commencement of what eventually led to the well-earned fortune which he now possesses in the declining years of his busy life. In January, 1864, he removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he joined fortune with what has become one of the largest lumbering firms in Michigan—S. J. Murphy & Co. The firm was then composed of Jonathan Eddy, S. J. Murphy, Newell Avery, and Edwin Eddy. No step backward has been made by this firm. These four men stand before the young men of Michigan as examples of honor and integrity, and the way in which they used and applied their natural abilities. The firm name now (1889) is Eddy, Avery & Eddy, located at Bay City. In political faith Mr. Eddy is a Republican. On January 23, 1840, he was married to Miss Celia Wild Eddy, a daughter of Ware Eddy, of Eddington, Maine. Seven children were born to them, four of whom are now living. The eldest daughter, N. M., is the wife of Temple E. Dorr, Esq., of East Saginaw; Selwyn and Charles are of the firm of Eddy Brothers & Co., of Bay City; and the second daughter, Miss Ellen A., is the mistress of her father's household. Mrs. Eddy, the mother, died on November 14, 1884, at the age of sixty-seven. Mr. Eddy has found himself pushed forward into positions of trust where a clear brain was needed, since he came to Saginaw, yet never on his own account has he accepted any position. The organizers of the East Saginaw Savings Bank placed him in the vice-president's chair, which position he has held for ten years. He is vice-president also of the East Saginaw National Bank. These positions, with his other large interests, keep him, now in his seventy-third year, as busy as many a man who is far younger. A personal friend of his says of him: "Among the large number of men who have attained wealth and social and business standing in the development of the great lumber and salt industries of Michigan, Edwin Eddy is conspicuous. But this prominence has resulted not from any effort in the direction on his own part, but rather as the result of business capacity justly developed, and an unobtrusive but genial nature. Mr. Eddy has ever sturdily declined any attempt to place upon him political honors or responsibilities. But in every project he has been a silent partner to the extent of personal and liberal financial indorsement. He is a plain man in his personal appearance and in his habits of life—in fact, more like a retired farmer than an active business man. No man in the Saginaw Valley commands a higher personal regard than does Mr. Eddy, and his business standing is of the best."

HON. HENRY HOWARD, banker, of Port Huron, St. Clair County, was born in the city of Detroit, March 8, 1833, son of John Howard and his wife Nancy (Hubbard) Howard. His education was obtained at the common schools of Port Huron, to which place his parents had removed when he was five years of age. Subsequently he attended a private school at Port Huron. When fourteen years of age he went to Detroit and entered the store of Peter Hayden & Co., where he remained one year. Returning to Port Huron at the expiration of that time, he was clerk for five years in the store of A. & H. Fish, who were dealers in merchandise of almost every description. At the age of twenty he entered into partnership with his father, John Howard, and Jacob F. Batchelor, under the firm name of John Howard & Co., in the lumber and saw-mill business; subsequently Mr. Batchelor sold out his interest to his partners, when the firm name was changed to Howard & Son. The business was continued by them about fifteen years, John Howard retiring in 1879, since which time it has been entirely in the hands of, and owned by, Henry Howard. John and Henry Howard were, while engaged in this business, also the proprietors of a large wholesale and retail grocery establishment, and Henry was also a partner of Mr. William Sanborn for about two years in the dry-goods and general merchandise business in Port Huron. He has been identified with almost every business enterprise established in Port Huron,—among them the Port Huron and North-western Railroad, of which he was an incorporator, and president for two years; the First National Bank of Port Huron, being one of its charter members, and president for the last fifteen years; the Port Huron Gas Company, established by his father, who was its first president, to which office Henry succeeded on his father's death; the Port Huron *Times* Publishing Company, of which he is president; and many others. He is also vice-president of the Upton Manufacturing Company, and was, in 1886, president of the "Star" Line of steamers running between Detroit and Port Huron, finally selling out his interest in that company early in 1887. He is also president of the Howard Towing Association and Wrecking Company. Since the discovery of natural gas in Port Huron, Mr. Howard has been instrumental in demonstrating its presence in large quantities, he having bored four wells, one of which supplies his residence. He was elected on the Republican ticket to the State Legislature in 1871, and re-elected in 1873. During the latter term he was prominently mentioned for speaker of the House of Representatives, but refused to allow his name to be canvassed for the office. He was, during this term, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He held the office of alderman of Port Huron for fourteen years, and was also member of the Board of Estimates, and its president. In 1882 he was elected mayor of the city, and was also president of the Board of Education. He is one of the trustees of the Baptist Church at Port Huron, one of its most valued attendants, and a large contributor to the Church fund. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Elizabeth E. Spaulding, daughter of Jedediah Spaulding, a native of the State of New York, by whom he has two children,—John H., residing at home; and Louise, wife of Mr. A. D. Bennett, of Port Huron. Mr. Howard, while not an active politician, has been a large contributor, in both time and money, to the interests of the Republican party in the State. As a citizen, he is a leader in every enterprise looking to the public good, a contributor to all public institutions, and takes a personal interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the city. Recognized by his fellow-citizens as one of their most valued members, he has, by his sterling honest and integrity, combined with his benevolent and charitable character, won a deservedly high place in the esteem and regard of the community generally.

HON. CHARLES S. DAYTON, of Kalamazoo, was born March 12, 1832, at Watertown, Connecticut. His father, Samuel G. Dayton, was also a native of that State, and followed the occupation of farming. Our subject attended the common schools, which, owing to close application to his studies, he was enabled to leave at an early age. His education was completed at Watertown Academy, at Watertown, Connecticut, from which he graduated in 1851. Having no taste for the life and work of a farmer, he soon obtained a situation as clerk in a store at Woodbury Connecticut, where, after four years of clerkship, he so recommended himself to his employer that he was made a partner in the business. Here he remained until 1866, when, selling out his interests in the business, he removed to Kalamazoo, Mich., and entered into partnership with the late Henry Isbell in the boot and shoe business. January 1, 1870, the partnership was discontinued, and Mr. Dayton became assistant cashier of the Kalamazoo City Bank. In August, of the following year, he was advanced to the position of cashier; and from tha ttime until it dissolved, in 1884, Mr. Dayton remained cashier, and was the practical manager of the bank. From this the City National Bank was organized in July, 1884, of which our subject became the president, which position he still occupies. Although he has almost uniformly opposed the use of his name in connection with any public office, he was twice elected to the village Council, in 1872 and in 1874. In 1882 he was elected president of the village, Kalamazoo being at that time "the largest village upon the continent." Mr. Dayton was married in 1855, at Woodbury, Connecticut, to Miss Sarah C. Isbell, sister of his mercantile partner in Kalamazoo. Their son, Edwin C. Dayton, was born October 6, 1860, and is now cashier of the City National Bank, of which his father is president. Though not an active partisan, he is a vigorous Republican, and is ever ready to extend his aid to that party, his liberality in every good cause having gained for him a



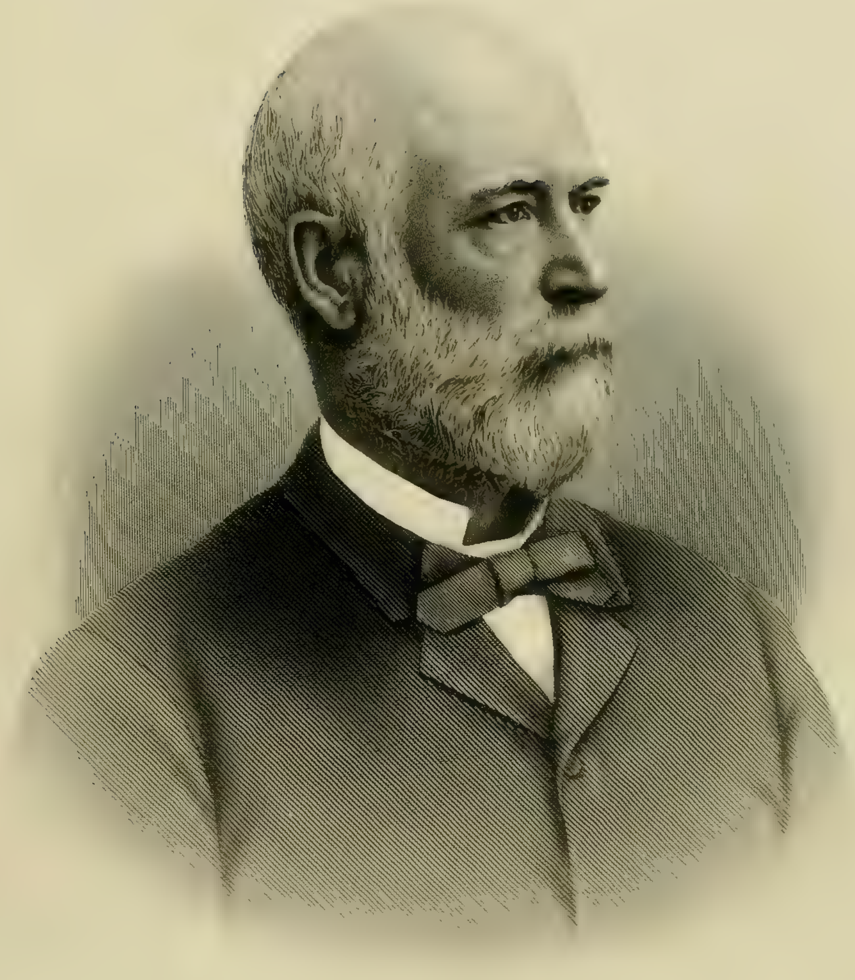
Henry Howard

wide-spread popularity. In physical appearance he is above the average height, square-shouldered, with active motion and quick step, showing him to be a person of good habits and robust health. He is a man of firm convictions, strong in his friendships, of a social nature, affable, and of good conversational powers. His standing in the business community is that of an honorable and successful financier, his word being as good as his bond—a man with a host of friends who are bound closely to him by reason of his high integrity and loyalty.

HON. BYRON GRAY STOUT, of Pontiac, Oakland County, was born January 12, 1829, in Richmond, Ontario County, New York. The family genealogy traces back to Richard Stout, who emigrated from England and located in New York City about the year 1650. Our subject is the eldest of four, three sons and one daughter, children of Jesse Lee Stout and Olivia P. (Abbey) Stout. Jesse Lee Stout was a farmer, a native of the State of New Jersey, and after residing for a term of years in Western New York, came, in 1831, with his family to Michigan, locating in Troy, Oakland County, where he continued the occupation of farming until his death, which occurred in 1874, he being then sixty-nine years of age. At this writing Mr. Stout's mother is still living. From her our subject received his earliest instrudtion, and learned to read before he was six years of age. At that time began his attendance at the district school, which he continued to the age of fourteen years, when he entered the seminary at Albion, Michigan, where he remained one year in preparation for college. He completed his preparatory course at Romeo and Pontiac, and entered the University of Michigan in 1847. Four years later he was graduated from the literary department of that institution, and almost immediately received the appointment of superintendent of the public schools of Pontiac, which position he held for three years. In 1854 he was elected, from the First District of Oakland County, representative in the Lower House of the State Legislature. In 1856 he was re-elected, and, although only twenty-seven years of age, was chosen speaker of the House, and filled that position two sessions. Energetic, active, and pushing as a presiding officer, he contributed much to the dispatch of legislative business. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate from the Eastern District of Oakland County, and during his term as senator was chairman of the Committee on State Affairs, and member of the Committee on Finance and Education. Under this election he served three sessions. In 1860 he engaged in the private banking business in Pontiac, which he continued until 1868. In 1862, Mr. Stout was nominated by the Union party for governor, which nomination was also supported by the Democrats. He favored a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, but demanded that when armed resistance should cease, the States should regain their former place with all their rights unimpaired. The rebels having been recognized as belligerents, he maintained that there could be no attainder for treason. In this position Mr. Stout antagonized the views of the party to which up to this time he had belonged; but he has lived to see his position sustained by the highest tribunals of the land. Not an acre of real estate, under any attainder law, has been forfeited for treason arising out of the great Civil War. In 1868 he received the Democratic nomination for representative from the Sixth Congressional District in the National Congress. He was renominated in 1870. During these two canvasses he reduced the majority against his party over twenty-four hundred votes. Since that time his natural inclinations, the result of his early training, have led him principally to agricultural pursuits. In 1883 he was nominated by the Fusion party for United States senator, receiving fifty-one votes in the elective body, sixty-six being necessary to a choice. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1868, 1880, and 1888. From the record of his life it will be seen that he has been a prominent figure in political, social, and business affairs. Mr. Stout is a man of strong convictions and unyielding integrity. He is a forcible, earnest, and effective speaker, expressing his opinions with great clearness and in such unequivocal terms that no doubt is left as to his meaning. His character is of such a rugged kind that he has never been willing to surrender an iota of his honor, manhood, or principles in order that he might gain some personal or political profit. Had he been more the diplomate and less the honest, high-minded citizen, there is no place of trust in the State which political parties would not have tendered him. He is loyal in his friendships, generous in his sympathies, earnest in his work, and his life is a record of the best traits of those patriotic, level-headed citizens whose character, good judgment, and influence form the basis of good government, and in whose hands a republic is safe.

ANSON ELLIS CHADWICK, attorney-at-law, of Port Huron, St. Clair County, was born in Philadelphia, Jefferson County, New York, on the 10th of April, 1834, son of William and Irene (Gibbs) Chadwick. The family are descendants of the early settlers of the Connecticut Valley. He attended the district schools, and at fourteen years of age entered the academy at Gouverneur, New York, where he remained until 1852. In that year he came West to Lexington, Sanilac County, Michigan, and engaged in teaching school, subsequently buying and selling real estate as a means of livelihood. Entering the office of John Devine, he read law until 1855, when he was admitted to the bar. He immediately commenced practice at Lexington, and remained there until 1862, when he removed to Port Huron, and formed a copartnership with Cyrus Miles, which continued two years. In 1870 he was associated with Colonel John Atkinson, now of Detroit, and is at present in partnership with Mr. Sheldon A. Wood. His law business has been successful, and he occupies a place among the prominent members of that profession in the State. He was nominated by the Democratic party for member of Congress for the Seventh District of Michigan, in 1876, against Hon. O. D. Conger, the Republican candidate, but failed of election by 1,500 majority. Mr. Chadwick has always been a member of the Democratic party, and has taken a very active part in both State and National elections. A man of sound judgment and acute discernment, he is a prominent leader of the party, and one of its best-known members in the district. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Almira J. Raymond, daughter of Oliver Raymond, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, and has one son, born in 1864, who is engaged in business in Port Huron, and resides with his parents. He was instrumental in preparing the enlistment roll and organizing the forty-fifth company, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, raised at Lexington on the first call, in 1862; went to Detroit to get his commission as captain, but no more men were wanted at that time, the company was not accepted, and Mr. Chadwick did not re-enlist.

MAJOR AMASA BROWN WATSON, deceased, Grand Rapids. Among the prominent citizens whom Michigan has been called upon to mourn during the past few years, none will be more genuinely missed than he whose name occurs above. Such men as Major Watson have contributed much toward the material prosperity of the State, and their services are entitled to honorable recognition and praise, along with the achievements of statesmen and authors who have labored in other fields. His record, without a blemish or flaw, lies open to the sight of all men; but it was the privilege of those who touched him most intimately to fully know the great heart and strong nature of the man. As the falling of the sturdy oak, that has witnessed the growth to maturity of surrounding forest-trees, leaves a vacant place which none can fill, so the loss of a man like the subject of this sketch deprives family and associates of a grand nature, within whose beneficent shadow it was good for all to dwell. Major Watson was born at Worcester, Washington County, Vermont, February 27, 1826. His parents were Oliver and Esther (Brown) Watson, and in his youth he received such educational advantages as were afforded by the district school and village academy. Even while a boy, the traits that distinguished him in after life are said to have been strongly marked; and at an early age, ambition urged him to leave the parental roof for the opportunities of the wider world, and to seek the fortune that there awaited him. Accordingly, we find him in Glens Falls, New York, where he acquired a taste for the lumbering industry, which proved to be the great occupation of his life. Endowed with good health, keen business ability, and of strictly moral principles, here he made substantial and trusty friends, who saw in him a capacity for managing larger interests, which they were developing further West. So, at the age of twenty-seven, he came to Newaygo, Michigan, where more extensive lumbering operations were being undertaken, and in June, 1853, participated in the organization of the Newaygo Lumber Company, in which he represented Eastern capital. Pine-lands were purchased in large tracts; a saw-mill was erected, and the company soon became one of the most extensive lumbering concerns in the West. The outbreak of the Civil War found Mr. Watson, like hosts of others, engaged with business projects; but the rising tide of excitement and patriotism soon carried him into his country's service, and on August 19, 1861, he was commissioned major of the Eighth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and assigned to duty in General W. T. Sherman's expedition to Fort Royal, South Carolina. The regiment participated in some very severe engagements. At the battle of Cusaw Ferry, South Carolina, which took place on New-Year's Day, 1862, the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment had reached the ferry without a contest; but when the Eighth Michigan marched toward the same point, a field battery of two guns opened a brisk fire of shells upon them. The regiment kept on their march, however, until two men had been wounded by the bursting of the shells, when, having reached their front, the first and tenth companies (A and B) were deployed as skirmishers, and ordered to charge the battery. These were followed by Company F, the whole under command of Major Watson. The men advanced steadily, and with perfect coolness, against a constant fire of shells, which burst continually among them, but without in the least checking their advance. They approached so near that it was easy to hear the voices of the rebel officers, while it was impossible to see the foe. Thus being warned by the commands overheard, the boys would drop to allow the shells to pass over them, and then fire; and when a hand-to-hand conflict became almost imminent, the Twelfth South Carolina Infantry sprang out on the right and left of the artillery, and poured in a strong volley of musketry upon the line, Major Watson being one of the first to be wounded, receiving a ball through the thigh. He was removed to an adjacent farm-house, where his wound was dressed by Dr. R. B. Shank, the regimental surgeon. Good health and manly pluck worked wonders with the resolute major, and he was soon able to be removed to his home in Michigan. Upon his recovery, he reported for duty, and participated in the battle of James Island, June 16, 1862, where his horse was shot in the neck and instantly killed, but the more fortunate rider escaped unharmed. On September 10, 1862, he resigned his commission, and was honorably discharged. Soon after, he again became interested in the lumbering business, by purchasing an interest in a mill at Muskegon. He took charge of the sales of the manufactured product, and, for this purpose, removed his family to Chicago, where they were guests at the Palmer House during the great fire, but happily escaped without serious loss. The major had been well-known at Grand Rapids in business circles since first coming to Michigan, and on November 14, 1873, he located permanently in that city. In 1881 he disposed of his lumbering interests at Muskegon, and of his pine-lands in Michigan, thus retiring from an occupation which had proved eminently successful. Yet a business career had become so thoroughly a part of his life that he could not long remain inactive, and consequently he soon invested largely in Southern pine-lands, confining his purchases to Louisiana and Mississippi. He also became interested in the development of the manufacturing interests of Grand Rapids, in which he utilized his business generalship and large fortune to good advantage. Many of these owe their success in a large measure to the impetus they received from the fertile brain and large faith of Major Watson. His connection with the banking interests of the "Valley City" was also of an enduring and beneficial nature. He was one of the chief moving spirits in bringing the Fourth National Bank into existence, and was a member of its first Board of Directors, and for several years its president. He was also a stockholder and member of the Board of Directors of the Kent County Savings Bank. The wise counsel, good judgment, and far-seeing financial vision of Major Watson were ever at the service of these institutions, and his personal reputation was such as to inspire public confidence in them. He was also extensively interested in many other enterprises, notably the Grand Rapids Street Railway Company, of which he was vice-president and a director at the time of his decease. He was a large stockholder in the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw Railroad Company, and one of its Board of Directors; president, and a director of the Grand Rapids Brush Company; treasurer of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company, of which he was also a director; a stockholder and director in the Grand Rapids Electric Light and Power Company, and had large interests in two of the local furniture companies for which Grand Rapids has become famous. These institutions and industries paid suitable tributes to his worth and memory. Major Watson had always been a Republican, and a firm believer in a tariff for the protection of American industries. With him it was not merely an inherited belief, but a thought-out



A B Watson

conclusion as the result of personal examination and business experience. He was one of those who held that every business man should exercise the right influence upon the conduct of civil affairs, and not stand aloof and deplore public evils, while doing nothing to prevent or remove them. As a matter of right and duty, he believed in a personal participation in all important political campaigns, local as well as State and National. For this reason, he was always active in political affairs, yet not because of any personal aspirations. Indeed, every suggestion in that direction from the party leaders was met with his firm refusal, since he had no desire to hold public office, although the positions offered were of an exalted character, such as mayor, governor, and United States senator, nominations to which were equivalent to an election. He preferred to serve in the ranks. He was, however, called upon to serve his party in several important instances, which he could not well decline. He was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, in 1876, where he labored earnestly for the nomination of Hon. James G. Blaine; yet, when Governor Hayes was announced as the successful candidate, was among the first to pledge the support of Michigan. He was also a delegate to the National Convention of 1880, at Chicago, where he again worked diligently for Blaine, but cheerfully accepted Garfield as the standard-bearer. The National Convention of 1888 again found him a delegate; but this time Michigan had a candidate for the presidency in General Russell A. Alger, who had no more tireless worker in his behalf than Major Watson. The Republicans of Michigan indeed lost a leader by the death of this patriotic and faithful member of the party. Perhaps the following resolution, adopted by the Kent County Republican Club, upon his demise, may well be taken to voice the sentiment of the party in the State:

> "*Resolved,* That in the death of its first president, this club has lost a faithful and efficient officer, whose wise counsel and generous services have been of inestimable value to this organization; that we will always cherish a grateful recollection of his life so unselfishly devoted to the principles and success of the Republican party; that while high honors and official places were at all times open to him, with a rare self-abnegation he labored only for the advancement of others; that his warm, patriotic heart was full of impulses, prompted only by love of country; that he was a tower of strength to the Republican party and to the cause of good government; that he has left the enduring record of a useful and honorable life; and that a fragrant and beautiful memory will always be associated in our hearts with the patriotic citizen, the warm-hearted friend, the true American, Amasa B. Watson."

On December 30, 1886, Major Watson became a companion of the first class of the Michigan Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, the only society to which he ever became attached. He had been a friend to every movement having for its object the care of veteran soldiers and their destitute families. He was, therefore, one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, and naturally took great pride in having it located adjacent to his favorite city, serving as chairman of the Finance Committee which made the purchase of the site. After his death, a new G. A. R. Post, bearing his name, was mustered in at Grand Rapids, and later a Women's Relief Corps was organized as auxiliary thereto. These societies remembered their deceased friend by holding special memorial services over his remains on May 30, 1889, and placing a beautiful floral tribute to his memory. On October 7, 1856, Major Watson was happily married at Newaygo, Michigan, to Miss Martha A. Brooks, daughter of John A. and Lucina (Parsons) Brooks, of Newaygo, by Rev. Courtney Smith, of Grand Rapids. No children came of this union, but upon the death of Mrs. William J. Mead (Mrs. Watson's youngest sister), August 11, 1873, Major and Mrs. Watson adopted her four small children, whose names and ages were as follows: John A. Brooks Mead, six years; James Andrew, five years; Julia Agnes, three years, and Willie Watson, five days. The father of the children died in less than three months after his wife, and the children were greatly beloved by their foster-parents. In a letter to his sister just prior to his own death, Major Watson, in referring to the children, said: "They are all model children that a king might be proud of." They received every advantage, educational and otherwise, that could be bestowed upon them, and made excellent use of their opportunities. John A. B. Mead, the eldest, gradatued from the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, in 1884, being then seventeen years of age, and taking the highest honors in a class of eleven. James A. Mead entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, in 1886, for an engineering course, and was admitted without condition. Julia A. finished a course of study at seventeen years of age at the Misses Masters' school for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, New York. Willie W. had completed a course in Professor Swensberg's Grand Rapids Business College—at which all the boys were honorable students—and at the time of his uncle's death was about to enter the Michigan Military Academy. The children were all at home when suddenly bereft of their benefactor, and greatly mourned their irreparable loss. On the evening of September 18, 1888, Major Watson bade farewell to his loving household to take a train for Chicago, apparently in his usual health. He had just entered the sleeping-car when he was seen to fall. Friendly hands at once came to his aid; but, alas! it was of no avail; he was beyond the reach of human assistance. The family were summoned to the scene, and in just fifty minutes from the time he left his happy home the doors were again thrown open to admit his lifeless body. The cause of death was pronounced "heart failure," though it had never been supposed that he was subject to troubles of that nature. The funeral, in charge of the Loyal Legion, was held on Sunday, September 23d, at the family residence. From nine o'clock in the morning until one o'clock in the afternoon, the body lay in state at his elegant mansion, near the park, and a throng of visitors constantly streamed up the steps and through the hall, to take a last look at the well-known and beloved features of the dead. Every rank in life was represented. All were reverent and respectful, and many a tear was seen to gather in eyes that fondly looked and reluctantly turned away. The cloth-covered casket stood just within the bay-window in the front parlor, and grouped around it were the many floral offerings of the comrades and friends of the deceased. At the head was a pillow, bearing the word "Uncle," wrought in purple immortelles, and surmounted by a crown of roses, exquisitely beautiful—a tribute from the adopted children. Suspended from the ceiling was a floral badge of the Loyal Legion, and at the front was a button of the order, both from the members of the local Commandery. In addition to the thousands of the citizens of Grand Rapids, who filled the park long before the hour appointed for the obsequies, there were many prominent people in attendance from

Chicago and all parts of the State. Special trains were run from Detroit, Kalamazoo, and Muskegon, to accommodate the large number of personal friends of the deceased. The Detroit train was composed of the private cars of General R. A. Alger and General Manager J. B. Mulliken, which brought the members of the Loyal Legion. The services, beginning at three o'clock, were conducted by the Rev. Charles Fluhrer, D. D., pastor of the Universalist Church, assisted by the Rev. Campbell Fair, D. D., rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Rising, Dr. Fluhrer said: "In this hour, when the heart is filled with great sorrow, and need of strength beyond its own is deeply felt, let us seek it in the words which come down to us freighted with the hope and consolation of ages." He then read appropriate passages from the Scriptures, and offered a prayer. Then a quartet rendered, "He Peacefully Sleeps," after which Dr. Fluhrer spoke the following appreciative words:

"There is a sense in which every man rears his own monument and writes his own epitaph, known to all who may give heed thereto; but there are always marked instances in which the character is so clear and the lines of life so distinctly drawn that all instinctively recognize them. He, in the presence of whose form we are gathered, was one of these. Whoever among us may be borne to yonder cemetery, it will be long ere another passes who will be followed by so many genuine mourners, and who will leave so great a vacancy in our midst. Reared among the rugged hills of New England, like many another who came into this western land in the earlier days, here he dwelt until he became a part of our organic life, like one of our institutions. The strong, stately form, so familiar on our streets that a stranger in passing would turn and look at it again, lived among us in all the majesty of its grand simplicity, like one of our native pines in the forest. Here, through the honest exercise of his allotted powers, he was blessed with the accumulated gain that came to his hand; and yet the man all the time grew more rapidly than the fortune, as if to show us what a worthy thing wealth may be when used to subserve the noble purposes of a nature that has learned its higher value. How largely this man, whose noble frame was the symbol of a nobler spirit, was identified with our interests! How many are the industries that fill the air with their music, which owe their accelerated pulses to the energy which he infused into them! How large was his public spirit that always took the highest pride in the city of his adoption, and which made him among the foremost to generously aid all enterprises and to contribute to every charity that involved the public good! And yet unostentatious withal; for his was a nature as severely simple as a Doric column. The public enterprise and beneficence were surpassed by those streams of private benevolence that flowed from a sympathetic nature, thereby making 'the blessing of him that was ready to perish come upon him, and causing the widow's heart to sing for joy.' Such was something of the man who rises before us to-day, as yesterday he walked our streets; a man who 'stood four-square to all the winds that blew;' upon whose patriotism his country never called in vain; sagacious in council, firm in his convictions, yet most gracious in yielding to others; true as steel in his integrity, and so genial that, while the casual acquaintance was won by his manner, those who enjoyed his intimate friendship prized it above the telling. There were, too, the more sacred and tender qualities, shared most by those who found him so true and thoughtful and loving in the home, which must ever be consecrated by his spirit; but these are too hallowed to be spoken by other than household lips.

'His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This was a man.',

The spirit of that life, as of the religion which he lived, may well be expressed in the lines of George Eliot:

'O may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence; live
In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable aims that end in self,
In thoughts sublime that pierce the night like stars,
And with their mild persistence urge man's search
To vaster issues.'

It has been good for us that we were touched by that life; for his companions in years to have felt his large and generous impulses; for the young men to have learned from him lessons of fidelity, gentleness, and honor; for those who loved him most to have inherited a hallowed joy and memory. Yet we are prone to pause and ask, Was there no other way than this? Why was not that life, in the plenitude of its powers and the largeness of its possibilities, continued through the years? There comes no answer save that of our hearts, which, in their love and yearning, can not give up their own. Shall we not trust this quenchless longing of the soul as the divine pledge of our immortality? Does not a life of so many noble qualities, yet with imperfections still, appear broken and thwarted unless it meets its other self in the complete growth of its being? Let us cherish the thought that it passes out of sight only to fulfill its larger destiny, and that in the unveiled future, where it is so light that our blinded eyes can not now see, all shall be revealed.

'For love will dream, and faith will trust,
(Since He who knows our need is just),
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.'

In cherishing his virtues and holding his memory dear, let us pray that a double measure of his spirit may rest upon us all."

Following the address, the choir sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee," after which Dr. Fair read the Episcopal Prayer for the Dead. The remains were then borne from the house, and the solemn procession formed in the following order: G. A. R. posts, Old Settlers, Loyal Legion, clergymen, hearse, pall-bearers, family relations, and friends; while thousands in carriages and on foot joined the cortege, which slowly passed through the streets to the Valley City Cemetery. Arrived at the cemetery, the members of the G. A. R. formed in line on either side of the roadway, with colors draped and heads uncovered, and, as the procession passed, the muffled drum was beaten. The remains were deposited in the vault, and, in dismissing the assembled gathering, Dr. Fluhrer said: "An old German saying has come down to us, that a man makes three kinds of friends in this world—the gains he accumulates, the hearts whom he loves, and his good works. The wealth is the first to leave him when death lays its hand upon the form. The loved ones go to the tomb, turn from it, and pass to their homes. But his good works follow him through all the years, praising his name and making hallowed his memory. So let it be with him." Yet large as was the number participating in the ceremonies, it did not contain a tithe of those who were bowed down with grief. In many a humble home, whither his beneficent hand of charity had reached, there was sincere sorrow; and, indeed, the whole community felt his loss, as of one who could ill be spared, and whose life in their midst had been most potent for good.

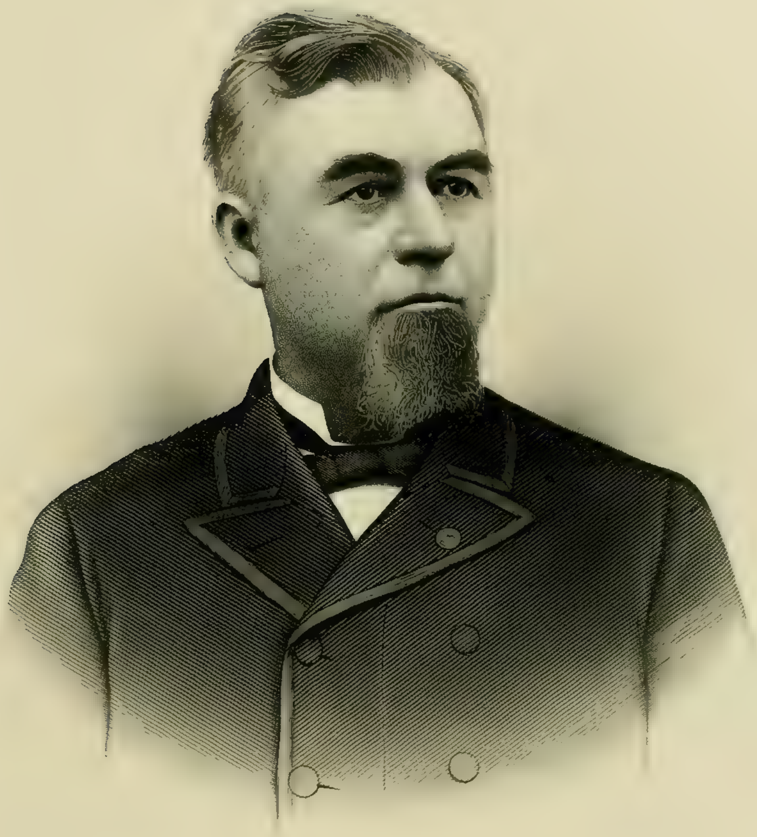
HON. FRANK W. WHEELER, M. C., of West Bay City. At the time this sketch was in preparation for publication, our country was passing through the struggle which, every four years, it has undergone since the foundation of the Government, when the election of a Chief Magistrate became necessary. It is a wonderful thing, when one reflects upon the matter, to see a nation of freemen, roused to a state of excitement through many weeks of political harangues and arguments, eager and earnest in their respective partisan beliefs; and yet, when a decision is once announced, to find a ready acquiescence in it—to see a full reliance felt and placed in the sacred power of a majority vote. And at the time of general unsettlement of the usual order of things, an exciting canvass was being conducted in the Tenth Congressional District of Michigan; and the result of the strug-

Frank W. Wheeler

gle was the election of Frank W. Wheeler, the young Republican candidate. His success, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, gave him a prominence in the public mind; and this prominence entitles him to recognition among those who have accomplished something for themselves and for the age in which they live. But to the writer of this, as well, he trusts, as to many of his future readers, there is much else in the life of the man he is describing that is even more worthy of praise than the mere fact of being chosen to Congress over a popular opponent at the early age of thirty-five years. Frank W. Wheeler was born in Jefferson County, New York, March 2, 1853. His father, Chesley Wheeler, was born in Herkimer County, New York, June 17, 1823; and his mother, Eliza (Hazelton) Wheeler, the daughter of Achel and Marwara Hazelton, was born in Jefferson County, New York. Chesley Wheeler was a ship-builder by trade, and finally settled in East Saginaw, Michigan, and established a business of that kind there on the Saginaw River. Frank attended the common schools of East Saginaw, which take a high rank among the public schools of the State, and secured a fair education. He also devoted some of his boyhood time to the study of his father's trade, and this occupation was alternated by working on a tug-boat on the Saginaw River. On July 15, 1875, Mr. Wheeler was married, in East Saginaw, to Miss Eva Armstrong, a daughter of Joseph and Eliza Armstrong, of West Bay City, who were at that time residents of Saginaw. A daughter, May, blesses this union. When Mr. Wheeler was about twenty-three years old, he accompanied his father to Bay City, Michigan, and united with him in starting a ship-yard. This association was of brief duration, however, as the young man was desirous of commencing business on his own account. He began his operations in a modest way, but it was a steady and sure way. The growth of this industry, however, has been remarkably rapid. From a little yard, where repairing was done and but few boats were built, the business has grown to such an extent as to be classed as without an equal in capacity, in its peculiar nature, throughout the entire land. To grasp such an enterprise in its entirety, is of itself a wonder; but when one reflects on the magnitude of the undertaking as well, then the thought becomes uppermost that the controlling mind of such a business must be something more than ordinary. It is a common expectation to plan for a reasonable increase of any vocation or trade, but to see a business grow from nothing up to one requiring the employment of many hundreds of men, and all within a few brief years, is sufficient to stamp the controlling mind of such a wonder with more than the usual sagacity and ability known and practiced among business men. The field was ready for the institution of a ship-building industry at that point, it is true; all the natural inferences of ultimate success were there; but it required a master-mind to seize upon and utilize these chances, and to utilize them to their fullest extent. And herein lies the merit of the man,—to believe fully in one's self, to have the courage of one's convictions, and then to steadily adhere to a given line of conduct until success crowns the effort. Many men have done this; but to do all this better than most; to accomplish at the early age of thirty-five what many would not achieve during a long life,—this is what Frank Wheeler has accomplished. And in doing this, has he not done something more? "Men will praise thee when thou doest well by thyself," is the language of one who had had much experience among men; but what has Frank Wheeler done for others, as well as for himself? He has originated a business which gives a good support to over six hundred men. Think of the homes which this man's sagacity and enterprise have made happy homes; think of the importance of such an organizer in any community; and then say whether the belief heretofore expressed as to the merit of such an achievement, over any purely political or personal success, is not the true one. And yet such a man, if he will continue true to his own convictions of right, can do a great and important work in the Congress of the Nation. Our Lower House has had too many theorists in the past. The many great questions of the day can not be solved aright by mere study of books; they need to be grasped and handled by practical men, and practical men with *hearts* as well as brains. And Frank Wheeler can do great good to his constituents, and to his fellow-men the country over, by giving of his experience and his best thought in this, his new sphere of duty. Mr. Wheeler is eminently a self-made man. He has had none of the factitious aids and helps which pertain to wealth; he has been the architect of his own fortune. He has been, and is now, a workingman, with the instincts of a man inured to toil and labor. It is told of him, to his credit, that he has voluntarily increased the wages of his employees on several occasions. In these acts appear both the benevolence and justice of the man; and the result was, and is, contentment among his wage-earners. In every charitable undertaking in his community, Mr. Wheeler bears an honorable and liberal part. His public contributions have been large; but if the amount of his private benefactions could be discovered, the public ones would be dwarfed to a mere nothing. A word as to Frank Wheeler's candidacy for Congress: He is a prominent Republican, but had never taken an active part in any political struggle. The opposite candidate was popular, was a large employer of labor, had done much for his district, and had the prestige of a two thousand majority when last elected. It seemed like a "forlorn hope" for any one to contest the field with him. But Mr. Wheeler, when accepting the nomination, which was unanimously tendered him, said that he "accepted with the intention of winning." The contest was an earnest and severe one, but it found him the victor, with a liberal majority. In the prime of his vigorous manhood, successful in his every endeavor, the future should give creditable results for the world's betterment. It is not what honors he can achieve for himself—they will be accorded to him by a natural law of success—but it is the opportunity he will have to benefit his fellow-men, and to have his name revered as well as honored. To possess the ability, and to have the opportunity, those who know him best say that Frank Wheeler will prove true to his convictions of right.

EDWIN S. BARBOUR, president of the Detroit Stove Works, Detroit, was born in Collinsville, Hartford County, Connecticut, November 5, 1836, where the first sixteen years of his life were spent, and his education obtained in attendance upon a private school. In 1852 he went to New Haven, and entered the employ of a large dry-goods house in the capacity of clerk, remaining four years, during the last of which he became head salesman through his perseverance and industry in acquiring a knowledge of the business. Having attained this position, he soon realized that his ambition was still unsatisfied, and, concluding to seek a wider field than that offered in the New England towns of that day, he went, in 1856, to Chicago, whence he shortly afterward came to Detroit. Here he found a position with Edward Orr, wholesale dry-goods merchant, and the succeeding four years were devoted to a faithful discharge of all duties imposed upon him, and the acquiring of a complete knowledge of the details of the business. His decided ability in this direction made him a desirable associate for Mr. Chas. Root, a wholesale dry-goods merchant, and the firm of Root & Barbour was organized, and continued for the ensuing twelve years. In the interval, Mr. Barbour became financially interested in the Detroit Stove Works, and on the reorganization of that company, in 1872, he was offered and accepted the position of secretary of the company, and, disposing of his interest in the firm of Root & Barbour, has since then given his entire attention to the management of the former company, whose name has since attained a world-wide celebrity as manufacturers of the "Jewel Stoves and Ranges." In 1884, Mr. Barbour became vice-president of the company, and upon the death of its president, Mr. W. H. Tefft, in 1884, he was elected to fill the vacancy. He is also director of the Detroit Transit Railway. The Detroit Stove Works, incorporated in 1864, was the first company in Detroit to engage exclusively in the manufacture of stoves, and is one of the oldest, as it has grown to be one of the most extensive, stove manufactories in the country. They cover an area of ten acres of ground, and the superficial area of the floor-room of the buildings exceeds three hundred and seventeen thousand square feet, or a little over seven acres, exclusive of the buildings in which are situated the general offices of the company, sample-rooms, warehouses, etc., in Detroit and elsewhere. The company was originally organized with a capital of $50,000, which was afterward increased to $100,000, and still later to $300,000. It employs during the busy season about fourteen hundred men, and melts daily upward of sixty tons of iron. The management has been progressive in the fullest degree, making constant additions by the purchase of every known appliance that will either add to the convenience or facilitate the prosecution of the end in view—the production of the best in all that pertains to the manufacture of stoves. The company has extensive branch houses in Chicago, St. Paul, and Buffalo, and large agencies at Franfort-on-the Main, Germany; Brussels, Belgium; Paris, France; Vienna, Austria; London, England; and Tasmania, Van Dieman's Land. Mr. Barbour was married, July 1, 1863, to Miss Ella, only daughter of the late W. H. Tefft, of Detroit. They have three children as follows: Florine, born June 9, 1866; Frank, born October 2, 1870; and William, born April 4, 1877. The foregoing brief outline of the life of Mr. Barbour would be incomplete without some reference to the characteristics of the man, which, in him, as in many of the representative citizens of this and every other community, have had so large a share in ruling his movements and governing his destiny. That his ambition aimed at a high standard is self-evident, else had he remained content in the comparatively narrow groove in which we find him in 1856, and, coupled with it, he possessed an unflagging energy, a quick perception by which was grasped and retained every detail connected with the business at the time in mind, and as well a determination—the mainspring of his success—to be the one to succeed among many who should fail. Thus, in the prime of his manhood, we find him the head of one of Michigan's most substantial and extensive manufacturing institutions, brought to that point largely through his able management—a man well known in the financial and business world surrounding him, and embodying a pleasing disposition and many traits of character which, in the social world, place him among its leaders, and command for him universal respect and the regard of all his fellow-citizens.

HON. MICHAEL BROWN, of Big Rapids, Mecosta County, was born in Indian Creek Township, Pulaski County, Indiana, on the twentieth day of April, 1841. His parents were well-to-do farmers, who settled in that town the thirtieth day of May, 1839. After he had reached the school age he commenced attending winter terms of the district school in his native town, working on his father's farm in the summer-time. After he became seventeen years old he entered the county academy at Logansport, and remained one year. He then entered Franklin College, at Franklin, Indiana, and was a student at that institution until January, 1860, when he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was a member of Wabash College until the last of May, 1862, at which time he left college to enlist in the army. The latter part of July of that year he enlisted as a recruit in Company B, Second Indiana Cavalry. During the winter of 1862–3 he was with his company in Kentucky, where the Confederates had an irregular army under the rebel Morgan. In the spring of 1863 the Second Indiana marched from Louisville, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee, and soon afterwards became a part of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. Judge Brown was in the engagement at New Middleton, Triune, Guy's Gap, Shelbyville, and the battle of Chickamauga. After the battle of Chickamauga, he was with the cavalry force that followed and drove the rebel General Wheeler out of Tennessee. In November, 1863, the Second Indiana was ordered to East Tennessee to re-enforce the army of General Burnside. While in East Tennessee, the regiment was in the battles of Mossy Creek, Dandridge, and Fair Gardens, besides many skirmishes. On the fifth day of May, 1864, the regiment started from Cleveland, Eastern Tennessee, where it had been in camp for a few days, to engage in the Atlanta campaign. It found and engaged the enemy within the first ten miles of its march, and was under fire every day until the 9th of May, when, together with all the officers and men on the skirmish-line, including the brigade commander, Judge Brown was taken prisoner by the enemy. On the 14th of the same month he went into Andersonville. The notorious rebel, Captain Wurz, was in command of the prison at the time. He was confined at Andersonville until the 16th of October, when, with many of his comrades, he was removed to Florence, South Carolina. He was paroled and sent North on the 16th of December of the same year. He reached Annapolis, Maryland, on the 21st, weighing ninety-four pounds, but in good spirits, and more than ever devoted to his country's flag. A furlough of thirty days was granted to all the survivors of Confederate starvation. Judge Brown, promptly, at the expiration of his furlough, reported at Camp Chase, Ohio, and begged to be sent to his regiment, so he could go upon the Wilson raid, which started some time in March. But the surgeon who examined him only laughed at him, and sent him to his quarters. He went South as soon as he was permitted to do so, and when he reached Nashville, Tennessee, was detailed as a special courier for the Military Division of the Mississippi, in which



M. Brown

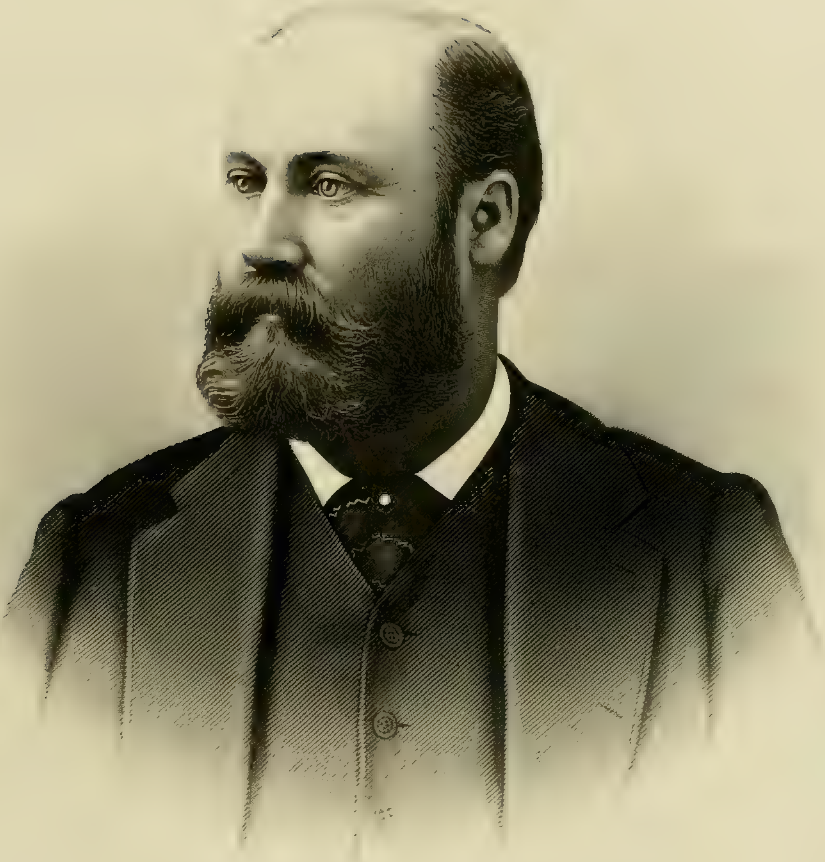
capacity he served until he was mustered out in July, 1865. Judge Brown was a private soldier during his entire term of service. He was in every battle and skirmish his regiment was engaged in from the time he enlisted in it until he was taken prisoner. He takes great pride in the fact that he never evaded or disobeyed an order made by any of his superiors, but obeyed them all cheerfully and with alacrity; that he was never punished or threatened with punishment during the time he was a soldier. He was on the best of terms with his officers, and was offered promotion many times. The private soldiers of Michigan have no better friend or stronger advocate than Judge Brown. He assists them in every way in his power. He removed to Michigan to enter the law department of the State University, at Ann Arbor, on the 1st of October, 1866, and graduated therefrom in March, 1868. He went to Grand Rapids in April, and remained there until the following autumn. On the 23d of September, 1868, he located at the then village, now city, of Big Rapids, where he has since resided. As soon as possible after he located at Big Rapids, he opened a law office and commenced the practice of his profession. He rose rapidly at the bar, and was soon considered one of the best lawyers in Northwestern Michigan. In the spring of 1869 he was elected superintendent of schools for Mecosta County, which office he held for two years. In 1873 he was elected mayor of the city of Big Rapids without opposition. In December, 1876, he was appointed circuit judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, then composed of the counties of Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana, and Muskegon. At the general election in the fall of 1878, he was elected to the same office without opposition. As a judge he was patient, painstaking, industrious, and firm. Cases tried before him were rarely reversed by the Supreme Court. It is said that no criminal case tried before him was reversed, and no mandamus was issued against him. After he had been on the bench two years, but few cases were appealed to the Supreme Court; litigants were usually satisfied with his judgment. He resigned the judgeship, January 3, 1881, and resumed the practice of his profession at Big Rapids. When the Legislature of Michigan passed a bill providing for the building of a Soldiers' Home, Judge Brown was appointed a member of the Board of Managers by Governor Alger, and was elected clerk at the first meeting of the Board, a position which he still holds, having been reappointed a member of the Board by Governor Luce. Judge Brown was married to Miss Mary Alice Osburn, of Big Rapids, August 3, 1870. They have four children living. He is greatly attached to his family, and would make any sacrifice for the comfort or happiness of any member of it. He greatly enjoys home-life, and is averse to being away any length of time. Judge Brown is an active, thorough, and very successful lawyer. He is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is employed in the most important causes. He has always been a great student, not only of law, but of history, fiction, and the sciences. Both he and his wife are members of the class of 1890 in the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. Although he did not graduate, Wabash College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He owns large and well-selected law and literary libraries. He is a good speaker, a forcible debater, and an able writer. He is naturally kind, considerate of the rights and feelings of others, and has always enjoyed the respect and esteem of his neighbors. He is plain and unostentatious in his habits, and has made it the rule of his life to treat well all with whom he comes in contact, no matter what place in society they occupy. He hates frauds and pretenders, as every one who has heard him denounce them both at the bar and upon the platform well knows. Judge Brown is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and a Republican in politics. He is an uncompromising protectionist, and holds fast to the idea that the soldiers who served this country should be preferred in the public service. He is an advocate of and believer in liberal pension laws, and favors the Service Pension Bill now (1889) before Congress. Judge Brown joined the Grand Army of the Republic in 1867. When the old organization went down, he was one of the first men in his community to join the new. He has always been a hard worker for the order. He has held many offices in the Post of which he is a member; was Department Judge Advocate in 1887, and was elected Department Commander at Bay City, March 14, 1889. He is opposed to all monopolies and trusts, and believes that public affairs should be administered with the most rigid economy consistent with the welfare and advancement of the general good.

HON. HARVEY RUSSEL GAYLORD, late of Saginaw, was born at Harpersfield, Delaware County, New York, July 25, 1805. He was the fourth son of Major Levi Gaylord, a soldier of the Revolution, and was of the seventh generation in descent from William Gaylord (or Gaillard), of a noble Huguenot family, refugees from France to England, about 1551. William Gaylord was a prominent member of a colony that sailed from Plymouth, England, on the ship *Mary and John*, and landed at Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 30, 1630. He signed the first land-grants given in Dorchester, and his own grant was recorded there in 1633. He was a representative from Dorchester to the Massachusetts General Court, in 1635–36, and 1638. In 1638, himself and family, with others, removed to Windsor, Connecticut. He was a "deputy," or representative, from Windsor to the first General Court, or Assembly, of Connecticut, held at Hartford in April, 1639, and between the years 1639–64 he was re-elected to the same office at forty subsequent semi-annual elections. Evidently the doctrine of rotation in office was not much practiced in those days. In 1806 the father of H. R. Gaylord removed, with his family, from Harpersfield, New York, to Harpersfield, Trumbull County, Ohio (now Geneva, Ashtabula County, Ohio), and settled on the homestead that for nearly sixty years was the family home. Harvey R., at the age of nineteen years, was acting as deputy in the office of his father, then auditor of Ashtabula County, and continued in that position until elected recorder of the county in 1829, which latter office he held by re-election until October, 1838. He also, in addition to a large amount of other writing and map-drawing done for the county, compiled a general index to the thirty-seven volumes of records in the office—a work of great public convenience, as the previous indexes were inaccurate, as well as deficient in the extent of information given. This is believed to have been the first index of its kind in the "Western Reserve," and was afterwards taken as a model by other counties. From 1831 until his removal to Saginaw in 1864, he was also engaged in the sale of unimproved lands in Ashtabula County. After his removal to Saginaw, until his death, he was in the insurance business, first in partnership with his son, Augustine S., and afterwards with his grandson, Charles Gaylord Fowler, one of the oldest and most extensive agencies in the Saginaw Valley. Mr. Gaylord was much interested in historical matters, and was one of the founders of the Ashtabula County Historical Society, and was a corresponding member of several other historical societies. He was also an early member of the American Colonization Society, but afterwards became an ardent anti-slavery man. At a meeting of the American Anti-slavery Society, held at Cleveland, Ohio, October, 1839, of which Myron Holly, of New York, was president, and H. R. Gaylord, of Ashtabula, and F. D. Parish, of Sandusky, secretaries, President Holly introduced the project of forming a distinctly anti-slavery political party, but it met with little favor among the anti-slavery men present. Politically, Mr. Gaylord was a Whig till the formation of the Republican party, and always worked and voted for the success of those parties. May 5, 1830, he was married to Miss Stella M. Atkins, a native of Ashtabula County, and daughter of Judge Quintus F. Atkins, a pioneer of 1802, and prominent man of Northern Ohio—a woman of strong character and excellent education. Mr. and Mrs. Gaylord were ardent laborers in Christian work, in temperance, in social reform, in educational advancement, and in things designed for the benefit of the human race. Of their sons, the eldest, Augustine S., is mentioned elsewhere. The second son, Charles R., an unusually brilliant and energetic young man, after completing his law studies in the office of Moore & Penoyer, at Saginaw, opened a law office at Lower Saginaw (now Bay City) and soon after died, at Saginaw, October 14, 1855. The third son, Edward W., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, for nearly thirty years a prominent railroad builder and manager in the Northwest, was instantly killed in a mining accident at Angus, Iowa, June 16, 1887. The fourth and youngest son, Henry T., a member of the Fourteenth Ohio Battery, died June 25, 1862, from wounds received in the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Gaylord, in the midst of a vigorous and useful old age, was, on his seventy-seventh birthday, stricken with paralysis, from which he died, December 11, 1883. Mrs. Gaylord died suddenly, of heart disease, December 8, 1882.

HON. HAZEN S. PINGREE, manufacturer, of Detroit, is one of the direct descendants of that sturdy old Puritanical stock which has been, to a great extent, the leaven to the loaf of our National prosperity. His lineal ancestor, Moses Pingree, came to Massachusetts in 1640, just twenty years after "the landing of the pilgrims," and was one of that heroic band,

> "Who have left unstained, what there they found
> Freedom to worship God."

The first Pingree settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and there the family continued to reside for nearly a century and a half, fighting Indians and struggling with the unproductive soil for a bare subsistence. In 1780 the family began to colonize, one branch locating in Rowley, Massachusetts, and another at Georgetown, Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch was born on his father's farm at Denmark, Maine, in 1840, and spent the earlier years of his life in the laborious though healthful occupation of farming. It was to this, largely, as well as to inherited vitality, that he owes his splendid physique and iron constitution, which have served him so well in the struggles and hardships of after-life. He received such education as the common schools of that day afforded to a farmer's boy, who could only attend in the winter months. At the age of fourteen years he concluded to strike out for himself, and went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of cutter in a shoe factory, remaining there several years. In 1862, when it was found that the Rebellion could not be put down without a strong effort, he was the first to enlist as a private to fill the quota of forty-seven of the little town of Hopkinton. Others had been hanging back, but when young Pingree and his chum signed their names to the roll, it was not twenty-four hours before "the boys" were offering fifty dollars apiece for a place in the ranks. But not one of the forty-seven was willing to give up, and they marched away in a blaze of glory, after a grand banquet, to join their regiment in Virginia. It was the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, Company F, and was doing duty at that time in the Twenty-second Army Corps in the defenses around Washington, on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. The regiment was ordered to the front during Pope's Virginia campaign, and participated in the memorable battle of Bull Run. It then returned to duty in defense of Washington, at Arlington Heights, Virginia, and remained there until May 15, 1864, when it was again ordered to the front, and assigned to duty as infantry in the Second Brigade of Tyler's Division. It participated in the fights at Fredericksburg Road, May 18th; Harris' Farm, on May 19th, and the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, May 19–21. The regiment opened the engagement at Spottsylvania Court House eighteen hundred strong, and during the battle lost five hundred men in killed and wounded. It was then assigned to the Second Corps, Third Division, in the Army of the Potomac; participated in the fight at North Anna, May 24th and 25th. While on special duty on the 25th, Private Pingree and some companions were captured by a detachment of Mosby's command. When brought before the guerrilla leader, young Pingree was observed to have on a very good suit of clothes, upon which Mosby made a complete exchange with him. He afterwards gave back his blue coat, however, with the remark that "his boys might shoot him for a Yank, which he would very much regret." But he kept the pants and vest as a good exchange. Private Pingree was confined in rebel prisons at Gordonville and Lynchburg, Virginia, and at Salisbury, North Carolina, and was in a box-car *en route* for nine days, being taken out of the car only three times during the trip. He has often had occasion since to compare the modern palace-car traveling with this memorable journey. He was subsequently taken to Andersonville, and from there, when Sherman was on his march to the sea, to the stockade at Millen, Georgia. He escaped from Millen prison very cleverly. A number of the prisoners were to be exchanged, and one morning the rebel sergeant had the prisoners all summoned to have the lucky ones hear their names called off, and to fall into line. Pingree's heart beat high with hope as the calling started, but its pulsations gradually grew less and less as the calling progressed, and one by one the boys stepped out into line and to freedom. The list was nearing the finish. "John Phelps!" shouted the rebel sergeant. Phelps was a private in the First Vermont Heavy Artillery, and he and Pingree had become well acquainted during their prison-life. Poor Phelps was too sick to attend the roll-call. It was now or never. "John Phelps!" repeated the sergeant. "Here!" And young Pingree stepped out into the ranks of those who



H. S. Pingree

would soon be free "Don't you know your own name you, d—d Yankee idiot?" growled the sergeant. Then he passed on to the next, called two more names, and Pingree passed out safely under the name of the sick Vermonter. He was returned to the Union lines under parole, and was exchanged in November, 1864, when he again joined the regiment in front of Petersburg. From that time forward it was fighting by day and marching by night. The most important engagements were, at Danby's Mills, February 5 and 7, 1865; Fort Fisher, before Petersburg, March 25th; Boynton Road, March 30th and 31st; the Fall of Petersburg, April 2d; Sailor's Creek, April 6th; Farmville, April 7th; Appomattox Court House and the surrender of Lee, April 9th. The grand review of the army occurred April 26th. From the Wilderness to Richmond the regiment lost 1,283 men and 33 officers in killed and wounded. It was complimented in special orders from Generals Mott and Pierce, "for gallantry in the last grand charge on Petersburg, in which it held a leading position, and was greatly depleted in numbers." The regiment was mustered out, August 15, 1865. Colonel Fox, in his book recently published, entitled "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," credits the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery as one of the three hundred fighting regiments; also that, of the two thousand or more regiments in the Union army, there were only fourteen whose total loss in battle exceeded that of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. After a short visit to his old home the young soldier boy struck out for the great West, and, with no definite object in view, stopped in Detroit to look around. He secured employment in the boot and shoe house of H. P. Baldwin & Co., as a salesman, but left there shortly after, and engaged with C. H. Smith in buying produce and shipping it to the Eastern market. Then an opportunity presented itself to buy, cheap, a little, old-fashioned, and nearly worthless machinery that had been saved from the wreck of H. P. Baldwin & Co.'s factory, when that firm went out of the business of manufacturing, having found it unprofitable. Thus was formed, in 1866, the firm of Pingree & Smith, which has since grown to such large proportions. The entire capital did not exceed $1,500, and only eight hands were employed; but in the first year the sales amounted to nearly $20,000. From that time the growth of the business has been steady and gradual, until now the output of the factory is exceeded by that of few factories in the entire country. Several removals to larger quarters were from time to time found necessary to do the increasing business. In 1883, Mr. Smith retired from the firm, and Messrs. F. C. Pingree and J. B. Howarth, who had been the senior member's right-hand men, were admitted to partnership. A disastrous fire in March, 1887, which destroyed the entire plant, threatened to sweep the firm out of existence; but the indomitable energy of the members enabled them to recover, and even to gain ground, so that now they stand at the head of all Western shoe manufacturers. During the past year constant employment has been given to nearly one thousand hands, whose weekly pay-roll amounts to from $6,000 to $7,000. Though Mr. Smith retired from the firm in 1883, the firm name has been retained because of the reputation it has made throughout the country. Over this immense business Mr. H. S. Pingree has had supervision from the beginning; and it is owing principally to his wise and faithful control that the firm has made such a remarkable success in a field where so many others have failed. Having been thoroughly engrossed in business, Mr. Pingree has not had the time to take any active part in politics, though he has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, and has cast his vote where it would do the most good. He has resisted many importunities to take office; but in 1889 the better elements of the local Democracy united their forces with the Republicans to overthrow the political corruption which had gained control of municipal affairs in Detroit. Mr. Pingree was made the unanimous nominee of the Republicans at the head of the city ticket, and was elected mayor by a handsome majority over all other candidates—his inclination to decline being headed off by the importunities of some of the best men in both parties. Mr. Pingree is an enthusiastic member of Detroit Post, No. 384, Grand Army of the Republic, and of the leading social and athletic clubs of Detroit, but finds his home social attractions superior to those to be found anywhere outside. In 1872, Mr. Pingree was married to Miss Frances A. Gilbert, of Mt. Clemens, and they have an interesting family of three children—two daughters and a son. He is a regular attendant of the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church.

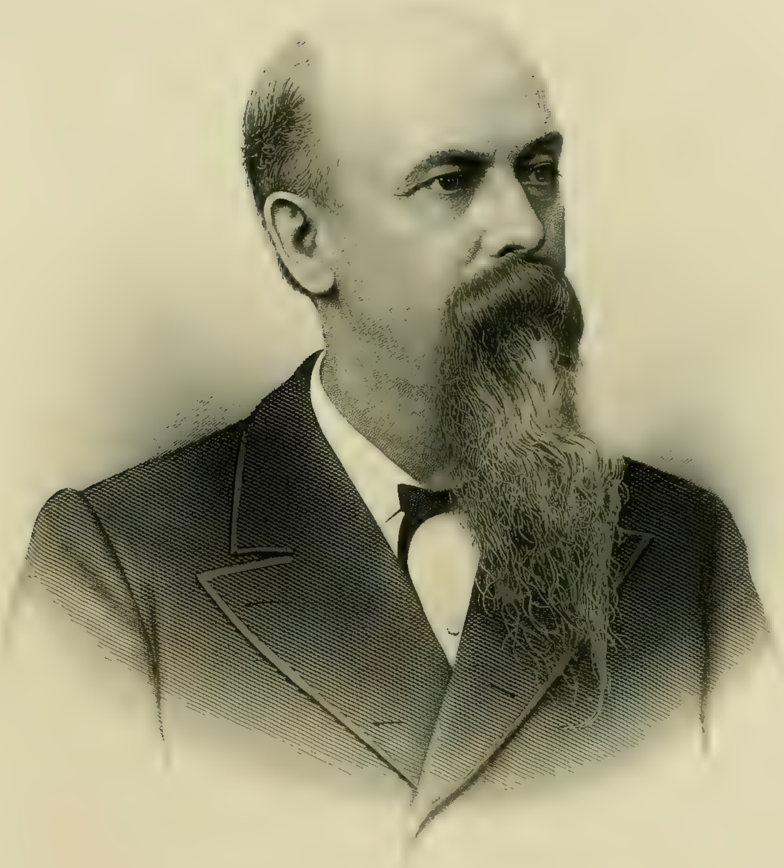
HON. TIMOTHY E. TARSNEY, of East Saginaw, ex-representative in Congress from the Eighth District of Michigan, embracing the counties of Gratiot, Isabella, Midland, Montcalm, Saginaw, and Shiawassee, was born at Ransom, Hillsdale County, Michigan, on the fourth day of February, 1849. His father and mother, Timothy and Mary A. Tarsney, were born in Sligo and Westmeath Counties, Ireland, respectively, and emigrated to this country in 1831. They first located in Rochester, New York, thence removing to Manhattan (what is now known as Toledo). In 1844 they removed to Medina, Lenawee County, Michigan, and in 1848 purchased a farm in Ransom, Hillsdale County, where they permanently located, and Mr. Tarsney engaged in his business of blacksmith and farmer. The subject of our sketch attended the common schools in Hillsdale County until twelve years of age. Inclining to mechanics, he entered a machine-shop at Hudson, Lenawee County, Michigan, for the purpose of learning the machinist trade. In February, 1864, he went into the Government service on military railroads in Tennessee, and served to the close of the war. Again entering a machine-shop, he worked there until February, 1866, when he went to East Saginaw, where he ran a steam-engine. In 1867 the United States Board of Steamboat Inspectors gave him a certificate as marine engineer, which occupation he followed upon the Saginaw River and the Lakes up to and including the season of 1872. It was while so engaged as engineer on the Lakes that Mr. Tarsney conceived the idea of adopting the profession of the law, and, purchasing a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries, he read law while sailing during the summer months, and during the winter months attended school and the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating from that institution in the class of 1872. During the following season he was engaged as chief engineer on the Lakes. On the close of navigation he engaged in practice of law in the city of East Saginaw. In the spring of 1873 he was elected justice of the peace in the city of East Saginaw, being the only candidate elected upon the Democratic ticket. He served as justice until 1874, abandoning that position to engage in the practice of the law, in which occupation he has been engaged ever since. He is a member of the firm of Tarsney & Weadock, one of the largest and most successful law firms in the Saginaw Valley. He was appointed city attorney of the city of East Saginaw in 1875, 1876, 1877, which position he resigned on account of increased private business. In 1880 he was nominated and ran for Congress in the Eighth District of Michigan, on the Democratic ticket, against Roswell G. Horr, Republican, running over two thousand ahead of the electoral ticket, but was defeated. In 1882 he was nominated for attorney-general of the State, but was with the entire ticket, defeated. In 1884 he was unanimously chosen by the State Democratic Convention as first delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention, held at Chicago, and represented the State at that Convention on the Committee on Resolutions. Later he was nominated for Congress, and was elected by a plurality of 1,622 over Roswell G. Horr, his opponent. In 1886 he was re-elected by a vote of 18,301 to 17,615 for Roswell G. Horr, Republican, and 1,930 for Geo. W. Abbey, Prohibitionist. At no time has he ever sought or desired public office—in every instance having been selected without solicitation on his part. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and from his youth has been, and still is, an ardent Democrat. On October 1, 1873, Mr. Tarsney was married at Ann Arbor, Michigan, to Catherine O'Brien, of that place, the fruit of their union being six children, four of whom are now living. In the Forty-ninth Congress Mr. Tarsney served as a member of the House Committees on Labor and Commerce, and rendered efficient services. He was also especially active in promoting the interests of his constituents, and his determined and energetic fight to secure for East Saginaw the location of a United States Court, and the passage of an appropriation bill for a public building in the same city, gained him considerable distinction. In the Fiftieth Congress he served on the Committees on Commerce, on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, and on Labor. In 1888 he was again the choice of his party for Congress, but was defeated on the tariff issue in the country, not cities. In personal appearance Mr. Tarsney is of rather slim build, slightly above the average height, and quick in action. He is impetuous, and, when his mind is made up on any subject requiring his attention, moves promptly. In debate he is courteous, but strikes boldly from the shoulder, and never quails in the presence of an enemy. Early in political life he acquired the sobriquet of the "Young Lion of the Saginaw Democracy," and it still adheres to him. Socially he has few equals, his ready Irish wit and apt repartee winning hosts of admirers. In business he is the soul of honor, always fulfilling every obligation imposed upon him, and in a business as well as social sense few men of his years have achieved greater success.

HON. JOHN MOORE, of Saginaw, was born in London, England, February 7, 1826. His parents belonged to that great middle class in English society that has at length become so potential in the current affairs of the British Empire. His father was of Irish parentage, though born in London. Only the first four years of his childhood were spent in his native land. Cooperstown, New York, was the place that witnessed the next four years of his growth into boyhood, in his recollections of which he goes back to his pupilage in a Presbyterian Sunday-school, conducted in the dining-room of James Fenimore Cooper. In 1834 he commenced his pioneer home-life in Milford, Michigan. Here, amid the hardships of a new country, the work of a farm gave its peculiar discipline and industrial virtue to his character. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of the law in the office of Hon. Augustus C. Baldwin, then of Milford, now a resident of Pontiac, and an eminent lawyer and jurist. Two years later, Mr. Moore transferred his law studies to the office of Lothrop & Duffield, of Detroit—names highly distinguished in the legal profession, and the first of whom has been United States Minister to Russia. Under the guidance of these eminent men, Mr. Moore made such proficiency that in October, 1848, he was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State. He commenced his law practice in Fentonville, but in 1851 located permanently in Saginaw. In 1855 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Saginaw County, and served in that capacity four years. His ability and fidelity brought him business reputation and influence, and he soon found himself in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice, and thenceforth connected with nearly all the great questions and interests involved in litigation in his section of the State. In 1861 he was elected mayor of Saginaw; again in 1862; and a third time in 1863, when he refused longer to serve. In 1871 the office of Circuit Judge in the Tenth Judicial Circuit became vacant by the resignation of Judge Sutherland. The bar of the circuit, indorsed in their action by leading citizens of all parties, unanimously requested Mr. Moore to accept the position, and petitioned the governor to exercise the appointing power in accordance therewith. It had so happened, in 1868, that Mr. Moore was the Democratic nominee for the executive chair of the State, in opposition to Governor Baldwin (the incumbent of the office), now solicited to make this appointment. Party feeling running high, the governor was besought to use his prerogative in favor of some man of his own political persuasion. But Mr. Moore's high character and standing with men of all parties, attested in the gubernatorial contest by his receiving thirty thousand more votes for the office than had ever been cast for any candidate of his party up to that time, together with Governor Baldwin's personal knowledge of his exceptional qualifications for the judicial office, made the appointment a pleasant duty for the governor. This marked compliment to his eminent abilities and fitness for the position was emphasized at the ensuing spring election to fill the vacancy, when both the political parties united in his nomination, and he was chosen without opposition. Such an expression of confidence in his character and qualifications for the discharge of high judicial functions was to him a greater reward for many years of hard toil in his profession than the honors and emoluments of his office multiplied a hundred-fold; and it is due to him to say, that in performing the duties of his office he fully met the expectations of his friends, and that his talents, fidelity, and integrity conferred dignity and honor upon the judicial office itself, and gave his name and character an enviable reputation in the State at large. But the business of his circuit, second to that of no other in the State, when viewed in the variety and magnitude of the interests involved, was quite too heavy for his health and strength, and in 1874 he was obliged to resign his position, greatly to the regret of the legal profession and the people of the whole circuit. Since retiring from the bench, Judge Moore has contented himself with the more quiet and agreeable vocation of counselor, and attending to his extensive business in farming and stock-raising, thus furnishing himself with health-giving exercise while enjoying the fruits of long years

John Moore

of industry, and passing serenely into the closing period of life. During his long career of professional activity, of useful and eminent citizenship, of fidelity to public trusts, Judge Moore has been an interested witness of the growth of business and rush of enterprise in the great Saginaw Valley, and an active participant in its scenes of industry, in its prosperous undertakings, in its financial fortunes. Much of past legislation, needed to promote and develop the vast and ever-increasing business of the valley, is the result of his skill and practical business experience. His official relations to the direct management of several large corporations have been of essential service to their great success. Of all the business interests with which he has been connected, none have incurred the censure of the public from any want of integrity in their management, or from any failure in their operations. Like most men who have, by hard struggle and persistent energy, made for themselves a good name in life, Judge Moore is mainly indebted for his marked qualities and attributes to his mother, who was born near Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1802, and departed this life in Milford, Michigan, January 20, 1860. The scenes of maternal love and filial obedience, and the years of unreserved confidence that united their lives into a sympathetic harmony that death alone could disturb, have enriched his memory with the tenderest recollections of her rare worth and excellence. A plain, Christian woman of the English Wesleyan type, she possessed strong common sense, steadiness of purpose, self-determining judgment in matters of duty, great courage amid the hardships of pioneer life, and earnest though undemonstrative Christian faith and fortitude. She did her work in life well, filling the circle of her influence and acquaintance with the deeds and fragrance of goodness. Knowing what it was to suffer from poor health for a term of years, she learned the lessons of patience and resignation. Her dying benedictions included a tender reference to the unvarying kindness in word and deed that had always characterized the life of him who now blesses her memory as that of the best counselor he ever had. Dying peacefully, without a doubt as to her future, she left to her distinguished son a precious memory and influence as enduring as mind itself. Judge Moore was accustomed to severe toil during the years of his boyhood. His educational advantages were only such as our common-school system afforded some fifty years ago, before it reached the plane of graded and high-school instruction. Without the aid or advice of influential friends, he had to plan and execute for his own fortunes. By untiring exertion and habits of economy and self-denial, he made his own way in life, and thus developed those traits of character that gave him confidence in his own powers, and that found expression in a manly independence, ever challenging the respect of his fellows. Hard study and diligent reading formed his intellectual character. His mental discipline and acquirements are of a high order, showing that those best qualified and equipped for a career in which knowledge is power and brain is victor, do not always come from the splendid advantages of the college and university. Such a man will of necessity have an appreciative estimate of the value and benefits of educational institutions. Accordingly, Judge Moore has rendered invaluable service to the cause of education in the city of his residence. For nineteen years he was directly connected with the official work of school building and school management. Serving as president of the Board of Education for many years before the present method of superintendency came into vogue, it devolved on him to perform the work of a superintendent; and so he visited all the schools with monthly regularity, acquainting himself intimately with all the details of educational work. It was also necessary to educate public opinion up to the right level of voting generous appropriations for erecting such buildings as would meet the growing wants of the community. The Central School Building, now adorning the beautiful city of Saginaw, and costing eighty thousand dollars, is a standing monument to his exertions in behalf of this noble cause. Judge Moore also held and honored the office of trustee in Albion College, in this State, where his strict business methods, as applied to the financial affairs of that institution, made his services valuable as being in the line of conservative and successful management. As respects the interests of morality and religion, Judge Moore's example and influence have wrought good, and only good, to the community. He is a stanch friend of the temperance reform, having faithfully given his attention to the enforcement of temperance legislation when prosecuting attorney of Saginaw County. He has always been a steady and strong opponent of the liquor interest, and of all forms of vice that cluster around the saloon, and that multiply their temptations in our municipal communities. Though not a member of any religious persuasion, he is, by his very nature and convictions, a religious man, and has identified his personal influence very largely with the history and growth of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Saginaw, contributing liberally of his means for erecting its first, and, quite lately, its second beautiful edifice of worship, serving efficiently as trustee of its property, and sustaining its agencies of good by current financial support and by personal attendance on its Sabbath services. Judge Moore was married to Miss Caroline Smith Odell, at Milford, April 12, 1849, a lady of good mental endowments, of amiable disposition, of unobtrusive manners, whose truly womanly nature flows in the deep and quiet channels of those affections and sympathies that are eminently religious and domestic. With real bravery and strength of character, she shared with her husband the trials and privations incident to their early married life, before ample means and troops of friends made their home the center of large and gratifying associations. She has discharged the duties of wife and mother with so much intelligence, fidelity, and propriety, that the manly and womanly virtues of two lives blended in one is the picture whose beauty, more than that of hanging portrait or landscape, attracts the eye of friend and guest in the home of Judge Moore. Mrs. Moore is the only survivor of the original class of five members whose associated efforts, in 1851, began the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Saginaw. During all these years her Christian life, ever approaching the model of truest excellence, has made her name and influence a benediction of peace and love to her friends, to her religious communion, to the community at large. To her care and instruction has been committed, from the beginning to the present, the large "infant class" in the Sunday-school, whose tender minds, so impressible by sweet religious influence, demand the best teaching talent and the most patient and thoughtful appliances of Christian training. Two daughters, Mrs. L. T. Durand, of Saginaw, and Mrs. DeForest Paine, of Detroit, and four grandchildren, complete the circle of Judge Moore's family life. His tour of Europe with his family, in 1870, was partly for the improvement of his health, but mainly for the pleasure and advantage of his daughters. Judge Moore in person is a little above the medium in stature, of symmetrical proportions, plain in dress and manners, free from ostentation, pleasant and thoughtful in the cast of his countenance, and so devoid of self-consciousness as to suggest to the intelligent observer the idea of great merit in union with great modesty. His mind is more remarkable for the balance of its faculties than for what passes for profundity or brilliancy. No one trait stands out in such prominence as to suggest its mastership of the man; but intellectual clearness and strength, soundness of judgment, quickness of perception, accurate discrimination, intuitional vigor, breadth of reflection, and a fullness of mental integrity, express the idea of large judicial power presiding over well-endowed capacities. Add to this, that the highest value of his character is found in its ethical elements. His native conscientiousness and instinctive love of truth, operating spontaneously as the life-blood of thought and reasoning, constitute the prime excellence of the man. Judge Moore is always self-possessed and agreeable in social intercourse, and has remarkable conversational powers. He is open and frank in discussion, uses language to express and not to conceal his ideas, exercises great tolerance toward the manifest victims of error and prejudice, is in sympathy with humanity, and most charitable in his judgments of men and character. His civic virtues are so complete, that no partisan interest ever interferes with his duties in life, or ever reaches into the circle of his friendships. Indeed, his most intimate friendships include those in opposition to his political sentiments more largely than those within the household of his party associates. His patriotism made him very conspicuous in his support of President Lincoln's war policy, irrespective of all party considerations. Thus qualified by capacities, acquirements, and cultivated virtues for great usefulness in almost every department in life, it is truth to say that Judge Moore's legal qualifications surpass all other claims to distinction. His integrity as a man was ever his integrity as a lawyer. Those who know him best have a right to regard him as coming very near the ideal of a legal practitioner, and the consensus of public opinion brings him still nearer the true standard of the judicial character. His abilities upon the bench, his analysis and comprehension of intricate cases, his clear and correct charges to juries, and his decisions so thoroughly grounded in fundamental principles, are a memory and tradition in the minds of intelligent citizens. Had his constitution and health permitted the full application of his powers to the work most appropriate to his genius and professional tastes and aptitudes, he would have risen to the position and distinction of a great jurist. But his freedom from the ambition that breeds discontent with providential allotments is his crown of strength amid the repose, the honors, and the friendships of his ripened manhood.

CHARLES HENRY HACKLEY, lumberman, of Muskegon, was born January 3, 1837, at Michigan City, Indiana. His father, Joseph H. Hackley, was a native of the State of New York, of Welsh descent, and for many years a contractor and railroad-builder. His mother, whose maiden name was Salina Fuller, passed her early youth in Ohio, and attained the age of forty-eight years, dying at Muskegon, August 16, 1864. They had five children—three sons and two daughters—of whom our subject was the eldest, and is the only one now living. While quite young his parents removed to Southport, now Kenosha, Wisconsin, and here Mr. Hackley obtained his education at the district schools. Arriving at the age of fifteen he left school, and engaged with his father in road-building. At seventeen years of age he had under him a gang of men, and had charge of twenty miles of plank-road, his duty being to keep it in repair. His time was devoted to hard work in connection with his father's business until the spring of 1856, when he engaged to work his passage to Michigan on the schooner *Challenge*. Landing in Muskegon the morning of April 17, 1856, with just seven dollars in his possession, he went to work at noon of the same day as a common laborer for Durkee, Truesdell & Co., lumber manufacturers, and without asking what remuneration he was to receive. His foreman afterward gave in his time at twenty-two dollars per month, which the firm afterward increased to twenty-six. In the fall of 1856, when the mill shut down, he went into the woods for the same company, where he was employed during the following winter scaling logs, receiving thirty dollars per month as wages. The next spring he was made outside foreman, and had charge of the men engaged in sorting and piling lumber and clearing the mill. The fall of 1857 was a disastrous one for the lumber interests, a large number of manufacturers failing, and comparatively little logging was done in the woods in the ensuing winter. Mr. Hackley, through his energy, perseverance, and ability, had by this time gained the confidence and esteem of his employers, and they suggested that if he would return to Kenosha and spend the winter at a commercial school at that place they would pay a portion of his expenses, with the understanding that if he proved competent he was to return the following spring and take charge of their books. This proposition was accepted. During his absence the firm of Durkee, Truesdell & Co. went into liquidation, and Gideon Truesdell became its successor. Early in 1858, Mr. Hackley became book-keeper for Mr. Truesdell, and, as well, had charge of the shipments of lumber and of the supply store which was run in connection with the mill, and filled this position acceptably, while still receiving only thirty dollars a month salary, until the spring of 1859. Pomeroy & Holmes, lumber manufacturers, failing at this time, Mr. Hackley, with his father and Mr. Truesdell, purchased the property and organized the firm of J. H. Hackley & Co., under which name the business was successfully conducted during the next two seasons. In 1860 the firm purchased the property known as the "Wing" mill, which they continued to operate until 1866, Mr. Hackley assuming charge of the books of the two mills in addition to those of Mr. Truesdell, while he was, as well, general manager for the latter, who had removed to Chicago. In 1866, Mr. Hackley purchased Mr. Truesdell s interest in the old Pomeroy & Holmes mill, and, with his father and brothers Edwin and Porter, organized the firm of Hackley & Sons, under which style the business was continued until 1874. In the same year, Mr. James McGordon purchased the interests of J. H. Hackley and Gideon Truesdell in the old "Wing" mill, and went into partnership with our subject, under the firm name of Hackley & McGordon. In 1873 the Hackley & Sons mill was sold and removed, and a new one erected upon the same site at a cost of eighty-five thousand dollars. The following year Mr. J. H. Hackley died, and shortly afterward the mill of Hackley & McGordon was destroyed by fire, with a loss of sixty-five thousand dollars, and was not rebuilt; the insurance



Yours truly
C. H. Hackley

covered thirty-five thousand dollars of the loss. Mr. McGordon having, on the death of J. H. Hackley, purchased an interest in the firm of Hackley & Sons, a new firm was organized under the name of C. H. Hackley & Co. Edwin Hackley died in 1875, and in 1880 James McGordon died, when his interest was bought by Mr. Thomas Hume, and the firm again changed the name, adopting that of Hackley & Hume. In 1884, Porter Hackley died, when the entire business became vested in Charles H. Hackley and Thomas Hume, and has since that time been conducted by them under the firm name of Hackley & Hume. Their mill has a capacity of about thirty million feet of lumber and eight million pieces of lath per year, and is among the largest on Muskegon Lake, and, in fact, in the State of Michigan. Their timber-lands are principally in Clare County, from which they cut annually about thirty million feet of logs, and haul from ten to fifteen million for other parties owning timber in the same vicinity, all of which is transported over their own logging railroad, fifteen miles in length, to the Muskegon River at Jonesville, Clare County. They are also the owners of sailing vessels having a combined capacity of fourteen hundred tons, which are employed in carrying their product to Chicago, where their principal market is found. The firm also own large tracts of pine timber-lands in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. They are also interested in the H. C. Akeley Lumber Co., of Minneapolis, an incorporated company, organized in January, 1889, and the Muskegon Shingle and Lumber Co., of which Mr. Hackley is vice-president. He is president of the Muskegon National Bank, vice-president of the Lumberman's National Bank, of Muskegon, a member of the Boards of Directors of the Muskegon Savings Bank and the Oceana County Savings Bank, situated at Hart, and is also a stockholder of twelve other National banks in various States of the Union. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Muskegon Booming Co. Mr. Hackley succeeded his father to the office of county treasurer on the death of the latter, in 1874, and was elected in 1877 alderman of the Fourth Ward of the city, holding that office two terms. He was elected a member of the Board of Education of Muskegon in 1877, for a term of three years, re-elected in 1880 and declined to serve, and in 1888 he was again elected to the same office. May 25, 1888, Mr. Hackley announced to the Board of Education his purpose and desire to place in their hands, and in trust forever, the sum of $100,000 for the erection and maintenance of a public library and reading-room in the city of Muskegon. The conditions of the grant were of the most liberal character—in the main being that the library and reading-room should be kept open to the public without charge, and with suitable rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Board. The library will be one of circulation as well as reference, and the reading-room will be furnished with the best periodical literature of the day. The income of that portion of the fund not expended in the erection of the building is to be appropriated exclusively to the purchase of books, periodicals, etc., the general expenses of the building, hire of attendants, etc., being borne by the Board of Education. Since the donation was made, Mr. Hackley has for the third time become a member of the Board of Education, this time by a unanimous vote, and will be enabled to give his own voice and counsel to the carrying into execution of the grand trust he has established. In commemoration of the gift, the Board of Education ordained that the twenty-fifth day of May in each year shall be forever set apart and observed by exercises of a special character, commemorative of the munificence, public spirit, and good-will of the donor. Mr. Hackley subsequently made an additional donation of $25,000, the amount to be devoted to the purchase, after furnishing the library building, of books, which further illustrates the philanthropic spirit of the man, and makes the most princely gift known to Michigan, while it adds materially to the value and usefulness of the benefaction. Mr. Hackley has, almost since its organization, been a member of the Republican party, but not in any sense an active politician. He is an earnest worker in the cause of temperance, and has actively aided in its advancement and the promotion of that great moral reform for many years. He was married October 3, 1864, to Julia E., daughter of Hiram Moore, Esq., of Centreville, Allegany County, New York. Mr. Hackley possesses in a marked degree those elements of character that insure business success. He is observant, silent, critical, and acurate in judgment, and gifted with unusual executive ability in the administration of business affairs. His counsel is always sought for and made use of in the directories of the many financial and business corporations with which he is connected. In the selection of men to aid him in the conduct of his numerous and important business enterprises, his practical sagacity is especially exemplified and justified. To such he gives his fullest confidence, and the trust is amply repaid. Affable and courteous in his manners toward all, he is nevertheless unobtrusive and retiring. Fond of domestic life, and of the society of friends in informal gatherings, he shuns crowds, social or political. The possessor of a large fortune, acquired by the exercise of his own intelligence, tact, and ingenuity, he has never forgotten the comparative privation of his early life, nor the hard and bitter struggle of many who have not been able to obtain a comfortable living. The public know but little of the numberless acts of charity and helpfulness that are due to his heart and hand. They have been done without ostentation, and when known he has discouraged public notice of them. They have been done, however, and in no half-hearted or half-handed way, but timely, generously, and efficiently. Latterly, however, the hidden and gracious influences that have been molding and determining the real character of the man have impelled him to a rare and munificent act of public benevolence that has brought him into special prominence, in the gift of $125,000 for library purposes. Thus he has founded a great public benefaction, of which every intelligent person in the community becomes a partaker for all time to come ; and while to do good to others, by inconspicuous deeds of charity or helpfulness, is within the reach of all, the spirit and the ability to perform such an act of generosity is a privilege that comes to few. Since the foregoing sketch was written, the plans for the library building, provided for by Mr. Hackley's donation to the Board of Education of the city of Muskegon, have been adopted, and the publishers deem their sketch incomplete without presenting a brief description of the structure. The Board of Education called for competitive designs from six leading architects of the country, with the result that in August, 1888, the Board selected the plans submitted by Patton & Fisher, architects, Chicago, Illinois. The building will be a massive structure, of the Romanesque style of architecture, built of pink syenite granite, with brown-stone trimmings, symmetrical and artistic, with a picturesque door of graceful design rising from one corner, the combination of gables, windows, arches, and columns giving the richest effects in external appearance. A broad entrance, with steps, fronts on Webster Avenue, and there is a private entrance on Third Street, near the book-room. From the main entrance a hall opens into the delivery room, 31x50 feet in size, fronting on Webster Avenue. To the left of this room is a reference library, and to the right a spacious reading-room, with ladies' reading-room adjoining, and the librarians' room on the north. The book-room, extending along Third Street, and lighted on three sides, is 42x56 feet, and will hold 71,500 volumes. On the second floor is a spacious room, with smaller and convenient rooms adjoining, suitable for lecture-room, art gallery, museum, or other purposes. The basement will be divided into convenient rooms for storage, heating apparatus, fuel, and such other purposes as may be hereafter determined. The contracts for the building, as already let, indicate that the actual cost will be ninety thousand dollars or more. It is being constructed in the most durable and substantial manner, will be practically fire-proof, and nothing is left undone to make it an attractive and convenient building, and in every respect adapted to the purposes for which it is to be used.

HON. JOSIAH W. BEGOLE, of Flint, ex-governor of the State of Michigan. The great States of Ohio and Michigan owe their pre-eminence, in all that goes to make the world better and brighter, to the character of their first settlers. Michigan has been especially benefited in this way, her pioneers having been, chiefly, emigrants from New England and the State of New York. Even her population of foreign extraction was carefully selected—large colonies of Germans coming together, and settling, as one people, in one home; until, at last, the entire mass has been molded into a prosperous, liberal, virtuous, and singularly united community. This tribute to the pioneers of Michigan is but a simple act of justice; and yet how far short of justice it is, will be inferred if the reader will give a deserved attention to the record herein to be traced of one of these early settlers, and of what he has been enabled to do for his adopted State. Josiah W. Begole, the subject of this sketch, was born in Livingston County, New York, January 20, 1815. His parents, who were of French descent, originally settled in Maryland. His maternal grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and his father served in an official capacity all through the later war with England. At the beginning of the present century, however, both of his grandparents had emigrated to Livingston County, New York, and were among the pioneers of that region. There were ten children born to the parents of Mr. Begole, and he, being the eldest son, necessarily became a worker and a helper in the family; but, as in many other notable instances, the habits of industry thus inculcated in his early youth became the aids to his advancement in future life. The circumstances of the family were comfortable, it is true; but the necessity for work still existed. The opportunities for a good education in those primitive days were very limited. Only the very wealthy, or dwellers in cities, could secure the benefits of a collegiate course. Young Begole, like his associates, pursued his studies in the usual log schoolhouse of the time; but he subsequently attended the Temple Hill Academy, at Geneseo, New York. At the age of twenty-one years he determined to venture out into the world, and this determination led him to Genesee County, in the then Territory of Michigan. The entire section was almost a wilderness, the land being chiefly owned by the General Government. There were but four or five houses at that time in the village of Flint. Now it is a prosperous and flourishing city, and has been, for many years, Mr. Begole's residence. At first he endured the hardships incident to a new country, and yet he was enabled to form many firm friendships with his neighbors—a sentiment of more practical use and benefit than the friendships of the present day. He aided in building many of the first residences constructed in Flint, working at this or any other profitable employment in the warmer weather, and in the winter he taught the district school. In the spring of 1839, Mr. Begole was married to Miss Harriet A. Miles, and immediately thereafter he began life in actual earnest by attempting the cultivation of a new and unimproved farm; and this attempt was a success, for at the end of eighteen years he was the owner of five hundred acres of well-improved land. And from the commencement of his married life, too, not only have his material prospects prospered, but he has won the respect and confidence of an extensive constituency, and has held every office, nearly, within the gift of the people. He has been a school inspector—a position of more importance than many others with louder-sounding titles—a justice of the peace, and township treasurer. And then the people, having found him honest and efficient in what is deemed smaller things, asked him to accept of higher trusts. In 1856 he was elected treasurer of Genesee County, which office he held for eight successive years. In the year 1870 he was elected to the State Senate of Michigan. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, in 1872; and he was appointed to serve on the committee which was chosen to inform General Grant and Senator Wilson of their respective nominations. Shortly after this he was elected a member of the Forty-third Congress, and then, in 1882, the governor of his adopted State of Michigan. It is impossible, within the limits prescribed for such articles as these, to do more than passing justice to any man who has claims to public recognition, as has Josiah W. Begole. Many of his acts as senator, congressman, governor, were of grave importance; and many measures which he originated and advocated will have a lasting influence on the people of his State, and on the Nation at large. If any one of his acts, as a public official, were to be selected by the historian for kindly notice and mention, it would leave many of equal prominence unrecognized. And so it were better to treat his services as a life-work, for the benefit of his fellow-men. Governor Begole, as will have been observed, was one of the original Republicans. His antecedents, his sympathies—all led him naturally into that organization; and there he would have remained, but for certain party errors in finance which he deemed of paramount moment; and this belief led him to seek improvement, at least in such measures, in the so-called Greenback party. The outbreak of Southern rebellion found Mr. Begole at an age when he was legally exempt from active service, but he gave even more than that. He gave the young manhood of a dearly loved son to the cause of his country, and the son gave his life that others might continue to live in a land of freedom. This was the great blow, the heart-break of the father's career. And yet, during all of that fearful struggle, Josiah Begole performed a patriot's duty at home; for all men could not go to war,

Very truly yours
J. M. Reyole

whether unexempted or not. There was much to be done in other fields of usefulness, and much heroic labor to be performed before the Nation emerged, successful, from her trials; and of all who did a man's labor, none did it in a more unstinted measure than he of whom this writer speaks. There is another bright chapter in his life, also, of which it is a pleasure to treat. The entire eastern shore of Michigan, a few years ago, was afflicted with that scourge of new woodland settlements. The season had been intensely hot, and a terrible drought, unexampled in its duration, had visited that region. In the midst of this suffering, a fire broke out, which devastated with its scorching breath that entire section of the State. Generous men and women, all over America's wide domain, vied with each other in their contributions of help in this awful hour of the poor settler's need, and, in this exhibition of sympathy and true benevolence, Mr. Begole was among the first to extend relief, and among the last to withhold his hand. But it is not of isolated instances of kindness on his part, nor of the aggregated charities of his life, that a man is to be judged, unless the claim of general philanthropist is made for him. It is fairer to call him a self-made man, and to judge him by that test. And, judged by this test, is not Governor Begole a success? To some men, the want of a classical education is often deemed a great deprivation through life. Having accomplished much without its aid, they are led to deplore its lack, and to fondly imagine the vastly increased usefulness their lives would have possessed had they only secured more liberal educational advantages. Such reasoning is fallacious. It is necessity which makes men—not mere opportunity; and the experience which necessity gives, also furnishes the motive for seizing an opportunity at the proper moment. No. It should be a prouder boast to a man who has been the architect of his own fortune, that he has accomplished much, unaided by any factitious helps. Governor Begole has been a benefactor to his race. He climbed the ladder of life, beginning at the lowest round. In his new home in Michigan he may be found at an early age, imparting to others the information he obtained in the far-off district school-house; then he begins to represent his fellow-townsmen on school boards, acquiring further information, even while teaching others; and so on, and on, until the topmost round of the ladder has been reached. That he has gained good for himself in all this fame and fortune, is true; and it is also true that he has deserved the good things which came to him. In speaking of the true cause and incentive to his success, Governor Begole loyally gives much credit to his helpful, loving wife. In this apparently trivial incident the man's nobility of nature is apparent. It is not claimed for him that he is a great man, as the world counts greatness; but if the word *great* is not appropriate to him, there is another and a better term which may be rightly applied to him. He has been, and he is, a *true* man. To this biographer, a strong test of a man's character is the repute in which he is held among the people with whom he has lived for so many useful years; and to this test Josiah W. Begole need not fear to trust his reputation and his name. For if to have it said of him that he is loved and respected by all in his community, for his unselfishness, for his sympathy in every case of affliction, for his charity, without limit,—if these things are true criterions of goodness and greatness, then is the subject of this sketch both good and great. The following, as being singularly appropriate, we take intact from the Flint *Daily News* of April 24, 1889: "The golden wedding of Ex-Governor and Mrs. Begole is over; but the associations brought up by its observance, the reminiscences recalled, the words of love and respect uttered, and the loyalty shown the esteemed and light-hearted bride and groom of fifty years ago, made the day one of the happiest—if, indeed, not the most sacred and joyous—in two lives singularly happy and full of honor and good deeds. It is granted to few to tread together in wedlock the paths of life for fifty years so buoyantly. The hand of unsparing time falls heavily on most of us. But it has failed to touch the hearts of Governor Begole and his amiable wife. During those half-hundred years of married life, what great changes have these two honored citizens beheld! Little did the young man, who had come to this wild, unbroken country, to grow up with it, think, as he stood before the man of God on April 22, 1839, to be united for life to the woman of his choice, of the great part in the history of Michigan he would be called upon to play. Little did the blushing bride expect that the young school-teacher, in whose care she placed her happiness, would in time become governor of the great State of Michigan, whose foundations he so firmly helped to lay. They thought only of the trials of the pioneers' life before them, and bravely determined to meet those trials together. The ceremony that united in marriage Josiah W. Begole, the young school-teacher, and Harriet A., daughter of Manley and Mary Miles, was performed by the Rev. John Beach, a Presbyterian minister, whose place of worship was on Kearsley Street, on the site of Henderson's warehouse. As was laughingly recalled at the celebration Tuesday, 't was while boarding around that the bridegroom of 1839 met his bride of fifty years ago. The ceremony was performed in the log cabin of the bride's father, on the Saginaw road, two miles north of the city. Of those who attended the golden wedding celebration, Lyman Buckingham and wife, of Detroit; Harlow Beach, of Alpena; Mrs. William A. Morrison, Mrs. Champlin, and Mrs. Addison Stewart, all of this city; Mrs. Hubert R. Pratt, of Lansing; Mrs. Dewitt Parker, of Detroit; and Mrs. Milton Case, of this city, sisters of Mrs. Begole, were present at the wedding of fifty years ago. It was at the log cabin of the Buckinghams that the governor dressed for the wedding, and Mrs. Buckingham, Tuesday, laughingly recalled the incident that she had tied the governor's necktie for the occasion. Since that time, Mrs. Begole merrily answered, this portion of looking after him had fallen to her. Immediately after the marriage, the young couple settled on a farm of 160 acres in the town of Genesee. By energy, perseverance, and the aid of his faithful wife, success hovered over the humble but contented household, and at the end of eighteen years the farmer school-teacher had improved and freed from debt a farm of five hundred acres. So, hand in hand, Governor and Mrs. Begole journeyed on in life, sharing life's joys and sorrows. Little ones gathered about the hearthstone and filled their allotted space in the family circle. With years came political honors; and as State senator, congressman, and chief executive of the State, the governor served the people who had honored him as faithfully as he had filled the various positions he had been called upon to assume in township and county affairs, remaining true to the faithful woman whose help and sympathy were ever present, and whose advice and counsel were ever for his advancement in the honorable paths of life. The cozy and unpretentious residence that has for a number of years past been the abode of the honored couple, was thronged with visitors. The dining and sitting rooms and rooms adjoining had been decorated with vines, flowers, and beautiful plants, which gave to them an air of cheerfulness and comfort. A broad band of old-gold satin, bordered with smilax, was placed diagonally across the table in the dining-room, around the sides of which were ranged seats for guests wishing to partake of the refreshments so generously provided. The frame of the mirror in the south part of the same room was almost hidden from view by entwining carnations, while in front of the glass was a large vase of yellow flowers, commemorative of the anniversary being so auspiciously celebrated. The governor and Mrs. Begole occupied a sofa in the north-east corner of the parlor, and each shook heartily by the hand the many friends who came to do homage to their worth and happiness. On entering, each lady caller was presented with a card souvenir, tied in the upper left-hand corner with a graceful bow of old-gold ribbon, and bearing in gold letters the inscription:

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Begole.
1839. 1889.

Back of the sofa, and to one side, was suspended a beautiful ivy-leaf star of five points, which, with a congratulatory poem on card-board attached, was the gift of the local W. C. T. U. The faces of the governor and his wife beamed with cheerfulness as they merrily greeted their guests, recalling at intervals reminiscences of the early days of their wedded life. The reception in the afternoon, from three to six o'clock was largely attended, but was far surpassed by that of the evening. From seven to ten, callers, singly and in groups, arrived uninterruptedly at the brilliantly illuminated residence, and, making their way to the presence of the governor and his wife, overwhelmed them with congratulations and well-wishes. It would be impossible to give a list of the names prominent in business and social circles. Mayor Baker and the aldermen called in a body to pay their respects; Ex-Mayor Stone, Judge Lovell, General C. S. Brown, R. J. Whaley, Dr. J. C. Willson, Postmaster Joyner, Judge Long, and hosts of others, in most cases accompanied by their wives and daughters, were among the callers. Hon. Walter H. Coots, of Detroit, who represented the First District of Wayne County during the governor's occupancy of the gubernatorial chair; Hon. John T. Rich, of Lansing, commissioner of railroads, and General William P. Innes, of Grand Rapids, commissioner of railroads under Governor Begole, journeyed to Flint to pay their respects. It was a scene of just tribute by those who best know the governor and his wife. The number of invitations sent out was seven hundred, and over one thousand one hundred called to pay their respects. As the hour of ten approached, the guests melted away with a farewell shake of the hand, a last token of esteem. In a short time the golden wedding of Governor and Mrs. Begole had faded away like the first faint flush of dawn, and lived only in the memories of the honored couple and their guests as a recollection of sweet regret that so soon pass away the epochs in our history that are commemorative of our happiest moments. It would be impossible here to enumerate the senders of congratulatory messages, and the messages of regret from friends on inability to attend the celebration. Ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer, the newly appointed minister to Spain; Hon. Byron G. Stout, Hon. Enos Goodrich, and Judge Newton, were among the number so responding to invitations. These messages represented not only every portion of our country, but lands beyond the sea. In accordance with the expressed wishes of Governor and Mrs. Begole, there were no presents, if we except a few from several of the most intimate members of the family. There were a number of floral offerings from Arizona, Wisconsin, and other States. Much merriment was caused during the afternoon and evening by the hearty smacks with which the governor greeted the large bevies of young ladies who called to congratulate him and Mrs. Begole. The fervor with which the pleasant task was performed indicated a heart as youthful as in the days of courtship. Among those in attendance from a distance were the following relatives and friends of Governor and Mrs. Begole: Mrs. Sarah Brinkerhoof, of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Hiram P. Mills, of Mt. Morris, New York, sisters of the governor; Frederick Begole, of Flint, and Philo M. Begole, of Vienna, brothers of the governor; Nathan Bills, a cousin, and wife, of Mt. Morris, New York; Lyman Woodard and wife, Augustus Woodard and wife, and Mrs. Henry Woodard, of Owosso, cousins; Frank Depuy, of Cheboygan, nephew of the governor; Mrs. W. C. Gummings, Otter Lake, daughter of the governor, accompanied by her husband and five children; Charles M. Begole, son of the governor, and wife, of Genesee; Josiah W. Begole, a grandson of the governor, and his friend, Fred. Flower, students at the Agricultural College; Evan Begole, a cousin of the governor, and son, of Ypsilanti; Harlow Beach, of Alpena, with whose father Governor Begole lived when married, and wife; Milton Begole, a nephew, and wife, of Ypsilanti; Lyman Buckingham and wife, of Detroit, at whose cabin the governor dressed on the ever-memorable evening of his wedding: Frederick Brinkerhoof, of Detroit, a nephew of the governor, and wife; Mrs. Begole's sister, Mrs. Hubert R. Pratt, of Lansing, her husband, Deputy Auditor General Pratt, and daughter, Miss Hattie; Mrs. Dewitt Parker, of Detroit, also a sister; and Mrs. E. M. Durand, a cousin of Mrs. Begole, of Owosso, complete the list of those in attendance from a distance. Among Mrs. Begole's relatives was also a sister from this city, Mrs. Sarah Case. When seen by a *News* reporter next morning, Governor Begole did not appear fatigued in the least by the tax upon his energies by the handshaking he had endured. He described the blue suit he wore on his wedding night, with the coat front covered with large brass buttons, and reminded us that the suit had been made by Hon. Sumner Howard's father. And as the old associations crowded upon him he laughed heartily. The *News*, on behalf of a large and admiring circle of friends and acquaintances, wishes the governor and his wife long years of continued wedded happiness, with each succeeding day a Golden Wedding Day."

JULIAN G. DICKINSON, counselor-at-law, Detroit. The bar of Detroit, founded by Solomon Sibley, that brilliant lawyer of Territorial days, and rejuvenated by Lothrop in 1851, has attained a numerical strength in recent years which can scarcely be credited; and yet the city is to be congratulated upon the dignity and honesty borne by the individuals comprising her bar. Among the lawyers of the city who have attained eminence and succeeded in acquiring a lucrative practice, is Mr. Julian G. Dickinson, who received his legal education among men who united ability and success with character and principle, and most loyally has he followed their example. He has pursued his profession for over twenty years with a view to justice and right, as well as an extension of practice, and, as a result, he not

Julian G. Dickinson

only stands in the front rank of his profession to-day, but has the respect and confidence of the entire community as well. Mr. Dickinson was born at Hamburg, New York, November 20, 1843. His parents were William and Lois (Sturtevant) Dickinson. William Dickinson was a native of Auburn, New York, born in 1812. In his youth he received a fragmentary education, but by thorough self-culture and good training he became a man of fine mental and moral attainments. He learned a trade before he was twenty-one, as was the good custom in those days. He was well known for scholarly ability as a lecturer and public speaker, and was frequently upon the platform in that capacity in the clubs and lyceums of the schools, and upon the stump in political campaigns. In politics he was first a Whig, and then a Republican. In 1852 he removed to Michigan, accompanied by his family, and located at Jonesville, Hillsdale County, subsequently settling at Jackson, where he died in March, 1865. Julian G. Dickinson was given a thorough course in the high-schools of Jonesville and Jackson, which was continued until July, 1862, when he entered upon an educational course of an entirely different character, that has proven of the greatest personal satisfaction to him, and of eminent service to his country. The Nation had need of his services in the War of the Rebellion, and on the eleventh day of July, 1862, then being eighteen years of age, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and mustered into the service of the United States, August 28, 1862, at Detroit. He was promoted, successively, to sergeant, acting ordnance sergeant, and sergeant-major; and on July 15, 1863, to first lieutenant and adjutant of that regiment. He was honorably mustered out of the service, August 15, 1864. Such is the military record of Mr. Dickinson, as furnished by the State records; but this gives only a faint idea of his career as a defender of the Nation. The Fourth Michigan Cavalry, of which he was a member, and with which he served constantly in the field, was a fighting regiment almost from the time it landed upon Kentucky soil, in October, 1862. When it crossed the Ohio River it had twelve hundred men, every one of whom acted as though the entire responsibility of success or defeat rested upon his shoulders. It succeeded in driving the rebels from Kentucky, chased John Morgan across the Cumberland River, and was the first regiment to fire a gun and the first to lose a man in the memorable series of desperate fights constituting the battle of Stone River. It was also the first regiment to enter Murfreesboro when vacated by Bragg. With Minty's Brigade, it was generally found where hard service and desperate fighting were to be performed; participated in ninety-four engagements with the enemy, some of them the most severe of the entire war, and marched more than ten thousand miles. It gained considerable renown by the capture of Jefferson Davis, President of the so-called Confederate States. At the time of the capture, the regiment was under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pritchard, with Julian G. Dickinson as adjutant. They had been ordered, on the 7th of May, 1865, by General Minty, division commander, to move from their camp at Macon, Georgia, and picket the Ocmulgee River, and to scout for the purpose of capturing Davis, who, with a cavalry escort, was then supposed to be making his way to the Gulf coast. On the march, near Abbeville, Georgia, Colonel Pritchard learned that a party of mounted men resembling Davis and escort had already crossed the Ocmulgee, and, detailing one hundred and twenty-eight of the best-mounted men and seven officers of the regiment, they moved southward along the river road until nightfall; thence striking through a wilderness in a westerly direction, marched to Irwinville, Georgia, arriving there about two A. M., May 10, 1865. Here Colonel Pritchard was informed there was a force encamped in a piece of woods about three-fourths of a mile north, and, from descriptions given, it seemed to belong to the enemy, and might be Davis's camp. About three o'clock A. M., by a charge of the detachment under command of Colonel Pritchard, the camp was taken. After the charge through the camp, and pending an engagement on the picket-line beyond, Davis tried to escape, disguised in female attire. Adjutant Dickinson, being near his retreat, halted the fugitive President of the "Confederate States of America," and placed him under secure guard. The Fourth Michigan gained a world-wide notoriety for the capture of Davis. "It was the accomplishment of an eminently special and important duty for the Nation, so distinctive and definite in its character as to render a like service impossible, giving it a place in the history of the war without a parallel." For his services in connection with the capture of Davis, Mr. Dickinson was breveted a captain of United States Volunteers. He was subsequently commissioned as captain in the Second Michigan Cavalry by Governor Crapo; but by reason of the termination of the war, he was mustered out of service on August 15, 1865, and returned to his home at Jackson. In October, 1865, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, in connection with which he also engaged in special studies of the literary department. In the following year he accepted an invitation from his old comrade, Major Levi T. Griffin, to enter the law office of Moore & Griffin, at Detroit. The firm of Moore & Griffin, of which Major Griffin was a member, was among the leading legal firms of Michigan, and Mr. Dickinson was not long in acquiring a competent knowledge of the law. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Michigan, in November, 1866. He, however, remained in the office of Moore & Griffin until the fall of 1867, and then entered into partnership with Horace E. Burt, under the firm name of Dickinson & Burt. The partnership continued two years, when Mr. Dickinson formed a partnership with Don M. Dickinson. The firm was a very strong one, becoming widely distinguished for solid ability and worth, and enjoying one of the largest and best clientages in Detroit, and their business was important and lucrative. In 1874 the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Dickinson is one of the most constant, laborious, and industrious lawyers in Detroit. His hands are invariably full of business, which he never neglects or slights, every case receiving his personal, constant, and unremitting care. Mr. Dickinson has been a life-long Republican in politics. He is liberal in his views, while strong and unswerving in his convictions of right. He has never sought nor held a public salaried office of any kind, although on many occasions he has been urgently sought to accept a nomination for exalted positions. He is a member of the Central Methodist Church of Detroit, a member of the Union Lodge of S. O., No. 3, A. F. and A. M., and all higher Masonic bodies, including the Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Detroit Post, No. 384, G. A. R., and also of Michigan Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. On June 25, 1878, Mr. Dickinson was married to Miss Clara M. Johnson, daughter of Mr. H. R.

Johnson, of Detroit. They have five children—William H., Alfred, Thornton, Julian, and Philip Sheridan. Their eldest son, William H., died March 3, 1889. One who has been intimately acquainted with the subject of this sketch for many years, contributed the following personal reference to his worth as a citizen and standing among his legal brethren: "Mr. Dickinson's leading traits are his thorough honesty of purpose and unfailing industry. In all his business affairs he expects to do and to receive justice. Whatever he promises to do, he never fails to perform, and looks for corresponding treatment from his fellow-men. In his chosen profession he is a tireless worker and constant student. He possesses a fine judicial mind."

JOHN CANFIELD, lumberman and capitalist, of Manistee, Manistee County, was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, May 17, 1830, and is a descendant, of the sixth generation, of Thomas Canfield, who, with his brothers Timothy and Matthew, emigrated from England in the seventeenth century, the former settling in Milford, Connecticut, where his name occurs upon the township records as early as 1646, and who was a member of the commission that obtained the charter for the colony of Connecticut. John Canfield, grandfather of our subject, was a native of the State of Massachusetts, and was, from 1796 to 1802, a member of the State Legislature, at that time known as the Assembly. His son, Roswell Canfield, was for a number of years a farmer in Berkshire County, until 1842, when, with his family, he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, where he engaged in mercantile business and lumber manufacturing, which he continued until his death, in 1857. His wife was Mariam, daughter of Elisha Harmon, of New Marlboro, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. They had four children, of whom three are living, two daughters and one son, the subject of this sketch, who was the youngest. A cousin of his is Elizar Smith, of Lee, Massachusetts, at one time the largest manufacturer of paper in the United States, and still well known as one of the most extensive operators in that branch of industry. At the age of fourteen our subject left school, and secured a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment in Racine, which he occupied for three years, when he entered the employ of his father and brother, then established in the lumber business under the firm name of Canfield & Son. In 1848 he made a visit to where the city of Manistee now stands, and in the fall of 1849 returned, finally coming to that place in the spring of 1850, to take charge of the business of R. Canfield & Son. Manistee was, at that time, an Indian reservation, and was a part of what was then known as Ottawa County, which extended from a point south of the city of Grand Haven to the Straits of Mackinaw. The city knew at that time nothing in the way of dwellings or stores, other than log shanties, its manufacturing industries consisting of a water-mill on Little Manistee River, a small steam saw-mill at the north end of Manistee Lake, and two other small steam mills which had been erected in 1849. The white population numbered between a hundred and fifty and two hundred people, and were, according to Mr. Canfield's recollection, not a progressive people, as they thought the place so populous that there was no room for more, and especially were they opposed to the erection of any more mills. Notwithstanding this fact, our subject erected a steam mill having a capacity of from five to seven thousand feet of lumber per day of twenty-four hours, situated where their present mill stands, at the mouth of Manistee River, which was completed in the spring of 1850, the capacity being increased before the expiration of the first year. Mr. Canfield assumed charge of the business here from its inception, and on coming of age, in May, 1851, he was given a partnership interest in the firm, which then adopted the name of R. Canfield & Sons, and he is now its only living representative. Up to the present year (1888), three mills have been destroyed by fire, the fourth having been built in 1871, with a capacity of fifteen million feet of lumber per year. The firm of R. Canfield & Sons continued until 1858, when, Roswell Canfield having died, the two brothers organized the firm of E. & J. Canfield. Edmund Canfield died in 1868, and the following year the firm of Canfield & Wheeler was organized, composed of John Canfield and Edward D. Wheeler, of Manistee, who still conduct the business, which has, under the active management of our subject, extended gradually until it is now, in point of capital employed and in extent, second to few (if any) private enterprises in the State. Mr. Canfield has, as well, numerous large interests in addition, employing a capital the possession of which makes him many times a millionaire. In 1883 the firm of Canfield & Wheeler engaged in the development of the salt industry, and own a salt-block having an output of four hundred barrels per day. Mr. Canfield is personally interested in three other blocks whose combined output is twelve hundred barrels per day. He is the owner of a saw-mill situated on Manistee Lake, which manufactures about fifteen million feet of lumber per year, and is a large stockholder in the Canfield Salt and Lumber Company, and the Stronach Lumber Company. He has been one of Michigan's largest and most extensive operators in pine timber-lands, being still largely interested in that business, owning important tracts of pine-lands in both Michigan and Wisconsin. He organized the Canfield Tug Line in 1869, which he controlled for a number of years, and has been interested in numerous other enterprises, some of which have been of a public nature, in that they have tended largely to advance the commercial interests of Manistee. Mr. Canfield is a man whose business in life has been to let the business of other men alone and pay strict attention to his own. He has thus steered clear of many pitfalls, and has been more successful than is given to many others to be. In carrying out such a policy he has remained outside the pale of politics, invariably declining to become a candidate for, or to hold, public office of any kind. He is a member of the First Congregational Society. Mr. Canfield was married in 1855, first to Helen M. Beach, of New Marlboro, Massachusetts, by whom he had three daughters. She died five years later. In 1865 he was married to Miss Frances V. Wheeler, daughter of Abraham Wheeler, Esq., of Berkshire, Massachusetts. They have three children, two sons and a daughter, all of whom are living. An old-time and intimate friend of his writes of him as follows: "He has a certain diffidence that might impress a stranger unfavorably as to his social qualities; but after one becomes acquainted with him, it will be found that there are few men who are his superiors as a conversationalist or genial host. While he has led an active business life, he has commanded sufficient leisure to enable him to keep up a systematic course of reading, embracing the general literary and scientific field, which has given him the tastes and acquirements of a scholar. As a student of history Mr. Canfield stands very high. He is self-reliant to a degree, and, though never anx-

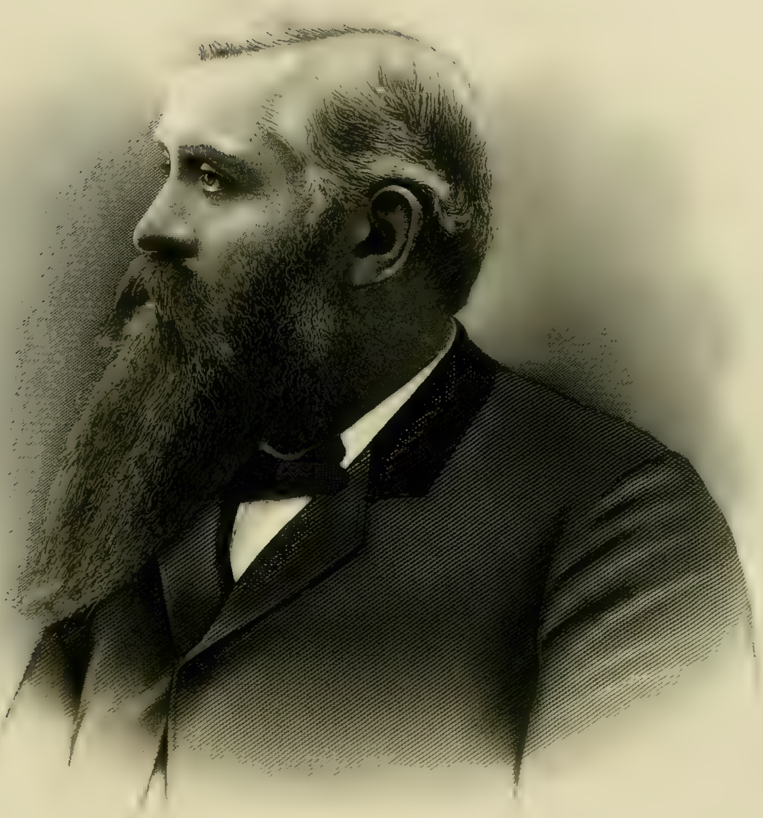
John Canfield

ious to take the lead, he is always willing, if necessity requires, to assume any responsibility, if in doing so he can promote the best interests of the community. As a business man he may be classed upon the conservative side, and while he has been eminently successful, he remains a perfect gentleman, without the slightest taint of selfishness. Standing high socially, with most excellent judgment on any question, and regarded, in business and otherwise, as a man of sterling integrity, he has always commanded confidence and exercised a marked influence in the community where he has made his permanent home."

HON. WILLIAM C. MAYBURY was born in the city of Detroit, November 20, 1849. He received his educational training in the common schools of his native city, and graduated from the high-school of the same in 1866, completing his education in the literary department of the State University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; after which, having pursued his studies in the law school with special reference to his future profession, he graduated, and at once entered upon its practice at Detroit. When a young man of four years' experience in the practice of law, he was elected city attorney on the Democratic ticket, holding this office until 1880, when he retired, to resume the practice of his profession. The bent of his mind, as well as the natural qualities of his heart, led him more and more into the field of a counselor, where he attained eminence, not only in wise counsel as to legal rights, but also in the number of cases that were settled amicably to the mutual interests of both parties. He was considered an eloquent advocate, and had unusual success in obtaining verdicts from juries. In politics he is a Democrat, decided, unflinching, but courteous. In 1880 his party brought him out as their leader by nominating him for Congress from the First District. It was during the Presidential campaign that resulted in the election of Garfield as President, and by a strong effort on the part of the Republican party, he was defeated by a small majority. In 1882 he was again nominated by acclamation, by his party, and again pitted against the same opponent as in 1880, and this time was elected by over five thousand majority, and again re-elected by a majority of over six thousand. Internal dissension in his party prevented his receiving the fourth nomination for Congress upon such terms as his high sense of honor demanded, and he withdrew before the convention. Since his retirement from Congress in 1886 he has resumed his law practice in relation to society in what, in modern terms, has come to be called a "business lawyer," and identified himself with some of the business enterprises of the city. In 1880 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of M. A. During the winters 1880–81 and 1881–82, Mr. Maybury lectured on Medical Jurisprudence in the Michigan College of Medicine at Detroit. In religion he is a devoted and exemplary member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for many years has been an active member of the State conventions of that Church, often influencing and deciding the work of that body wisely. A gentleman who has, from the commencement of Mr. Maybury's career, had an intimate personal acquaintance with him, speaking of him, says: "While city attorney, the Common Council was of the opposition to him in politics; he, nevertheless, by his precept as well as by his wisdom in council in the interests of the whole people, soon commanded not only the respect of the city government, but their entire confidence, and won for himself respect and admiration from all parties. His career in Congress was marked by that same urbanity of manner, as well as earnest, honest devotion to the interests of his district, so that at the close of his term he could hardly tell who were his strongest friends—the Democrats or Republicans. The meed of praise was cheerfully accorded him by the leading members of both parties for what he was able to accomplish during his term in Congress. This was pre-eminently true of his wise plans for a Federal building in Detroit; and when he is gone, generations to come can truthfully say: We owe much of the credit for this grand building to the wise forecasting of Hon. William C. Maybury in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses.

HON. EDWIN ELLIS BENEDICT, lawyer, of Manistee, Manistee County, was born in the town of Ira, Cayuga County, New York, August 11, 1838. His father, William U. Benedict, was born at Stamford, Connecticut, September 25, 1808, and died at Vermontville, Eaton County, Michigan, in 1875, and as a pioneer of the county, active in all its educational and religious enterprises, was intimately known by the people and greatly beloved. He was a pastor of the Church of the Vermont Colony (Congregational), and principal of the Vermontville Academy for twelve years, and was for a few years, at a later period, secretary and treasurer of Olivet College. His parents, born in New England, lived for nearly sixty years on a farm on the banks of Cayuga Lake, New York, and died about the same time at the advanced ages of ninety-three and ninety-four years. His mother, Almira A. Benedict (*née* Bennett), was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, January 11, 1811, and now lives, with unimpaired natural powers, on the old homestead at Vermontville, Michigan. Her father was a commissioned officer in the War of 1812, and died at Janesville, Wisconsin, many years ago. Her mother lived to the age of ninety-three years, and died at Vermontville. Both of these grandparents were born also in New England. When a boy, our subject attended the Vermontville Academy, of which his father was principal, and worked on the farm during vacations. He acquired, when quite young, some local notoriety in solving knotty problems in mathematics. He took his senior preparatory year at Oberlin College, which he entered as a freshman, and then changed to Olivet, which had just taken a college charter. The class of four young men, then formed, passed the freshman and sophomore years, and then disbanded, owing to the fact that the college was not yet fully equipped. He then attended law lectures at Ann Arbor, and graduated from the law department in 1863. At the age of seventeen a severe run of typhoid fever was followed by very delicate health for several years, and during his college course he was nearly blind for one year; but now, at the age of fifty, he enjoys vigorous health. His choice of his profession was the result of an earnest, boyish desire to get out of the woods into the bustle of life. A newspaper article turned his attention to Bay City, Michigan, where he opened an office with Mark Rice, a classmate, in April, 1863. The firm name was Rice & Benedict. After a few weeks, waiting for business, Mr. Rice fell sick with typhoid fever, and in three weeks died. Mr. Benedict continued alone until the following January, at which time expenses and receipts from the business balanced by leaving on hand $25 to get out of town with. At this time, unknown to himself, he was recommended to Hon. Charles Mears, a lumberman of Chicago, who was looking for a young lawyer to look after his business interests in the counties of Muskegon, Oceana, and Mason, and this resulted in an engagement which lasted three years. In January, 1864, he went to Western Michigan, and in April located his head quarters at Lincoln, Mason County, Michigan. During three years he held the office of prosecuting attorney and deputy county treasurer of Mason County. There were few inhabitants in the county except laborers at the lumber-mill at Lincoln and Pere Marquette (now Ludington). In 1866 he obtained several law retainers from the business men of Manistee. In the winter of 1866 and 1867, when a number of citizens from Traverse, Antrim, and Leelenaw Counties had got into trouble with the revenue officers, he caused the United States marshal to be arrested and put in jail, thereby releasing a large number of prisoners. Attempts were made by the friends of the marshal to secure his indictment by the grand jury at Grand Rapids for this interference; but this attempt failed, and, on the other hand, the matter being laid before President Johnson, the marshal was promptly discharged. In recognition of his services on this occasion, at a public meeting at Traverse City, a collection of $117, besides stage and hotel expenses, was taken up and presented to him. In April, 1867, he moved to Manistee, and entered into the law copartnership of Ramsdell & Benedict, which is believed to be the oldest law firm in the State. This firm has been engaged in most of the important litigation in Northwestern Michigan. In the fall of 1861 he was appointed by special authority of General John C. Fremont as one of an engineering and signal corps, numbering fifty, to act under the direct orders of the commanding general, and was sworn into the service of the United States. On the removal of General John C. Fremont soon after, this branch of the service was found to be unprovided for in the military organization, and no commission was ever issued by the Government. He has never yet applied for a pension. He was Judge of Probate of Manistee County four years. He has been for several years chairman of the Board of Trustees of the First Congregational Society of Manistee. In the winter of 1886–7 he traveled in Cuba with his son Elbert. He is a member of the Congregational Church, but hopes for a broader platform of Christian unity, in which, however, the doctrine of the divine incarnation, through Jesus, is the vital principle. He has invariably voted the nominations of the Republican party, although taking no active part in politics. On May 16, 1866, he was married to Miss Sophia A. King, four years his junior, the daughter of Dr. John W. and Elizabeth King, of Grand Blanc, Michigan. Her parents were pioneers of Genesee County, radical temperance and anti-slavery reformers. Both parents are deceased, but are tenderly remembered by the old residents of Genesee County, among whom Dr. King practiced his profession. Mrs. Benedict is possessed of all the qualifications which are required to make a first-class woman, wife, and mother. They have two sons, Elbert K., aged nineteen, who has entered upon a course of mechanical engineering in the Michigan University, and Glenn Ellis, a boy of promise, twelve years old. An adopted daughter, Ethel, eighteen years of age, whose genius is a cheerful temper and obliging ways, fills up the complement of a happy home. His residence is delightfully located on a bluff, from which is a fine view of the river and harbor entrance and Lake Michigan for miles up and down the coast. He practices total abstinence from tobacco, opium, and all intoxicants, and does not know how to play a game of cards. Mr. Benedict has for years been one of the leading lawyers of the State, and would undoubtedly have been selected for the position of United States Judge of his district on the death of Judge Withey, had there been no change in the politics of the Nation. His unflagging industry in his profession has won for the firm the leading law business of his section of the State, and his sterling worth is fully appreciated by those intrusting their business interests to his care.

JOHN C. NOTTINGHAM, M. D., of Bay City. There is no profession or calling known among men which carries with it the power for good that pertains to the conscientious practice of the healing art. The lawyer and the divine have their appropriate spheres of usefulness; the merchant and banker, the manufacturer and mechanic, the farmer and all other classes of laborers—producers, inventors, or what not—can be made to take a secondary rank, when compared with the grand and humane career of an honest devotee of the "art conservative of arts," a knowledge of the human system, and an ability to relieve physical pain and suffering. If to excel as an advocate at the bar; if to take a high rank as a jurist; if the men who are honored by their fellows in being chosen as their representatives in the halls of Congress; if all these, and many others who have attained prominence, are worthy of having their deeds recorded, and themselves made honorable mention of in such a work as this sketch is intended for, then is the honest physician the peer of them all, in the amount of good he is enabled to accomplish. It is to give an account of a man who has thus become a blessing to his fellows, that this space will be devoted; and the writer invites for his subject simply the honest judgment of the reader, whether the claim made in his behalf is not fairly made, and whether John C. Nottingham, soldier, conscientious citizen, and eminent physician, is not entitled to the rank and prominent position which he has attained in the community which knows him so well. He was born at Muncie, Delaware County, Indiana, on the 5th of February, 1842. On his father's side he is of English descent, and on his mother's side he is of Scottish origin. He received some early educational training at home; and, at seven years of age, he was placed in the primary department of the Muncie Academy. Here he continued until his tenth year, when, his father having removed into the country, he took his chances for further enlightenment at the ordinary district school, and different select schools organized mainly through his solicitation and that of his young associates. At the age of eighteen, when the country was frenzied with excitement, when Sumter had been besieged by the rebels, and the grandest man—bar none—who has ever occupied the Presidential chair, was calling on the people of the North for help, John C. Nottingham responded by a prompt enlistment in the Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and an agreement on his part that the Nation could have his services until the war was ended. He was early promoted to the highest non-commissioned rank, and he would have risen still higher had there been any vacancies for him to fill in his company or regiment; or had he been willing to leave his first associates to join others for a commission. After a service of more than two years he was discharged, by re-enlistment, with a majority of his

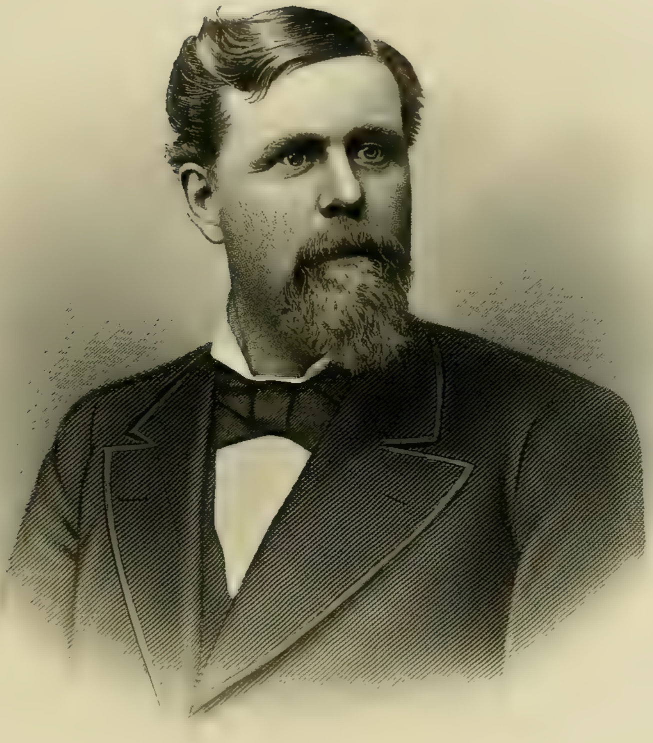


John G. Cottingham

comrades, into the Veteran Volunteers, continuing the same regimental title, until May 20, 1865. Just three years and nine months after he entered the army, he was relieved from further duty for the honorable reason that he received a surgeon's certificate of disability, caused by a gunshot wound received in the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. An incident which occurred to him while on his way, in an ambulance, to the field hospital at Winchester, after being wounded, will live in his memory forever. He was the fortunate eye-witness to the now famous military feat of the noble Sheridan, stemming the tide of retreat of the Union forces, and turning a defeat into a victory. It was a grand achievement on the part of one determined man, and was a stirring sight to friend or foe. Young Nottingham took part in many engagements—thirty-seven in all; he was wounded four times in all, and taken prisoner at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas; and yet he deems his sufferings and his services, well borne and faithfully rendered, of but little personal import in return for a country united, and really, truly free. Much more of interest could be said of his war experience did space permit; but to do this would be to curtail the record of more important events in his career—important in matters which pertain to his life-work. During his service in the army, the many scenes of physical suffering witnessed by him deeply impressed his mind; and to this fact may be traced the influences which induced him to adopt the profession of a physician at a later day. On retiring from the army, he attended and graduated from a business college in Indianapolis, Indiana. After this event he taught school for a short time, and was then elected to the responsible position of treasurer of Grant County, in the latter State. At the conclusion of his official term, he resumed the study of medicine. He attended Bennett College for this purpose; had the experience to be derived from hospital practice at Cook County Hospital; and then, returning to Marion, Indiana, he resumed the active duties of his profession, until the year 1882, when he removed to Bay City, Michigan, which latter place has become his permanent home. As a physician he belongs to the Homeopathic school; but, being a man of broad views, he does not entertain a bigot's belief for any particular creed of medicine. Whatever will tend to alleviate human suffering, and do it the most promptly, is adopted by him. His ambition is to excel in securing the greatest possible good to those who need his services. Dr. Nottingham is pre-eminently a social man, as is noticeable by his membership in the two most prominent benevolent organizations of the day, viz., the Masons and the Odd Fellows. In the latter body he has achieved all the honors obtainable from its ritual, and as a Knight Templar, hailing from Bay City Commandery, of which he is a member (having been a charter member of Marion, Indiana), and having now reached the 18th grade of Scottish Rite Masonry, he produces conclusive testimony that he is best respected where best known. He is a man of fine physique—tall, well-proportioned, and with a commanding presence among his fellows. Of pleasing address, unassuming and yet courteous demeanor, he has gathered around himself a circle of friends as honorable as it must be gratifying to him. Upright in all his dealings, his record is without a blot. From his first advent in Bay City he secured a great popularity in his profession, which has continued to increase as the years have passed. Above all else, beyond all else, he is an enthusiast in all that will dignify and redound to the glory of his well-beloved calling. The true family physician is the family friend and adviser also, if confidence is well defined between patient and medical man; and that this relation exists in an eminent degree between Dr. John C. Nottingham and those to whom he administers daily, can not fail to be recognized by those who notice the growing popularity of his professional career, and hear the kindly terms of endearment in which his eminent services are held.

HON. SULLIVAN M. CUTCHEON, lawyer, of Detroit, fifth son of Rev. James and Hannah M. (Tripp) Cutcheon, was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, October 4, 1833. When fourteen years of age he commenced attendance upon an academy, then known as the "Gymnasium," in his native place, where he remained during a portion of the year 1848. Subsequently he visited Lynn, Massachusetts, and in the fall of 1849, returning to Pembroke, he entered the Blanchard Academy, where he continued during the ensuing winter. The year 1850 he spent traveling in company with his brother, Lewis M. Cutcheon, then lecturing in Massachusetts and New York, and in the spring of 1851 resumed his studies in a school at McGrawville, New York, which had been organized and was conducted on the manual labor theory. Here he remained upwards of a year, and in the spring of 1853 he entered Oberlin College, Ohio. In May, 1854, he became a member of the sophomore class in Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated July 31, 1856. On leaving college he returned to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he had taught school during a part of his senior year, and took charge of the high-school department of the Union School, until November, 1858, when he received the appointment of superintendent of the public schools of Springfield, Illinois. There he became well acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. July 1, 1860, Mr. Cutcheon resigned this position to return to Ypsilanti, where he was soon afterwards admitted to the bar, and commenced the active practice of the law, to which end his studies had previously been directed. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Edward P. Allen, now member of Congress from the Second District of Michigan, who had studied with him. In September, 1875, he removed his law office to Detroit, where he continued the practice of his profession with Judge H. J. Beakes, under the firm name of Beakes & Cutcheon. It was thus continued until March, 1881, when Mr. A. C. Stellwagen, who had studied with the firm, was admitted to the partnership, which then adopted the name of Beakes, Cutcheon & Stellwagen. After the death of Mr. Beakes, May 17, 1882, the surviving partners continued the business until October 1st following, when Mr. Albert Crane was made a partner, the firm taking the name of Cutcheon, Crane & Stellwagen. September 1, 1888, Mr. Crane retired, and Mr. Arthur H. Fleming, who had been connected with the office for some years, was given an interest in the business, and the firm name was changed to Cutcheon, Stellwagen & Fleming. Mr. Cutcheon has always been identified with the Republican party. He was elected to the House of Representatives of the State Legislature in the fall of 1860, and re-elected two years later. On the opening of the first session of his second term he was chosen speaker of the House, in which capacity he served during that and two special sessions called during 1863 and 1864, when matters of the utmost importance, growing out of the Civil War, occupied the time of the Legislature. In 1865 he was appointed National Bank Examiner for Michigan, which office he retained during the ensuing seven years. Governor Baldwin appointed him a member of the State Military Board in 1868, on which he served four years. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Bagley one of the eighteen commissioners to revise the Constitution of the State, and was elected president of the Commission. March 24, 1877, he received the appointment of United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, and was reappointed and confirmed November 20, 1877, for a term of four years; was again reappointed *ad interim* by Associate Justice Stanley Matthews, November 20, 1881, and reappointed March 10, 1882, for four years by President Arthur, and held the position until May 14, 1885, when he resigned. Mr. Cutcheon was chairman of the Michigan delegation to the National Republican Convention of 1868, at Chicago, at which General Grant received his first nomination to the Presidency. While Mr. Cutcheon has given his attention mostly to his profession, he has been connected with many manufacturing and business enterprises, both at Ypsilanti and Detroit. He was one of the organizers and incorporators in May, 1884, of the Dime Savings Bank of Detroit, of which he was elected and still is president. He was also one of the incorporators of the Ypsilanti Savings Bank, in May, 1887, since which time he has been its vice-president. He has held the office of vice-president of the Moore Lumber Company since January 1, 1885, and is also vice-president of the Moore & Whipple Lumber Company, organized in May, 1889. Mr. Cutcheon, with his family, visited Europe during the summer of 1880, and in January, 1885, he made a second trip in connection with his business interests, visiting England, Holland, and France. In the summer of 1888, with his wife, he made a tour of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and England. Brought up in the Presbyterian faith, Mr. Cutcheon has, since 1858, been a member and, a great portion of the time, an elder of that Church. In company with two others he was instrumental in the organization of a Board of Management, of which he has been the only president, and the building of a Union Chapel at 'Sconset, Nantucket Island, where his summer vacations are usually passed. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Olivet College, Michigan, but declined a re-election in 1889. He has always evinced a lively interest in the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association, and was made its president in January, 1884. Under his administration the association has erected a most elegant and costly building in a central portion of the city, which is frequently spoken of as perhaps the finest of its kind on the continent. In this connection, it may properly be stated that, during the years 1886 and 1887, Mr. Cutcheon was largely instrumental in securing for the building fund contributions to the extent of $115,000. In June, 1884, he was elected a trustee of Harper Hospital, Detroit, and in 1888 was elected its vice-president. During the first six months of 1889, Mr. Cutcheon secured by solicitation the sum of $120,000 towards an endowment of the hospital. December 8, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Louise, the daughter of Charles and Adeline (McAllister) Moore, of Ypsilanti. Of their children, Adeline Louise, born October 22, 1860, now the wife of Edwin E. Armstrong, Esq., of Detroit, is the only survivor; a son, Sullivan M., born October 20, 1872, dying September 13, 1877.

HON. CHARLES D. LONG, of Flint, Genesee County, Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born in the township of Grand Blanc, Genesee County, June 14, 1841. His father, Peter Long, was born in New Hampshire, and, as a boy, moved with his parents to Clarendon, Vermont. After attaining his majority he went on several cod-fishing voyages from New Bedford, Massachusetts, after which he went to Genesee County, New York, where he married Betsy, daughter of Seth Swift. Subsequently he lived for a time at Ashtabula, Ohio, and from there went to La Porte, Indiana, whence he removed, in 1840, to Grand Blanc, Michigan, where he has since resided on a farm. They had six children—four sons and two daughters—all of whom are still living, Charles D. being the second son. Betsy Long died about twelve years ago, while her husband still survives. Our subject attended the public schools up to the age of fourteen, and graduated from the high-school of Flint in 1859. His early tastes inclined him to a literary life, and he commenced preparations for entering the University at Ann Arbor. He became, at seventeen years of age, a teacher in the common schools of Genesee County; but on the breaking out of the war he laid aside for a time his ambition, and entered the army as a private in Company A, Eighth Michigan Infantry. He was present at the battle of Fort Pulaski, at the mouth of the Savannah River, in April, 1862, and on the 16th of the same month he was wounded at the battle of Wilmington Island, Georgia, receiving a gunshot wound through his left hip (which ball he still carries), and also through the left arm, necessitating amputation of the arm above the elbow. His injuries causing his retirement from active service in the field, he returned home in the fall of 1862, and entered the law office of Hon. Oscar Adams, at Flint, Michigan. In the spring of the following year he went into the law office of Hon. Sumner Howard, at Flint, late Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona Territory. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Long was elected clerk of Genesee County, which office he held for eight years. In 1872 he entered upon the active practice of his profession, having formed a partnership with Hon. Sumner Howard, which continued for five years. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the county in 1874, and held that office for six consecutive years. He was appointed supervisor of the United States Census of 1880, having thirty counties in his district, extending from McComb County to the Straits of Mackinac. For the last ten years he has been in partnership with Judge George R. Gold, in the practice of law. Their business has been very large, probably exceeding that of any other law firm in the county in extent. In March, 1887, he was nominated by the Republican party of the State for Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan for a term of ten years. He was opposed by Charles H. Camp, Esq., of East Saginaw, whom he defeated by a plurality of nearly thirty-seven thousand votes, while the majority over the candidates of all parties was a little over five thousand votes. He has ever been an active member of the Republican party, and for the last eighteen years has devoted, at each succeeding election, considerable of his time and talent towards furthering the interests of the party. He was a member of the State Central Committee for two years, ending in August, 1886. He was appointed, by Governor Luce, one of the two commissioners from the State of Michigan to represent the State at the Constitutional Celebration held at Philadelphia in September, 1887. He has been an active mem-



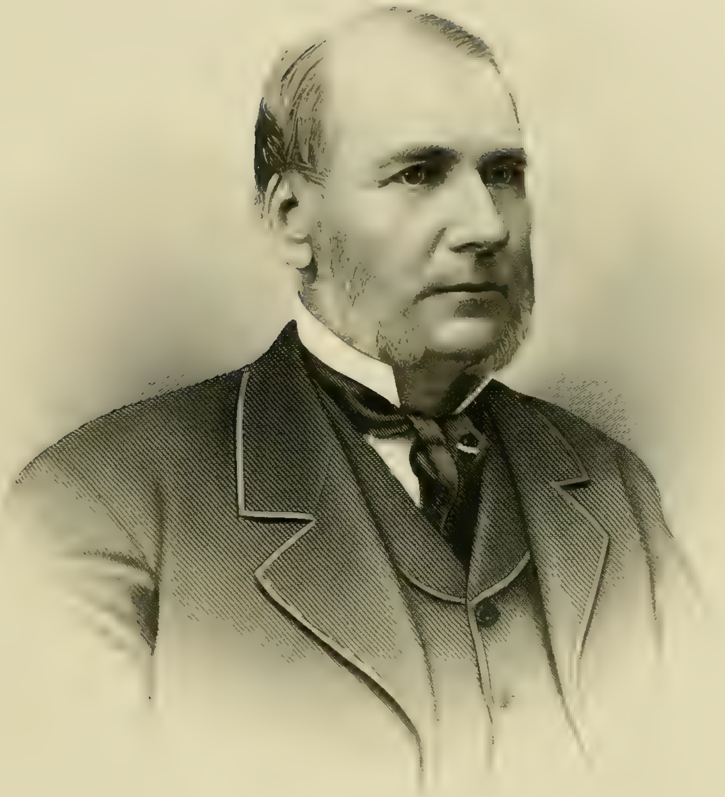
Chas D. Long

ber of the Grand Army of the Republic organization since 1880, and held the office at the hands of his comrades, of Commander of the Department of Michigan for one term, from February, 1885, to April, 1886. He was judge-advocate on the staff of Governor Jerome, with rank of major, and member of the State Military Board during the administration of Governor Alger, and a member of his staff, with rank of colonel. He has been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen since 1881, Knights of the Maccabees of the World since 1882, and Knights of Pythias since 1886. The judge is an attendant of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, December 6, 1863, to Miss Alma A. Franklin, daughter of Watson and Fidelia Franklin, early settlers of Genesee County. To them have been born three children—one son and two daughters, as follows: The eldest, Jessie E., was born January 5, 1867; Burt E. was born January 14, 1869; and Mae, born March 14, 1871,—all of whom reside at home. In the community where he resides, Judge Long has won the highest respect and esteem of its every citizen; and this is in no wise due to any pushing on his part; but he is the possessor of rare mental endowments, united with a large heart, a serene temper, an accommodating spirit, and a genuine kindly feeling for all conditions of men; and these have won for him not only a high standing in the community where he has spent his life, but a name honored, respected, and loved wherever he is known. His acquaintance is an extended one, while he may be said to number his friends by the thousand; and perhaps no better proof of the foregoing could be given than the high position of honor in which he has been placed, and which he is so eminently qualified to fill.

HON. LAWSON C. HOLDEN, LL. B., of East Saginaw, was born in New Hudson Township, Allegany County, New York, October 11, 1849. His father, Thomas Carroll Holden, of Irish origin, was a native of New England, as was also his mother, Randa D. Damon—the latter of Scotch-Welsh descent. The forefathers of both parents performed valiant service during the Revolutionary War; some of them engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill, where one was wounded. His paternal grandmother, Irene Carroll, was born at Bunker Hill, and died at the advanced age of 103 years; in fact, the progenitors of Lawson C. Holden were noted for their longevity. The Holdens settled in Massachusetts in early colonial days. Seventeen brothers are said to have emigrated to this country on one vessel, and the large village of Holden was founded by their descendants. The parents of Lawson C. were among the pioneer settlers of New Hudson Township, and there they died at a good old age, on the very farm which they had located in the wilderness in their early married life. In his boyhood Lawson C. attended a district school. He afterwards entered the Genesee Valley Seminary, at Belfast, New York, and he there secured the appointment of professor of book-keeping and penmanship, and became assistant professor of mathematics. In 1871 he was a student in the law department of the Michigan University, and received the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1873. He had studied law, however, for one year in the office of Marshall B. Champlain, the attorney-general of New York. His early days were passed upon a farm, and there he imbibed his love for fine animals; but public life—a more energetic and active existence—swayed his mind, and he adopted the profession of law. He located in East Saginaw immediately after the completion of his college course, entering the law office of the late William Gillett, then prosecuting attorney. He soon earned and obtained the appointment of assistant prosecuting attorney, and continued in that position until January, 1877. During his incumbency he acted for the people in many important criminal cases, notably among them being the Cargin-Smith (Chesaning) murder trial. In 1879 he secured the election of city attorney, and was enabled to add to his legal reputation by successfully conducting the extensive and important tax litigations which were then pressing for attention. Mr. Holden also secured a fair share of general business, civil and criminal. It is a subject of honest boasting on his part that he never had a client sentenced to State prison, and he jokingly explained the reason for his success in this respect by saying that he defended only innocent men wrongfully accused of crime. He also became interested in a number of heavy chancery suits, and this was the starting point of his pecuniary success. In 1884 he was chosen Judge of Probate. He owns an excellent farm of four hundred acres near the city, and here he indulges the taste acquired in childhood by the breeding of fine trotting and carriage horses, for which he finds a ready and lucrative market. There are but few matters of general interest to his fellow-citizens in which Judge Holden does not take a part. He is essentially a busy man; but he has found time to become identified with many organizations—social, secret, benevolent, political, or otherwise. When it was determined to organize a Unitarian Church society in East Saginaw, Judge Holden was chairman of the preliminary meeting. He was one of the incorporators of the People's Building and Loan Association of Saginaw County, and is its attorney; and, besides, the Saginaw County Farmers' Club has in him an earnest member. In 1877 he married Miss Anna I. Stage, of East Saginaw, whose birthplace was North Newbury, Geauga County, Ohio. The one child, Elsie, is a bright little sunbeam in the beautiful home of her parents—a model home, the result of honest industry and laudable ambition. Most men, whether prominent or the reverse, have some passion or motive which ultimately dominates their lives. With Lawson C. Holden this ruling thought is his sympathy for and his belief in the aspirations of the wage class among his fellow-men. When Thomas B. Barry was arrested, under the so-termed "Baker Conspiracy Act," for inaugurating the strike among the saw-mill operatives in the Saginaws, claiming ten hours as a full day's labor, Judge Holden became his defender. Associated with him were Hon. Frank L. Dodge, of Lansing; Hon. Jerome Turner, of Owosso; and Hon. W. D. Fuller, of Newaygo. Their efforts were successful. The case had attracted great attention on account of the prominence of Mr. Barry in the counsels of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Barry was then an intimate friend and one of the advisers of T. V. Powderly. Mr. Barry, prior to his trial, had been elected to the State Legislature, and Judge Holden had given his best efforts to secure this elevation. When Hon. Milo H. Dakin, of Saginaw City, was tried by the Legislature of Michigan for misdemeanors in his high office of representative, Judge Holden was naturally selected as one of the lawyers for the defense; but the circumstances attending the case were so peculiar, the names of so many members of the Lower House had been so glaringly and recklessly used by the accused, that his condemnation was almost a foregone conclusion, and he was promptly expelled; Hon. Frank L. Dodge, of Lansing, and Judge P. T. Van Zile, of Charlotte, being also of counsel for the defense. In politics Judge Holden was a Democrat until the organization of the Greenback party, since which time he was in active sympathy with the latter, attending most of its conventions and acting a prominent part therein, until its practical dissolution in 1888, when he, finding himself without a party, again affiliated with the Democracy; and, by unanimous consent of the State Democratic Convention, attended the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, Missouri, as a delegate at large, along with Hons. M. H. Chamberlain, Geo. L. Yaple, and I. M. Weston.

HON. STEPHEN S. COBB, of Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, was born at Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont, April 10, 1821. He is the third surviving son of Moses and Martha (Printiss) Cobb. His father was, during his life-time, a widely known and successful medical practitioner at Springfield. Mr. Cobb attended the district schools until, at twelve years of age, his ambition led him to make a start in life for himself; and, obtaining a situation in a dry-goods store at Andover, Massachusetts, he continued as a clerk there for a period of eighteen months. In 1835 he entered the preparatory department of Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire; but, before completing his studies, he left school at the termination of one year, and returning to Windsor County, Vermont, became the manager of his Grandfather Printiss's farm at that place. Here he remained until 1842, when he determined to come West; and, settling at Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, he engaged in mercantile business, opening a general store. In 1849 he moved his home and business to Kalamazoo, where he has since continued to reside. He opened a store at the latter place, and remained in mercantile business until 1868, since when his time has been devoted to looking after his numerous business interests, and in the discharge of the duties of those offices of a public nature to which he has been appointed. When, by act of the Legislature in 1873, the office of commissioner of railroads of the State of Michigan was created, John J. Bagley, then governor of the State, tendered the office to Mr. Cobb, and, by his able administration of that difficult position during his four years of service, his name became familiar to officers of railroads and others throughout the United States, as well as in Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and France, whose governments have solicited copies of his official reports. These reports, submitted annually to the governor of the State, embrace a large fund of knowledge greatly prized by raiload men, and which has been found invaluable in connection with railroad legislation since that time. With Charles Francis Adams, Jr., at one time commissioner of railroads for the State of Massachusetts, Mr. Cobb has frequently been quoted as authority by commissioners of other States, both having been eminent in their positions and exhibited a peculiar fitness for their duties. Mr. Cobb, by his natural energy, quickened by years of active business, a thorough system and method, and his quick perception and keen foresight, was eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties of this high office, and was able to guard the great interests of the people in connection with the roads, and at the same time remain just to the corporations. He has been a stockholder in the Michigan National Bank, of Kalamazoo, since the organization in 1865, at which time he was elected one of its directors, to which office he has been re-elected at the end of each term to the present time. A year later, he became a director in the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and still holds that position. In 1871 he became a director of the Kalamazoo and South Haven Railroad Company, and is also a member of the Boards of Directors of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company; the Webster Wagon Company, of Moundsville, West Virginia; the Bardeen Paper Company, of Otsego, Michigan, of which Company he is also secretary; and in 1885, he was appointed treasurer of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, by the trustees of that institution, succeeding the late Allen Potter in that position. In 1855, and again in 1856, Mr. Cobb was elected a member of the Board of Trustees for the Village of Kalamazoo, and in 1860 was elected its president. Four years later he filled a two years' term as member of the Board. He has never taken an active part in political affairs, nor sought public office. His sympathies have been with the Republican party since its formation. He was married July 21, 1847, to Miss Lucy A. Goss, of Montpelier, Vermont. Mrs. Cobb died June 21, 1880. Mr. Cobb has been quite an extensive traveler, having covered almost the entire Union in his various trips. In January, 1888, he visited Old Mexico, going as far south as Orizaba, one hundred and eighty-one miles south of the City of Mexico, and, during the summer of the same year, visited Alaska, and made a trip through the Yellowstone National Park. Mr. Cobb is emphatically a self-made man. Beginning life with no advantages of influence, and few of education, and with no capital save his industry and integrity, he has met with a most flattering success—not only in the acquisition of wealth, but he has manifested a commendable purpose in the use of it, which does not always accompany the talent for gaining it. Every movement of public enterprise and of private benevolence has found in him a ready assistant. He enjoys to an enviable degree the esteem of his fellow-citizens of all classes—not only for his successful business career, but for the possession of a warm heart, a genial and sympathetic nature, and an honorable and upright life.

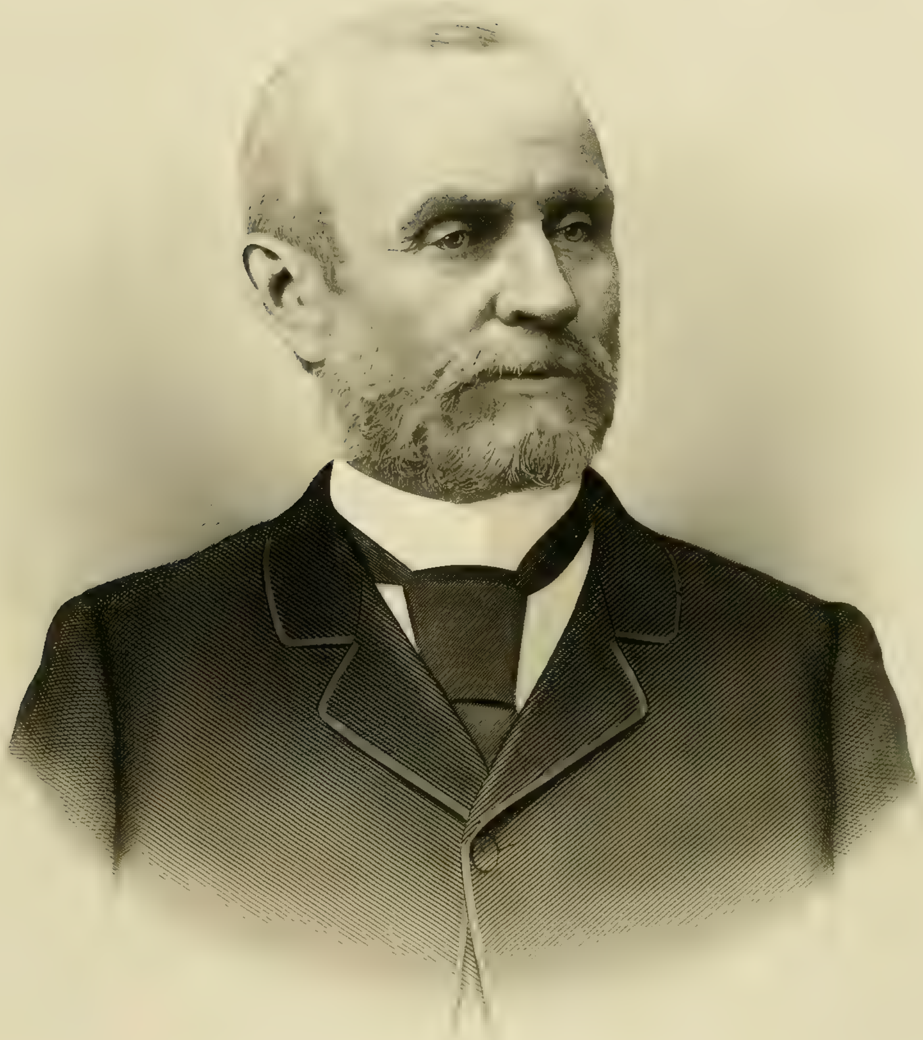
HON. DAVID HOWELL JEROME, of Saginaw, the fifteenth governor of Michigan by election of the people, is the only native of its soil who has filled its executive chair. He was born in Detroit, November 17, 1829, the youngest son of Horace and Elizabeth Hart Jerome, who had emigrated to the Territory of Michigan the year before his birth, and the former of whom died a little more than a year thereafter. On the paternal side his family traces a New England descent through several generations, though his father, at the age of twelve years, had removed with his parents from Massachusetts to Onondaga County, New York. After arriving at manhood he was industriously engaged in lumbering, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits in that State until 1828, when he made Detroit his residence, and soon afterwards, in connection with others, built at Pine River, in St. Clair County, one of the first saw-mills erected in Michigan. The mother of the ex-governor, a native of Long Island, New York, lived nearly thirty years after the death of her husband, dying at Saginaw in 1860, at the age of seventy-three; and in St. Clair County, where most of her later days were spent, and wherever else she was known, the fragrance of a useful and gentle life lingers among all the recollections of her friends. It is the testimony of those who knew her that she was a



S. S. Cobb

woman of uncommon force of character, cultivated in mind and amiable in disposition, "full of good works," unostentatiously tempering the austerities of pioneer experience with the graces of a refined nature and an ardent religious faith, and leaving as an inheritance, when she died, the wealth of a sacred and tender memory, which is valued above all material acquisitions or political honor by the sons and daughter who survive her. From childhood until about the age of twenty-three, the ex-governor had his home at St. Clair, receiving his education at public and private schools, and gaining a livelihood by diverse occupations—on a farm, as deputy county clerk and register, and as a clerk on lake steamers—and in 1853 went to California, where, during a year's residence, he located the claim of a mine which has since been productive of much wealth, and is known as the "Live Yankee Tunnel Mine." In 1854 he settled at Saginaw, and still resides there, the senior member of the firm of D. H. Jerome & Co., who conduct one of the largest hardware establishments in the Saginaw Valley. In 1862, Mr. Jerome was charged by Governor Blair with authority to organize and prepare for the field the Twenty-third Regiment of Michigan Infantry, and as commandant of camp, with the rank of colonel, he lent valuable aid in adding to the service of the country one of the most efficient of the Michigan regiments. For eight years, beginning in 1864, he was a member, and for a large portion of the time, president of the State Military Board. In the same year of 1862, while the Civil War was in its most trying stages, he was elected to the State Senate, and twice re-elected, serving the entire six years as chairman of the important Committee on State Affairs. He was prominent in shaping legislation made necessary by the war, and in opposition to schemes permitting municipal taxation in aid of railroads. The bill to provide a resort for soldiers at Harper Hospital, in Detroit, was introduced by him, and became a law under his guidance. When a commission to revise the Constitution was created, in 1873, he was appointed one of the eighteen members composing it, and was chairman of its Committee on Finance. One of the incidents of Mr. Jerome's diversified and useful career, which possesses features of peculiar interest, is his connection with the United States Board of Indian Commissioners. He was appointed a member of this Board by President Grant, in January, 1876, and remained in office until 1881; and the writer of this sketch has a distinct remembrance of the commendations bestowed upon his services by one of the Cabinet officers under whom his duties were discharged, and also of the marked expressions of satisfaction which were attributed both to President Grant and to President Hayes. Upon these commissioners devolved large responsibilities growing out of the care of the Indians, and among them were the purchase and distribution of supplies amounting in value to between five and six millions of dollars annually. The commercial experience of Mr. Jerome became, in this connection, conspicuously useful. During Mr. Jerome's first year of service on this Board he was chairman of a commission, composed of three members of the Board and two army officers, one of whom was General O. O. Howard, charged with the duty of endeavoring to effect a settlement of the difficulties with Chief Joseph's band of Nez Percé Indians; and while engaged in this and kindred missions among various tribes and reservations, he visited the Territories of Idaho and Washington, and the State of Oregon, traveling hundreds of miles on horseback and in wagons, in a journey which extended to the Straits of Fuca, on the Pacific. The next year he was sent on another mission to the Sioux Indians in Dakota, and aided in the selection of new homes for them on the Missouri River. Again, in 1879, Mr. Jerome was called upon to assist in negotiations with the Indians, and at a long conference held at the Uncompahgre Agency, with Head Chief Ouray and fifteen other chiefs, were laid the foundations for the purchase of twelve millions of acres of land held by the Utes in Colorado. This consummation was not at once effected, however. Further troubles followed with lawless whites, and in seeking protection from Government a delegation of the chiefs, headed by Ouray, visited Washington. In their intercourse with Mr. Jerome they had been impressed by his candor and evident friendliness toward them, and afterward, arriving at the Capital, they inquired for him, and were informed at the Interior Department that he was expected to be in Washington within ten days. "Then we will wait until he comes before we talk," they replied; and when Mr. Jerome appeared the chiefs gathered about him with friendly greetings, expressed their gratification at meeting him again, and were ready to resume negotiations, which resulted in a satisfactory sale of their lands. On the 1st of January, 1881, Mr. Jerome took the oath of office as governor of the State, a place to which he had been chosen at the general election of the preceding November. It has been the good fortune of Michigan to possess an almost unbroken line of prudent, intelligent, and faithful governors, to which both political parties have contributed; and the title of Mr. Jerome to a place in their front rank is never challenged. Under any conditions his conduct of public affairs would have been characterized by eminent conscientiousness and untiring devotion; but his ambition to be useful when he became chief magistrate had an additional incentive in the enthusiastic regard he entertains for his native State. When he first opened his eyes upon the Territory of Michigan, then comprising also what is now the State of Wisconsin and part of Minnesota, it was literally a wilderness, dotted at distant intervals with scanty settlements, and all the rest of its vast area in the possession of Indians and wild animals. The entire number of its white inhabitants was about equal to the present population of the city of East Saginaw. The Michigan over whose interests he presided as governor was more than fifty-fold greater in the number of its people than the much larger Michigan he had seen as a boy. He had watched its progress with filial interest, and had been identified with its growth, its business, its politics, and its legislation. On coming to the governor's chair he was thoroughly familiar, not only with its history, but with its resources and institutions. His experience and his labors were given to the State with scrupulous and characteristic fidelity. His messages to the Legislature were distinguished by sound sense, comprehensive intelligence, and judicious recommendations; the public institutions were jealously guarded, and the laws faithfully executed; and the good name of the commonwealth was honorably upborne in every act of his administration. Mr. Jerome was married, in 1859, to Lucy, daughter of Edward W. Peck, of Oakland County, and has had three children, two of whom died in infancy. His only remaining son, Thomas Spencer Jerome, now twenty-three years of age, is a member of the legal profession, and resides at Detroit. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he has for many years been an active member. He was a Whig in politics until 1854, when he aided in the organization of the Republican party, of which he continues to be an ardent supporter. Since 1883 he has lived in contented retirement, happy in his domestic relations, prosperous in business, and in the enjoyment of a physical condition which is the just reward of a well-ordered, temperate, and exemplary life.

DELOS A. BLODGETT, lumberman and capitalist, Grand Rapids, Kent County, was born March 3, 1825, in Otsego County, New York. His is one of those eminently successful and valuable lives which, while adding materially to the wealth, refinement, and happiness of the community in the development of new and unopened tracts of land, the erection of costly and beautiful buildings, the encouragement of every worthy enterprise and earnest effort for the education and enlightenment of the people, after all, however useful, furnish but limited material for public interest. But though the successful man rarely looks for public favor or applause, yet in every strong, well-balanced character, in every self-sustained, enterprising career from youth and poverty to ripe age and affluence, there is much to admire and much that, to the youth of the land, is worthy of emulation and example. To write a sketch of Mr. Blodgett's life would be to cover the change from an uninhabited wilderness of whole counties in Michigan, in which condition he found them, to prosperous and populous communities, a large portion of that part of the State tributary to the Muskegon River, now the location of many growing villages and farms, owing their present condition to his business sagacity and activity. His father, Abiel D. Blodgett, a descendant of the Vermont family of that name, was a native of Plymouth, New Hampshire, whence he migrated, when a young man, to New York State, where he married, and for many years followed the occupation of farming. In 1829 he removed to Erie County, that State, with his family, and during his residence there was one of the most respected members of the community. In 1846 he removed to Harvard, McHenry County, Illinois, where he resided until his death in 1861, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife was Susan Richmond, a native of Massachusetts. Mrs. Blodgett died at Harvard, Illinois, in 1867, aged sixty-nine years. They had five children, the oldest two of whom were sons, D. A. Blodgett being the youngest of these. When he was four years of age the family moved to Erie County, New York, and here, when old enough, he attended the district, and afterward the select, schools, engaging in work on the farm during the harvest seasons. When twenty years of age he persuaded his father, who was then preparing to remove to Illinois, to allow him to take a trip with a friend through the South; and in this way a year was spent, during which he visited the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, joining his father's family in Illinois in the fall of 1847. From here he went to Geneva, Wisconsin, the following winter, to attend a select school, and in the early spring went to a place now known as Gladstone, on Little Bay de Noquet, in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, where he obtained work in a saw-mill. Here he remained about five months, and it was during this time he came to realize that the life of a lumberman was best suited to his tastes. The grandeur of the vast forests of pine, the busy noise of the mill, the excitement of camp-life, the risks involved in every transaction of such a business, and crowded into each day, all had their share in bringing him to this conclusion, which has controlled his movements since that time, and placed him among Michigan's best-known capitalists and most respected citizens. In the fall of that year he went to Chicago, and, from information gained from friends in that city, he determined upon Muskegon, Michigan, as the best point for him to locate, and in October, 1848, commenced work in the camp of Henry Knickerbocker, then a prominent logger on the Muskegon River. The following summer, Mr. Blodgett was employed by Mr. Knickerbocker in the village of Muskegon, and the next fall took charge of that gentleman's lumber-camps in the capacity of foreman, in whose employ he remained until July 4, 1850. Previous to this time, Mr. Blodgett had formed the acquaintance of Mr. T. D. Stimson, since then become one of Michigan's most prominent lumbermen, and they, together with three other gentlemen, all of whom were loggers on the Muskegon River, in July, made a journey up the river to a point where the city of Big Rapids now stands, for the purpose of determining upon a logging site for Messrs. Blodgett and Stimson to commence logging on their own account. They returned dissatisfied, however; but the two young men, not to be discouraged, immediately started back up the river. They were fortunate in securing the services of a trapper named Parish, by whose aid they located a logging site in what is now the northeastern part of Osceola County, on a branch of the river ever since known as the Doc. & Tom Creek, taking its name from Mr. Blodgett and his partner. Here they established themselves, their articles of association being entirely verbal and their purse their common property, and the following winter got out about six hundred thousand feet of logs. The second season Mr. Blodgett conducted operations on the Hersey branch and the main river in Osceola County; and the third was in Mecosta County, Mr. Stimson in the meantime looking after their camps on other portions of the river. In 1854, Mr. Stimson married, and his partnership with Mr. Blodgett terminated. In 1851 the latter commenced clearing land, and the same year put in the first crop (potatoes) and made the first actual settlement in Osceola County. This clearing is now a part of the land on which the village of Hersey, the present county-seat of Osceola County, founded by Mr. Blodgett in 1869, stands. Here he eventually had a splendid farm of six hundred acres, upon which stood for many years his residence, afterward destroyed by fire. He is still the owner of this farm, and in addition has a farm of four hundred acres in Clare County, and one of seven hundred acres in Missaukee County. On these farms he is engaged in raising French draft-horses, the Norman Percheron predominating, of which he has now (1889) twenty full-blooded animals, in addition to a large number of half-breed stock. Making his head-quarters at his farm in Osceola County, Mr. Blodgett, after separating his interests from those of Mr. Stimson, actively continued his logging operations, taking up new lands from time to time as his means increased, and thus gradually extending his logging business, which he has ever since continued. His first manufacturing was done in 1858, when he erected a saw-mill and grist-mill at Hersey, which, however, he subsequently tore down, erecting on the same site a grist-mill at a cost of about $8,000, since sold to Bellamy & Co. In 1871 the firm of Blodgett & Byrne was organized, composed of D. A. Blodgett and the late Thomas Byrne, of Grand Rapids, for the purpose of engaging in the



D. A. Blodgett

purchase of pine-lands, logging, and the manufacture of lumber, this business being entirely unconnected with Mr. Blodgett's personal operations. Their lumber was manufactured by contract with the owners of saw-mills variously located, until 1880, when the firm purchased the mill property of Watson & Hull, known as the old George R. Roberts & Co. mill, situated on Muskegon Lake, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, in the city of Muskegon. The mill had then a capacity of one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day, which has since, by the aid of new and improved machinery, been increased to one hundred and ninety thousand feet. In 1878, Mr. Blodgett purchased a half interest in the mill of Geo. Tillotson, at Lakeside, on Muskegon Lake, and the firm of Tillotson & Blodgett was organized, which continued for six years, Mr. Blodgett's interests in the property having been placed in the hands of his son, John W. Blodgett. At the end of this time, Mr. Tillotson's interests were purchased, and, under the able management of J. W. Blodgett, the old mill was torn down, and a new mill, frequently referred to as the finest mill on Muskegon Lake, having all the late improvements and an increased capacity over the old mill, was erected. Both these mills have since continued during each season in active operation, their combined output for 1888 being sixty-one million feet. The active management of the business of Blodgett & Byrne and of D. A. Blodgett, at Muskegon, has been largely in the hands of Mr. John W. Blodgett. In these mills and in various other capacities in connection with Mr. Blodgett's numerous lumbering interests are employed an average of six hundred men. Soon after the laying out of the village of Hersey, Mr. Blodgett sold a part interest in the village to Mr. James Kennedy, who was one of the earliest settlers and the first to open a store at that place. On the building of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, Messrs. Blodgett and Kennedy conceived the idea of founding the town of Evart, Osceola County, which was incorporated as a village in 1871; and about the same time Messrs. Blodgett and Kennedy founded the town of Baldwin, now the county-seat of Lake County. In 1881, Mr. Blodgett purchased a residence property in the city of Grand Rapids, to which he removed that year from his farm in Osceola County. The interests, both of Blodgett & Byrne and of Mr. D. A. Blodgett individually, in Michigan pine-lands are very extensive, in addition to which the latter is the owner of about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of pine-lands lying principally in the center and eastern portions of Southern Mississippi, the first purchase of which was made in September, 1885. Mr. Blodgett was one of the incorporators, in 1871, of the Northern National Bank, of Big Rapids, of which he has ever since been a director. In February, 1882, he became a stockholder and director of the Fourth National Bank, of Grand Rapids, of which he was elected vice-president in 1888. He founded a private bank at Cadillac in December, 1883, under the name of D. A. Blodgett & Co., which is now (1889) the only banking institution at that place. He was one of the incorporators, in 1885, of the Kent County Savings Bank, of Grand Rapids, in which he has ever since been a stockholder and director. Mr. Blodgett is also a stockholder in the Lumberman's National Bank, of Muskegon, and of the Muskegon Savings Bank, and has been a stockholder in the Preston National Bank, of Detroit, since its organization. He was one of the incorporators of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company, organized September 22, 1882, with a capital of $200,000, and is a member of its Board of Directors; he has also been a stockholder and director in the Standard Accident and Life Insurance Company, of Detroit, since its organization in June, 1884; he is vice president and acting president of the Leaf River Lumber Company, of Grand Rapids, which owns large tracts of pine timber-lands in Mississippi. Mr. Blodgett is the owner of considerable real estate in Grand Rapids, including one of the finest business blocks in the State, which is located on the corner of Ottawa and Louis Streets. It is seven stories in height, built of brick, with stone trimmings, and was completed in 1889 at a total cost of $165,000. He is also owner of another extensive business block, situated on South Ionia Street, five stories and basement high, built of brick, and occupied by wholesale establishments of various kinds, together with numerous offices of a mercantile character. Mr. Blodgett is a stockholder in the Valley City Street and Cable Railway Company, and, until January, 1889, was one of its directors. He is, as well, interested in many other important enterprises, and has large additional business interests, which include the ownership of real estate in the city of Chicago, valued at half a million dollars. He has always been actively interested in agricultural matters, and accomplished the organization of the Osceola County Agricultural Society, in 1875, the first fair of which was held in Hersey in that year; and was one of the organizers, in 1880, of the West Michigan Agricultural and Horticultural Society. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society for four years. Mr. Blodgett has always been emphatically a member of the Republican party, for whose first Presidential candidate his first vote was cast. He was elected a delegate from the Ninth Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Garfield for President in 1880. In 1888 he was elected chairman of the Fifth District Congressional Committee, an election which demonstrated the wisdom of his party's leaders in the district, being fruitful in results, the party electing their candidate by a plurality of over two thousand seven hundred votes, in a district that, two years previously, had elected a Democratic candidate, to which result Mr. Blodgett's arduous labors and self-denying personal efforts largely contributed. Mr. Blodgett is not a believer in orthodox religion; but, in his own language, is "an agnostic of the Huxley school," the ruling religious principle of his life, practically demonstrated by his acts from day to day, being founded on the truism that "one should rejoice in the good man, forgive the bad man, and pity and help all men to the best of one's ability." He was married September 9, 1859, to Miss Jennie S. Wood, daughter of John Wood, Esq., a resident of Illinois since 1879, and a native of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Blodgett was born. They have two children—John W., and Susan R., now the wife of Edward Lowe, Esq., of Grand Rapids. One of his neighbors draws the following pen-portrait of his appearance and characteristics: "Mr. Blodgett, using the phrases of the physiologist or the phrenologist, is of the nervo-sanguine temperament, of average height, rather spare in frame, not a large man, with grayish-blue eyes, and just a trace of the brunette in his complexion, a tint in his blood giving evidence of vigorous action of the heart and other organs. These tell of the strong, sturdy nature which has enabled him to achieve a great success in life; for he has attained, in the prime of manhood, a leading position among the foremost business men of a State containing a population of nearly two and a half million, though he came to the State, about forty years ago, a youth, with nothing but health and courage, a good head and strong arms, to carve out a fortune and a recognition for himself. To secure a recognized place among the score of leaders in the business communities of such a State, among so many strong, successful men, is a triumph indeed, and an index of his qualities and abilities. He has a genius for large affairs and operations in business, and carries on enterprises of a magnitude that would appall most men, with an ease and facility that are a constant surprise to even his intimate friends. To him they apparently seem like matters of course—almost as trifles. It is apparent to all who know of the character of the State in which he is an honored resident, though one of the most modest and unassuming of its population, that integrity of the strictest sort, and honor which makes his word as good as his bond, and both as good as any other man's in the State—a straightforwardness in all the affairs of life, business, political, social, and ethical, regular and exemplary habits, attentiveness to duty—are among the chief traits of his character. It may be added, too, that he has a warm corner in his heart for his fellow-men. He is glad to succeed for himself and his family, to which he is devotedly attached. He is essentially domestic in his nature, and few men are so happy in wife and children and home as he, and also to help others to succeed, to help develop and build up the community in which he lives. His purse is freely opened for all reasonable appeals, whether of charity, of education, of ethical culture, or of political party, and his contributions are in the measure of the wealth he has accumulated; yet he is never careless in business and benefactions, never indifferent to the value and proper use of money. He is a Republican in political persuasion and action, and his counsel, his labors, and his cash have always been freely given in behalf of that party. The quality of his Republicanism may be better estimated from the fact that he was, by heredity, and from the very essence of his nature, an Abolitionist in the days when that sentiment was far from general or popular. So thoroughly was he persuaded of the inherent and absolute wrong of slavery, physical, mental, moral, it was actually difficult to restrain himself to the far less advanced position of Republicanism which proposed to combat an extension of the great wrong. However, with a practical man's wisdom, he took the best he could, in the direction he believed right, labored earnestly for that, and at the same time to educate his neighbors and fellow-partisans to the broader, higher altitude to which their party tended. But in this drift of his mind, as to this great principle, is seen the key to the exponent of his character and nature. An ardent secularist or freethinker as to religious tenets, a believer in a glorious future, an immeasurable progress for man in this life, and the value and utility of that future in their effect on humanity, he is entirely tolerant of the isms and ologies of others, even a contributor to Church organizations from which he differs radically. Believing, as he does, in progress for humanity, he is an earnest advocate for equal suffrage, and to that has given much of attention and of his means. He is ever ready to aid what he believes will elevate mankind, and in his investments of his wealth he carries into his constructions a strength, solidity, and permanence, and with them an adornment in material and form, that make him in this department, as in others, one of the foremost men of the State, and a public benefactor as to example and influence, as well as to results. In this he but works out his own mind; he does it to please himself rather than to please others. A good husband and father, an earnest, energetic, enterprising citizen, a liberal man in matters of conscience, belief, and thought, as well as in purse and efforts, he is a notable product of the genius of our Government and the age, an example of honorable success and usefulness in life, which encourages the youth and dignifies the manhood of the State he lives in."

HON. AUGUSTINE SMITH GAYLORD, late of Saginaw, was born February 7, 1831, at Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio. He came of good stock. His father, the late Harvey Russel Gaylord, was a son of Major Levi Gaylord, a soldier of the Revolution, and was of the seventh generation in descent from William Gaylord (or Gaillard), of a noble Huguenot family among the refugees who fled from France to England in 1551. He was a man of rare natural ability, fine culture, a true Christian gentleman, loved and honored by all who knew him. His mother's maiden name was Stella M. Atkins. She was the daughter of Quintus F. Atkins, one of the pioneers of the "Western Reserve," and a leading citizen of Northern Ohio for many years,—an educated, earnest Christian woman, a fit helpmeet for her honored husband in every good work, and a mother enshrined in the hearts of her children and grandchildren as the embodiment of all that was good, pure, and noble. The subject of this memoir spent his boyhood at Jefferson, and on a farm near that town, with such advantages for education as the schools there furnished. He was bright, energetic, full of fun and frolic, and loved by all for his kind and genial nature. His youth gave full promise of a useful manhood. He entered Oberlin College, and there was distinguished for rapid progress in his studies, and his uniform courtesy and kindness to all with whom he came in contact. He did not graduate. That restless desire to commence a business career that seems so attractive to the young and ambitious, was too strong in him to permit longer stay in the quiet of college life. He soon became engaged in teaching, and the year 1851 found him principal of the school at Saginaw, in the State of Michigan. He was peculiarly well-qualified for the profession he had chosen; he was a fine scholar, pleasing in his manners, fond of children, a lover of music, a good singer, and had the capacity to govern his school by that strange power which is always seen in the successful teacher, but hard to describe. He easily became acquainted with everybody, made friends and retained them. He was generous to a fault, and neither then nor in his after business life did he seem to care for money, only for the use he could make of it. He manifested no desire to accumulate, simply to hold. In the fall of 1851 a vacancy occurred in the office of county clerk; he was an expert penman, his ability had attracted the attention of members of the bar, and, when this vacancy happened, a petition, signed by every lawyer in the county, was forwarded to the Hon. Sanford M. Green, then Circuit Judge, for the appointment of Mr. Gaylord as county clerk. He was then but twenty years old; his nonage was winked at by those who knew. He was appointed, and his discharge of the duties of the office was so satisfactory to the judge and those doing business with the court that, in the fall of

A. S. Gaylord

1852, he was nominated as the Whig candidate for that office. The county was strongly Democratic, and there did not seem much chance for the success of a young man who had scarcely attained his majority. The result of the election showed that many Democrats laid aside their obligation to party, and Mr. Gaylord was elected. It was justly regarded by his friends as a great triumph, and he discharged the duties of the office until the expiration of his term, the first day of January, 1855, with great ability. Judge Green frequently remarked that he was the best and most efficient clerk in his circuit. His records stand to-day as models of their kind—without a blot—showing the extreme care and taste with which they were kept. In 1851, Mr. Gaylord became intimately acquainted with the Hon. John Moore, then and ever since a member of the Saginaw bar, which ripened into the warmest friendship, and was destined to continue until broken by death. While county clerk he determined to make the practice of the law his life-work. He pursued his studies under the instruction of Mr. Moore until 1856, when he was admitted to the bar after a rigid examination before the Hon. S. M. Green, Circuit Judge, in open court. The judge complimented him in the highest terms. It may be safely said that Mr. Gaylord was fortunate in the friendship of Mr. Moore. So strong had become the attachment of the latter that, immediately on Mr. Gaylord's admission, he became an equal partner in the large business of Mr. Moore, under the name of Moore & Gaylord, until the year 1861, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Few young men are met at their entrance upon a business life with like liberality. In October, 1856, Mr. Gaylord married Emeline E. Warren, who, with four children, survives him,—Carrie, the eldest daughter, now Mrs. J. M. Morley, of East Saginaw; Elizabeth, now Mrs. I. B. Parsons, of Haywards, California; Augustine S., the eldest son, now of Haywards, California; and Harvey R., the youngest son, now with his mother in Bay City. It was a happy union. In age, tastes, and in all that tends to draw husband and wife together, and make married life what it should be, they were suited to each other. His home was filled with every comfort. His taste for works of art and books here found a resting-place for its gratification. At the time of his death he had the largest private library in Saginaw. He had almost a mania for books. Fond of home, every wish of wife and children was gratified. For many years Mr. Gaylord was a member of the Board of Education, and largely aided in the development of that grand system of free schools of which the city is justly proud. As a member of the Common Council, he rendered services of great value to the city at a time when it was considered an honor to be an alderman, and when it would have been thought well-nigh larceny to have taken compensation from the city for services rendered. For four years Mr. Gaylord held the office of Circuit Court commissioner, with credit to himself and usefulness to the county. In 1861 the office of Circuit Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit became vacant by the resignation of Judge Woodworth. At a meeting of the bar of the circuit, held at Saginaw, in January of that year, it was unanimously resolved to ask the governor to fill the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. Gaylord as Circuit Judge. A petition for such appointment, signed by the entire bar without distinction of party, was forwarded to Governor Blair; but other influence prevailed, and Judge James Birney, lieutenant-governor, was appointed to the place. Mr. Gaylord was a Republican by education and by the strongest conviction and faith in the principles of his party. He was one of its trusted leaders, but never offensive to his political adversaries. In 1862 he was elected a member of the State Legislature on the Union ticket, supported by Democrats and Republicans, who believed that party contest should be suspended until the War of the Rebellion was ended. As a legislator he commanded the highest respect, and was a most useful member of the House. It was at the session of 1863 that he voted against the re-election of his old friend Zachariah Chandler as United States senator. The subsequent relations between the two seemed to negative the generally received opinion that Chandler never forgave one who opposed his wishes. In 1865, Mr. Gaylord formed a copartnership with Benton Hanchet, which continued until the time of his death. His law practice, as a member of the firm referred to, was large and profitable, and of a class that showed him to be a man of capacity and character, and one possessing the confidence of business men. As a lawyer, he was painstaking, methodical, safe, and successful. He was an honest and upright man, not brilliant as a speaker, but a thorough student and well versed in legal principles. He was a wise and safe counselor, and had the confidence and esteem of all. At all times courteous and kind, he made hosts of friends, and from just cause no one could be his enemy. In 1875, Mr. Chandler became Secretary of the Interior under President Grant, and, on his request, Mr. Gaylord was made solicitor of that department. It was here that his practical talent and knowledge of legal principles found a fitting field for usefulness. Mr. Chandler had the most complete confidence in his integrity and capacity, and his services in the department at once commanded the respect of those doing business with the Government, and gave assurance that no wrong would receive his approval. Secretary Chandler remarked to a friend, after Mr. Gaylord's death, that only once was Mr. Gaylord overruled in his rulings, and he firmly believed that Mr. Gaylord was right in that instance. His faithfulness to the interests committed to his charge soon attracted the attention of President Grant. At the President's request, in 1876 he accompanied Bishop Whipple and other commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Indians of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, in Dakota and Montana. For these services he received the highest commendation from the President. The hardships of this journey caused, or hastened, the development of the disease that resulted in his death. He continued in the faithful discharge of the duties of his office at Washington against the protest of friends until early in the year 1877, when failing health forced his return to his home in Saginaw. Everything that could be done to remove or stay the progress of the fell disease that had fastened upon him was done; the best of medical skill, the kind offices of friends, the unceasing care of a loving wife and children, were his. These comforted, perchance lengthened life, and at times gave grounds for hope; but disappointment followed—there was no ground for hope. He had long been an active member of the Episcopal Church, of Saginaw. For years he was one of the vestrymen, and for more than twenty years was leader of the choir. With a firm faith in God, and in Christ as his Redeemer, he waited for his end. The end came; surrounded by loving wife, children, and friends, on June 21, 1877, he breathed his last. A fond and indulgent husband and father, a trusted friend, a most useful and honored citizen, was gone. His funeral services were under charge of the Masonic fraternities and the bar of Saginaw County. Thousands followed his remains to Brady Hill Cemetery, where they now remain. It seems appropriate to close what is here written, with the proceedings of a meeting of the bar of Saginaw County, held June 22, 1877, to give suitable expression to the high regard for, and sorrow at the death of, a friend so long known, loved, and trusted. The meeting was largely attended, not only by nearly all the members of the bar, but also by many leading citizens and lawyers from adjoining counties. A committee, consisting of Judge Moore, W. S. Tennant, C. S. Draper, and George A. Flanders, was appointed to prepare and report a proper expression of the feelings of the bar. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

> "Augustine S. Gaylord is dead. Our brother is gone. He, who for more than twenty years has gone out and in before and with us, as a member of the bar, comes not again. No more will he meet us here; he has fallen, after long months of suffering bravely borne. His strong constitution has yielded; he is dead. Yet he lives in his deeds, lives in the honorable record he has made, lives in the noble example he has left us, lives in loving hearts, lives in the memory of friends, lives in the better land. Strange is the mystery of life and death. Why such a man must die is beyond our comprehension. In the midst of usefulness he is stricken down. Possessed in an unusual degree of the confidence and respect of all classes, he is taken from us. Of this bar one of the most honored and useful members, no more he labors among us. Blessed with this universal esteem, honored for his sterling manhood and great ability, loved most by those who knew him best, surrounded by a loving wife and children, with hosts of friends, more than willing to do all in their power to contribute to his comfort and hoped-for recovery, he has gone. Nothing could stay the progress of the fell disease that had seized upon him; slowly but surely it did its fatal work, setting at naught these great and good qualities—this love, this esteem, these friends. At half-past four o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st inst., our neighbor, our friend, our brother in the profession, ceased to live. We sorrow, but not as those without hope.
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> "*Resolved*, That as members of the bar we desire to place upon record, in the most enduring form we can command, our high appreciation of the character of the deceased, of his sterling integrity, his great ability as a lawyer, his manly character as a member of the profession, his usefulness as a citizen, his honorable record as a faithful public servant, in the councils of his home, in the Legislature of the State, and in the executive department of the National Government; and last, but most heartily of them all, our love for him as a friend.
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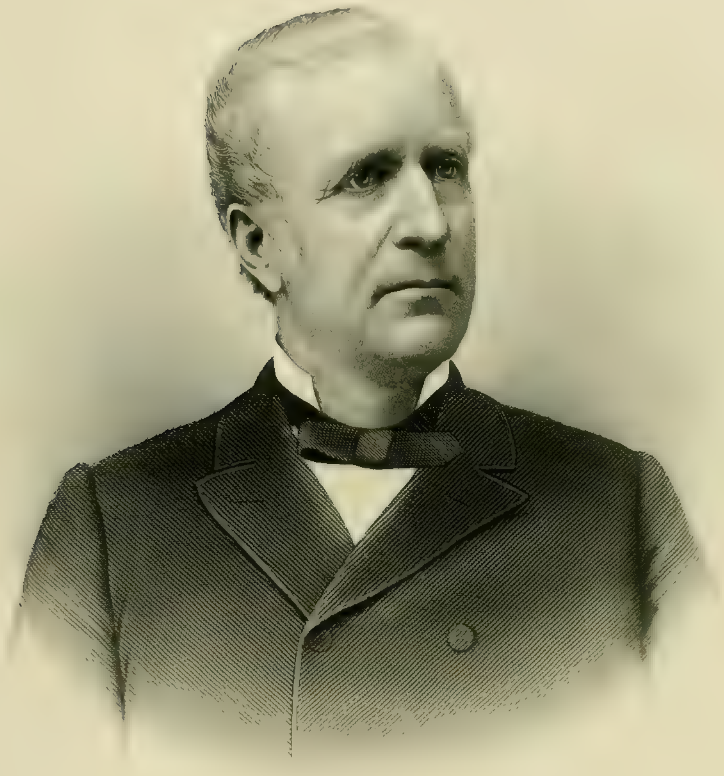
> "*Resolved*, That while we thus mourn our loss, we would not, and do not, forget the loved wife and children, nor the aged father and mother, and other members of the family of our deceased friend, upon whom this terrible affliction has fallen. We tender to them our strongest and warmest sympathy in their great trial, with the assurance that the memory of their beloved one will be cherished by each member of the bar.
>
> "*Resolved*, That our secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the friends of the deceased, and that the prosecuting attorney be requested to present the same to the Circuit Court for the County of Saginaw, and request that they be spread upon the records of the court."

HON. WILLIAM LYMAN BANCROFT, of Port Huron, St. Clair County, was born August 12, 1825, at Martinsburg, Lewis County, New York. His grandfather, Edward Bancroft, was the owner of a very extensive farm, located near Westfield, Massachusetts, and was the descendant of one of three brothers who came from Wales, and were calico-printers by trade. The father of our subject, whose name was Edward, removed to Martinsburg, New York, at an early age, and was for a time sheriff of Lewis County, and afterward was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that county, retaining the office for many years. He married a Miss Amanda Lewis, daughter of a sea-captain who was for a long time in the China trade, sailing from the city of New York; and to them were born eleven children, of whom William L. was the ninth. In 1832, when William was seven years old, the family removed to Michigan, settling in Detroit, where he attended the high-school of Mr. D. B. Crane—well remembered by many of the older residents of Detroit—for three years, going, in 1835, to Massachusetts, where he entered the then famous Amherst Academy. Graduating from here in 1839, he returned West, and after remaining a short time in Detroit he followed his father to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at that time a village. Here he entered the office of the *Courier* newspaper as apprentice, and learned the trade of a printer. In the spring of 1844 he returned to Michigan, and, coming to Port Huron, purchased the *Observer* newspaper, and became its managing editor, retaining control of the paper for about five years. But Mr. Bancroft had always had an ambition to study law, and in 1849, an opportunity offering, he went to Oswego, New York, and entered the office of the Hon. W. F. Allen, afterward Judge of the Court of Appeals of that State. In 1851 he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and returning to Port Huron entered upon his chosen career, gaining almost immediately a large and lucrative practice, and early demonstrating a special talent and promise of rapid distinction in his profession. Misfortune, however, awaited him; for his years of close application to his studies had told upon his eye-sight, and soon culminated in chronic inflammation, which returned with every renewed attempt at business; and this was followed in 1854 by the total destruction by fire of his office, library, and all of his papers; and in 1857, to avert total blindness, he abandoned the profession. Soon afterward he established in Port Huron its first banking office under the firm name of Cyrus Miles & Co., Mr. Bancroft furnishing the capital. Subsequently the business was conducted by John Miller & Son, Mr. Bancroft selling out his interest, and eventually, on the passing of the United States Banking Law, it became the First National Bank of Port Huron. In 1865, Mr. Bancroft was appointed, with Mr. Edgar White, to go to New York and buy for the company which they represented, the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad stock and the property of the Port Huron and Milwaukee Railway Company. Accomplishing their object, they returned to Michigan, and Mr. Bancroft succeeded in interesting in the project the people of the various counties between Port Huron and Lansing through which the former road was to pass, undertaking, as general manager of the Company, in connection with the local director in each county, to look after the interests of the road. Thus the success or failure of the project became vested in him, and he, after surmounting almost innumerable and apparently hopeless difficulties, finally accomplished the task he had set out to perform. The story is well worth a place in a sketch of his career as illustrating what is possible for one man to accomplish in the face of circumstances the most disheartening and adverse influences the most powerful, and also as comprising some of the most interesting portions of the history of railroads in Michigan. Among other internal improvements originated by the State was that of building what was known for a long time as the Northern Railroad, but in the early days of the financial embarrassment of the State the work was abandoned. A company under a special charter



Very truly yrs.
W L Bancroft

then undertook the project, but made a failure of it, and were succeeded by the Port Huron and Milwaukee Railway Company, and finally the management passed into the hands of Mr. Bancroft, as shown above. Meanwhile the railway interest of the State had grown to a vast power, controlling over two thousand miles of road, the policy of which was hostile to all new projects—this being the more determined as existing roads were controlled by parties influential with the political powers of the State. In the face of this the necessary legislation was secured, with conditions, however, injurious to the enterprise; but, making good use of it, Mr. Bancroft at once determined to make his road a through line to Chicago, and to that end entered into informal negotiations with the Peninsular Company, owners of a road running from Lansing to Valparaiso, Indiana. The Legislature of 1867 passed the Municipal Aid Bill, originally passed at the previous session but vetoed by the governor, and Mr. Bancroft immediately contracted for rails and equipment for the entire road, and obtained a municipal guarantee of about four hundred thousand dollars in aid of the project. The Supreme Court, however, decided this law unconstitutional, and this blow was shortly afterward followed by the failure of his Eastern contracts, and finally its Western adjunct sought new affiliations, and was soon enveloped in clouds of embarrassment. Notwithstanding, Mr. Bancroft, refusing to acknowledge himself defeated, literally single-handed and alone, went on and completed the road to Flint, himself finding the ways and means and being practically builder and controller. In the same way, in 1876, and after the consolidation of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan with the Peninsular Company, which occurred in 1873, the combined roads taking the name of the Chicago and Lake Huron Railroad Company, he followed up his former work by building the line through from Flint to Lansing, a distance of fifty miles, making a total of one hundred and twelve miles of road of the total two hundred and sixty-six miles built under his management and by his efforts, completed by means of his individual raising and under his personal superintendence. This he accomplished in the face of obstacles already mentioned, the panic of 1873-4 having added to the difficulties to be overcome, placing the road in bankruptcy and retarding his efforts. Up to this time he had held at different times the various offices of president, vice-president, and general manager of the road, and on its going into liquidation he was appointed receiver for the Company. He maintained his connection with the road for a period of thirteen years, until 1878, when he severed his interest with it, and in 1880 the road became the property of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company. Mr. Bancroft has held many offices of honor and trust in the gift of the people and of the General Government from time to time. He was the first mayor of Port Huron, in 1859, and organized the city government, having, as member of the State Legislature, in that year secured the charter for the city. During this session he was the Democratic candidate for speaker of the House, and was a member of the Ways and Means Committee. The recommendations in a report on finances made by him in 1859 were afterward largely incorporated in subsequent legislation. Ten years previously he had been secretary of the State Senate, and in 1854 was the candidate of the Democratic party for Secretary of State. In 1865 he was a member of the State Senate. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1860, held at Charleston and Baltimore; 1864, at Chicago; and 1876, at St. Louis. In 1866 he was the candidate for Congress of the Democratic party of the district which included at that time Ingham, Livingston, Oakland, Macomb, St. Clair, Lapeer, Sanilac, and Huron Counties. In June, 1885, he was appointed, by the President, collector of customs for the District of Huron, but on political grounds was rejected by the Senate, in August of the following year. He has been a life-long Democrat. He was active in raising troops for the Union cause during the late war. In fact, it has been said of him that he secured more volunteers in the district than were obtained by any one man before or afterward. His unswerving loyalty to the Democratic party and his unfaltering adherence to its principles, his long life of study and hard and earnest effort, combined with the happy faculty of so dealing with men as to win their confidence and esteem, places him among the best known and most popular members of his party in the State. He has, by his pre-eminent intellectual attainments, held together the weakened and discomfited elements of the party, and has largely contributed to its present standing in the eastern part of the State. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, joining the order on the formation of the Port Huron Lodge. He was for a time master of the lodge, and has taken the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the Order of the Knights of the Maccabees. In 1873 he visited England and the Continent of Europe, with his wife and youngest son, spending about a year abroad. He was married, October 12, 1853, to Miss Anna M. Barker, daughter of Messer Barker, Esq., and Eliza Bodley, his wife, of Plymouth, Ohio, the latter of whom was a descendant of the family of that name, a member of which, Sir Thomas Bodley, established the famous Bodleian Library in Oxford, England, and was also a descendant of Admiral De Ruyter, of Holland. The Bodleys are also related to the Carroll family of Baltimore, descendants of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. They have three children, sons, the eldest being Edward Harold, born August 13, 1854; Richard Bayard, the second son, was born March 15, 1857; and Carroll Douglas, born September 7, 1858. Mr. Bancroft, since retirement from the management of the railroad in 1878, has not been actively engaged in business. He has a fine library and is still a great student, and has for the last ten years spent the winter seasons in the South, returning to Port Huron during the summer months. His pen still wields its influence, and his voice is still heard on the stump in every political campaign, and his power as a speaker is attested by his ever-increasing popularity among the members of his party. His name, it has been said, is a household word in every Democratic home in the district, while intellectually, socially, in point of honor and strong good sense, he stands second to no man in the State. He has raised a lasting monument to his energy and perseverance as the founder and successful executor of the greatest enterprise ever attempted under similar circumstances by any citizen of the State, in the construction of the railroad from Port Huron to Chicago, and has added more to the prosperity of the city by that enterprise than any attempted before or since, and will remain long in the hearts and minds of its people as one of the foremost of its public-spirited citizens. In May, 1888, he was tendered, by Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson, the position of superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, which, after due consideration, he accepted, and entered upon his important duties the following month.

DANIEL HARDIN, of Saginaw. The manufacturing industries of a town or city are the main factors of its growth and success. They stimulate to exertion, give employment where none existed before, and they become the chief pecuniary reliance and support of many families. The man "who causes one blade of grass to grow where none grew before," has been termed a benefactor to his race. It is of a man who has, technically, caused many blades of grass to grow where none previously existed, that this sketch will treat. Daniel Hardin was born in Plainfield, Otsego, County, New York, on the 7th of May, 1820. His father, Nathan Hardin, was of Connecticut origin, and removed to the former State in the latter part of 1798. His mother was also a native of Connecticut. His chances for an education were the same as those secured by most of the boys in those early days; viz., the common school in the winter, with the opportunity to think over what he had acquired while working on the farm in the summer. On reaching his seventeenth year he became interested, with another brother, in a general store in Leonardsville, Madison County, New York, which arrangement continued for three years, when he succeeded to the entire ownership. Mr. Hardin's connection with this mercantile venture made a success of it, and the next twenty years of his life were passed in conducting the affairs of the store, in farming, and in sharing with others in establishing a manufactory of agricultural implements. The starting of a factory where factories were comparatively unknown; the building of farming implements, which would tend to reduce the laborious work on a farm to a minimum; the giving of employment to many; and thus aiding and abetting lives of industry,—all these things are worthy of record, and make the creator of them, in the fullest sense of the term, a benefactor of his race. But it would seem that, instead of resting satisfied with what he had already accomplished, in the prime of his best manhood as it were, Mr. Hardin simply utilized his twenty years of labor for himself and others, by treating it as so much active experience for greater and better things, if possible, in the future. Saginaw City, in Michigan, which had attracted the attention of so many of the bright minds of New York and New England to her splendid possibilities, also attracted Daniel Hardin. On his arrival there in 1865, his energetic spirit found full development for all of its powers. Uniting with others, with whom he had already been associated in business in his old home, milling property was purchased, consisting of saw-mill, planing-mill, and flouring-mill. The old methods were discarded, newer and better facilities were inaugurated, and so the first roller process flouring-mill in the Saginaw Valley was established, and is now (1889) operated under the title of Brand & Hardin. The planing-mill, which is now (1889) known as D. Hardin & Co.'s mill, is noted for its fine work. It has proven the precursor of other like establishments, where the finest of wood-finishing work is done, and where the most beautiful results have been obtained from Michigan's grand forest-trees. The text from which this brief sermon has been preached has its application and point in the fact that since Daniel Hardin's advent in Saginaw City, the industries with which he has been connected, have given employment to about one hundred and fifty men each year. Is not the author of such a result worthy to have his sketch included among those of the eminent men of the Peninsula State? And he is not only the employer of labor—he is something more and better than that—for he is the sympathizing friend of the laborer, giving a kindly word and encouraging help in addition to the wages he pays. Mr. Hardin has indulged his love for, and interest in, financial matters. He was the president and one of the organizers of the Citizen's National Bank of Saginaw City, organized in 1880, and he so continued until 1888, when he sold his interest in that institution, and some time later, in the same year, he aided in forming the new Commercial National Bank, of the same place, of which he is the president. He was married, in 1840, to Miss Lucy Brown, of Brookfield, New York. Of the four children of this union but two are living—a son named Abner C., now of the firm of Brand & Hardin, and a daughter, Emily P., the wife of J. F. Brand. Mr. Hardin has never aspired to public office, but, like all good citizens, he holds decided opinions upon political matters, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the general welfare. A pen-picture of the man, who has accomplished so much for his fellow-men, has been furnished to the writer of this, and it can not fail to interest those who have followed the recounting of such acts as have filled his life: "Of medium height, and compact, wiry frame, Mr. Hardin carries his sixty-eight years lightly. His frosted hair, worn short, sets off his clean-shaven, clear-cut face, Dark, keen eyes shine out from beneath a rather prominent forehead. A straight nose, firm mouth, and somewhat pointed chin, make a cast of countenance expressive of firmness in its best sense, and keen perception. Prudent, rather than bold, steadfast in purpose, accurate in judgment, and with the courage to follow his convictions,—these are the secrets of his business successes. Pre-eminently a just man, he would scorn to take an unjust advantage of another. He is generous to whatever cause appeals to his better judgment, but his charities are free from ostentation. In business circles he is universally esteemed, and in times of financial distress he is like a rock. Socially he enjoys an enviable position and his home-life is a model life." Daniel Hardin, for what he has done for humanity generally, is fairly entitled to an old age of rest and happiness when the time comes; but like all men of similar achievements and similar successes, he is happiest when busiest. He is one of those who will wear out, not rust out. Yet, as he has sown abundantly of good, may he reap even more abundantly!

HON. EZRA CHILD CARLETON, of Port Huron, St. Clair County, was born at St. Clair, Michigan, September 6, 1838. His father, Israel Carleton, was one of the early settlers in St. Clair County, having emigrated from Stillwater, New York, in 1817. He held the office of justice of the peace, under appointment from the governor of the Territory of Michigan, for about twenty years. Ezra attended the district school at St. Clair until sixteen years of age, when he entered the high-school, from which he graduated in 1858. Coming to Port Huron, he obtained a situation as clerk in the boot and shoe store of Mr. Bockius, afterwards going to work as clerk for Mr. Haslett in the clothing business. In 1863 he accepted a position as clerk in the hardware store of Mr. Stewart, and in 1868 was taken in as partner. In 1878 the firm was changed to Sanborn,

Yours Truly
D. Harding

Carleton & Co., continuing four years, when it was again changed to Carleton, Stewart & Co. Mr. Carleton sold out his interest, January 1, 1886, after a successful business career of twenty-eight years. In 1881 he was elected mayor of Port Huron, and was also chairman of the Port Huron Fire Relief Commission. In the fall of 1882, while away in New York, he received the nomination for Congress on the Democratic and Greenback ticket, for the Seventh Congressional District, and, although he made no active canvass, was elected in a district Republican by about fifteen hundred votes, by a majority of 284 over John T. Rich, the Republican nominee, at the time the representative of the district in Congress. In 1884 he was re-elected as the candidate of the Democratic party, defeating Edgar Weeks, Republican, O'Brien J. Atkinson, Anti-Monopolist, and John Russell, Prohibitionist, by a handsome plurality. As member of the Forty-eighth Congress, Mr. Carleton was member of the Committee on Territories, and during his second term was on the Rivers and Harbors Committee, and was instrumental in securing a largely increased appropriation for Michigan river and harbor improvements. Since the expiration of his Congressional term he has been acting as secretary of the Citizens' Association. He is the owner of a farm of about one thousand acres on the Red River, Dakota Territory, and is also interested in other large farms at South Heart, Dakota. An active Mason, he is a member of the Port Huron Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He voted for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, and has ever since been a member of the Democratic party. Mr. Carleton is one of the three residents of this State who are members of the Tammany Society of New York, of which he became a member in 1886. He was married in 1863 to Miss Helen S. Smith, daughter of Aaron Smith, Esq., of Port Huron, by whom he has one child, Miss Edith, who resides with her parents. Mr. Carleton is most active as secretary of the Citizens' Association in forwarding the interests of the city of Port Huron, and has done a great deal towards calling the attention of manufacturers in general to the location and natural advantages of that city, its situation and shipping facilities.

DAVID EDWARDS, of East Saginaw, assistant general manager of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, was born in Machynlleth, Wales, October 13, 1841, and was but twelve years of age when his father died, leaving a widow with five children. Shortly after the death of the father, in 1853, young Edwards accompanied his mother to America, and they settled in Detroit, Michigan. Entering the drug-store of J. S. Cuthbert & Co., at once upon his arrival, he remained in that employment about three years, and then secured further service in the same business with Higby & Stearns, with whom he continued for two years. In 1862, when he was twenty-one years old, David Edwards commenced the important career which has been the ruling incentive of his life. For the first three years he was check-clerk for the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, and was still located in Detroit. For the next seven years he had active experience in the important details of railway service, advancing, step by step, through many grades, and obtaining much valuable material for future use, both as aids in the developing of future enterprises, with which he might become connected, and in strengthening his own opinions and ideas. He possesses a natural talent for this important factor in the world's betterment, and the ability he had evinced in various lines of the railway calling led to his early recognition by other companies, and he was chosen as superintendent of the Canada Southern Railroad, his field of operations to be west of the Detroit River. On the 1st of September, 1874, Mr. Edwards entered the service of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company as general freight agent, and has continued with that Company for the past fifteen years. In 1881 he became the assistant general manager, and has continued in that position to this present writing (1889); and yet, to be more exact, for the past year he has been, practically, the general manager, as no successor was chosen to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. H. C. Potter, who had long and successfully occupied that position. David Edwards is still a young man, healthy, self-confident, buoyant, and self-helpful. He is an earnest, active railroad business man, familiar with everything connected with railroad traffic. He brought to the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad bright thoughts and the best experiences of his career. He proved to be the "right man in the right place." Railroad traffic had been his forte; and, under his management, as general freight agent, the road took an advanced position, and this advance, once gained, has never been allowed to be lost. What the road is to Saginaw, what it is to the communities all along its entire line, none but the people so interested can say. It is the product of much hard labor, many years of unrequited sacrifices and toil on the part of its projectors. It has gathered to itself the finest mechanical skill, the best practical talent, the brightest railroad minds; and these men have made of it one of the most important factors in the growth and greatness of the State in which it is located. Mr. Edwards is a busy man, but he is also a methodical man; and he finds time for the cultivation of such friendships as his heart prompts him to make. He is a social man, with a natural bent towards music, of which he is passionately fond, and a love for the fine arts generally. He enjoys the respect of the community where he dwells. Every matter which concerns his fellow-men, affects him as well, and he never fails to respond to such calls as come to every man who holds a prominent position in affairs. His temper is a genial and pleasant one, and, although he holds earnestly to opinions when once formed, still he gains the respect of his opponent by his fairness and courtesy. In December, 1871, he was married to Miss Emily A. Long, daughter of Wm. Long, of Chicago, Illinois. His wife and daughter preside over his home, and therein he finds an added happiness; for he has a library of which he is justly proud, containing, as it does many rare volumes. He is a student of history, and this study affords to him a never-failing pleasure. In conventions, where the brightest intellects in the railroad world meet to formulate new views and advocate new methods, David Edwards is listened to with respect. In his office he is the active, busy man, but he is also, to all who approach him, the courteous gentleman. In his home he is a model husband and father; and, as a friend, his friendships are earnest, sentient things, something to be relied upon. In a word, he is the architect of his own fortune, and is a living illustration of the fact that that man does the best and most efficient, if, fortunately, he has had congenial work to do. David Edwards, in the opinion of those who know him well, is a railroad man by nature. Opportunity and experience have been his; and, as a natural result, he is a success. Mr. Edwards takes considerable pride in the fact that, although he was a British subject when the Civil War broke out, thereby being exempt from the draft, he took out his naturalization papers on November 1, 1862 (very few being taken out at that time). He came to America fully intending to make it his home, and, although a young man, considered it a cowardly act to claim British protection at such a time. He was drafted at the time of the first draft in Detroit; Mark Flanigan was the provost marshal, and the draft took place in the old Major Kearsley homestead. Prior to the draft taking place, to gratify the wishes of his mother, he joined a club organized in the then Fifth Ward Engine-house, composed of citizens of the ward, for the purpose of furnishing substitutes, and a substitute was furnished in his place.

HON. LYMAN G. MASON, of Muskegon, was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, June 22, 1829. His father, Lemuel S. Mason, a farmer and miller by occupation, was also a native of Belchertown, where he died in 1844, aged forty-four years. His mother, Margaret Gates, was born in 1808, at Belchertown, where she died in 1843, aged thirty-five years. Our subject attended the district schools of his native town up to the age of eleven, when he entered an academy at that place, and continued his studies about two years. At thirteen years of age he entered an academy at Southbridge, Massachusetts, where he remained one year, and soon after was employed as clerk in a store at Worcester, Massachusetts. Here he remained until March, 1850, when he took passage on the packet-ship *Sheridan*, from New York to California, landing in San Francisco, July 8, 1850. Two weeks later he was appointed an inspector of customs, and stationed on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's store-ships in the harbor. After nine months in the service, he resigned and went into the Northern mining districts, and engaged with others in running a pony express. This they sold to Wells, Fargo & Co., on the extension of their business throughout the Pacific States, and Mr. Mason became one of the first agents of that Company in California. He continued in that capacity about one year, when he resigned and returned to San Francisco to engage in lumbering and steamboating. In connection with his lumbering operations, he furnished a large number of poles for the first telegraph line constructed in California. He established a steamboat-line from San Francisco to Alviso and San Jose, the first to be operated between those points. Previous to this, however, he had been employed as confidential clerk by Mr. George Burnham, lumber-dealer and proprietor of large steamboat interests on the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Mr. Mason caused to be bored the first two or three artesian wells in San Francisco, and for some time realized good profits in supplying water to distributers throughout the city. During 1854 he was, with others, interested in a hardware business. In 1855 he closed up all his interests in California and returned to the New England States, where he spent several months visiting friends. In the latter part of that year he made his first visit to Muskegon. The following spring, in connection with Mr. C. H. Goodman, then of Hartford, Connecticut, he commenced the erection of a saw-mill in Muskegon. Mr. Goodman sold his interest therein to Wilcox, Lyon & Co., of Chicago, about the time the mill was completed. A year later Mr. Mason purchased his partners' interest in the mill, and continued to operate it until 1860, when he sold it to Geo. R. Roberts & Co. He commenced in the same year the erection of another mill on a site adjoining, which he operated until 1864, when he sold it to Bigelow Brothers. In the latter year he formed a copartnership with Charles S. Davis, and they erected a saw-mill, which they continued to operate until 1878, since which time it has been operated by the Thayer Lumber Company. In July, 1880, the copartnership with Mr. Davis was terminated, Mr. Mason succeeding to the firm's business. Mr. Mason has since given his attention to his real estate and other business in which he is and has been interested in Muskegon and elsewhere. The following is from the pen of a citizen of Muskegon, who has, by friendly association and connection with Mr. Mason in numerous business enterprises for nearly twenty-five years, had ample opportunity to know his business career and judge of his characteristics: "Prior to the year 1869, Muskegon was without a railroad. Fully appreciating the need of railway facilities to this already prominent and rapidly growing business center, Mr. Mason in that year took the first steps towards, and was the leading spirit in, the organization of the Muskegon and Ferrysburg Railroad Company, to build a railroad to Ferrysburg, the nearest station on the then Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. He was first president of the Company, and remained in that office until its consolidation with the Allegan and Grand Haven Railroad Company, under the name of the Michigan Lakeshore Railroad Company. Before this consolidation took place, however, he had secured the construction of the road to Ferrysburg, through a contract with the late W. F. Thompson, Esq., of Detroit, and the work had gone on substantially to completion. After the consolidation the road was built through to Allegan, and in this work Mr. Mason bore a prominent part. In 1872, Mr. Mason brought forward the scheme of building a railroad from Muskegon to Big Rapids, in order to develop and promote a business and trade naturally tributary to the former city, and of great importance to the lumber interests of the Muskegon Valley. The Muskegon and Big Rapids Railroad Company was organized for that purpose, with Mr. Mason as president, and in charge of all details relating to the location and construction of the road. The line was surveyed and located, rights of way secured, and a large amount of money pledged, by way of donation, by business men at Muskegon and along the line, towards securing the building of the road. It was at the time one of the most promising railway enterprises in the State, and assured, to whoever might undertake its execution, large remuneration. To secure its immediate construction, however, Mr. Mason effected an arrangement with Hon. J. F. Joy, the president of the Chicago and Michigan Lakeshore Railway Company, by which that Company undertook the building of the new line, and succeeded to all the accruing profits and advantages. The original stockholders and subsidy-donors paid in their money, and were repaid only in their share of the general benefit which resulted to the communities on the line by reason of its construction. The road was merged with the general property of the Chicago and Michigan Lakeshore Railroad Company, and has been the mainstay and support of it and its successor, the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Company. Mr. Mason took a prominent part in the negotiations that were had and the work that was done to insure the building of a branch of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad to this city in 1886; and, while the credit which may be justly due to others for their aid in bringing this important enterprise

L. G. Maxon

to a successful result should not be withheld, it is but justice to say that that result could hardly have been secured without the active and effective co-operation of Mr. Mason. Within the past year, almost wholly through his efforts and influence, Muskegon has secured another important railway—the Toledo, Saginaw and Muskegon, now a part, and an important factor, of the Grand Trunk system. When first projected, few people believed that it was possible to accomplish its construction. Railroad building in Michigan had apparently ceased to be inviting to capitalists, and had almost stopped. Mr. Mason's far-sightedness, energy, pluck, and faith in the inexhaustible resources of Muskegon, were equal to the situation, and he has accomplished what no other citizen of Muskegon would have dared to undertake, much less have hoped to succeed in doing. To him, and through his friendly relations with the late Captain A. E. Goodrich, Muskegon is indebted for the establishment of the daily line of side-wheel steamers between this city and Chicago, by the Goodrich Transportation Company. This was done in 1862, and the line has been profitable from the day of its inception, and has formed an invaluable factor in the commerce of Muskegon. In this connection it should be observed that, prior to 1864, Muskegon Harbor was extremely unsafe and insecure, frequently obstructed by sand-bars, and seldom open to steamers of the larger class navigating Lake Michigan. Mr. Mason had long been of the opinion that no good reason existed why it should not be made one of the best harbors on the Lakes, and he foresaw that, if improved, it would be one of the most important. It had never received attention from the officers of the Government, and it was left to the energy and enterprise of one man, the subject of this sketch, to open Muskegon Harbor to the commerce of the Great Lakes, and to demonstrate its capacity and fitness as a first-class harbor. This was accomplished under the direction of Mr. Mason, in the spring of 1864, at a cost of upward of fifty thousand dollars, contributed by the lumbermen and business men of Muskegon. Its improvement since that time by the Government has confirmed all that was then claimed for it. Prior to 1864 the lumber manufacturers at Muskegon had through many years secured the driving, rafting, and delivering of their logs through a voluntary association, known as the Lumbermen's Association of Muskegon, of which Mr. Mason was long a director and active member. In 1864 the present Muskegon Booming Company was organized, and has ever since handled the immense business of driving the logs in the Muskegon River and its tributaries. Mr. Mason was one of its incorporators and first Board of Directors, and was for many years prominently identified with the business and management of its affairs. He has always been an active member and supporter of the Democratic party. In times when the party was in a hopeless minority, when to be a Democrat almost brought social ostracism, he did not hesitate to affirm his convictions, nor to stand by them in an efficient way. He was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Fourth District of Michigan in the campaign of 1868, and, though the contest was a hopeless one so far as individual success was concerned, preserved the vitality of the party organization, and contributed largely to the success which has since crowned the party. He was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in 1879. He was again the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth District in 1886, against General B. M. Cutcheon, and largely reduced the former majorities of that popular politician. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor John J. Bagley, the then Republican governor of Michigan, a member of the commission to revise the State Constitution, authorized by the Legislature at its session in the previous winter. This commission was composed of some of the most eminent men in the State, of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Mr. Mason was first president of the village of Muskegon after its organization in 1861. He was elected alderman in 1873 and 1874. He was elected mayor of the city of Muskegon in 1886, and his administration of city affairs was one of the most business-like and economical that the city has ever had. As a citizen of Muskegon, he has been one of the few of its prominent men who have had faith in its growing and staying powers, a belief in its natural resources and advantages, and a disposition to do what might be necessary for its development and present and future prosperity. There never has been discouragement or croaking, on his part, as to the future of Muskegon. In an early day he invested largely in real estate in the city of his adoption, and has never parted with a foot of it except for its improvement or for the enhancement of the general interest. Besides building and operating mills and factories, he has done more than any other man toward the establishment of that class of buildings which show confidence in the permanence of the place as a business center. In 1867 he converted the old mill boarding-house, which stood on the corner of Western Avenue and Third Street, into what is now a part of the Occidental Hotel. In 1872 he built Muskegon's first opera-house, a most tasty and beautiful structure, with a seating capacity of twelve hundred. It was destroyed by fire March 29, 1874. He was a member of the School Board from 1873 to 1878, and during that time treasurer of the district. Largely through his efforts and influence was erected the Central School building, in 1874, at a cost of upward of fifty thousand dollars—a structure in which every citizen to-day takes pride. The loan for this purpose was placed through his personal efforts. He also took a prominent part in securing the establishment of the present water-works system, constructed in 1874 and 1875. In 1875–76 he built Mason's Block, one of the handsomest, most convenient and central business blocks in the city. He was one of the organizers of the Muskegon National Bank, has been actively identified with its management and direction since it opened its door in 1870, and for many years has been its vice-president. He is a stockholder and president of the Muskegon Car Company, organized in 1886 for the purpose of manufacturing railroad cars. In 1888 he built the Lyman Block, the largest and only four-story building in the city. It is a business block, centrally located, provided with fire-proof vaults, a passenger elevator, steam-heated, lighted both by gas and electricity. It is, beyond dispute, the most prominent and handsome building in the city, and bears fitting testimony to Mr. Mason's confidence in the future of Muskegon. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternities. As is obvious from the foregoing record, Mr. Mason is a man of great and extended business experience, of ceaseless activity and energy, and of remarkable executive ability. It is rare to find a man who reaches out in so many directions, and apparently with equal power and success in each. This may be attributed to certain qualities of which he is the possessor, and which are seldom combined in a man. He is a man of close, accurate, and extended observation; and, while he almost instantly takes in the full scope and bearing of a fact or series of facts, yet his prudence leads him to master and register in a most thorough manner details that would not strike the ordinary man as important. He is most patient, persistent, and thorough in the acquisition of facts, dates, and figures. As a result, with reference to any matter in which he may be more or less interested, he will be found possessed of almost every pertinent fact that bears upon it. In this respect his mind and memory are encyclopedias. His value as a citizen can not be overestimated, from the loyalty, intelligence, and industry with which he promotes everything that conduces to the permanence and prosperity of the community. His experience and sagacity in all matters of business and public life are such that no enterprise of importance, having relation to the business or public interests of Muskegon and other localities with which he may be concerned, is undertaken without sooner or later inviting his counsel and co-operation. He is as prominent in social as in business life. No home in Muskegon offers greater or more attractive hospitality. No one is more often called on to aid in those works of charity and benevolence that redeem our human nature; and the appeal, if not forestalled or anticipated, is most generously met. Ardently fond of social life and diversion, he has been most prominent and helpful in the establishment of the Muskegon Club, and in securing the building of the beautiful club-house. There is probably no man in Western Michigan who is more extensively known as a sagacious, large-brained, public-spirited man, gifted with marvelous grasp of comprehension and executive ability, with a kindliness of heart and disposition that rightly place him in the foreground of public esteem and confidence."

COLONEL E. CROFTON FOX, capitalist and lumberman, of Grand Rapids, Kent County, fifth son of Rev. Charles and Anna M. (Rucker) Fox, was born, June 18, 1852, on Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Michigan, and with his younger brother, Charles, is the only surviving member of a family of six sons. His father was the fourth son of George T. and Anne S. (Crofton) Fox, and was born, November 22, 1815, at Westoe, County of Durham, England. He was educated at Rugby School, which he left at the age of sixteen years to engage in mercantile pursuits, in accordance with his father's plans. In 1833 his father sent him to New York, where an older brother had for some time resided. His business calling him to various parts of the United States and Canada, he made many friends and acquaintances among those who were, or afterwards became, prominent members of New York society. During this time he developed a strong taste for the study of natural history, and made many small collections of animal and bird skins, of fish and specimens of mineralogy, which he sent to his father in England, who took much interest in the Newcastle Museum, and was making collections for a museum of natural history in Durham. During the latter part of 1835 he returned to England, at his father's request, to take a course of study in the University at Durham. Returning to America, he determined to study for the ministry, and was ordained a deacon in Hartford, Connecticut, on June 11, 1839. Mr. Fox soon afterwards accepted a call to St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Jackson, Michigan, which was the first Church organization in Jackson, save that of the Free-will Baptists, which had been organized in February of the same year. His first sermon was preached in the court-house on August 1, 1839. He was ordained a priest on December 1st, of that year, at St. Paul's Church, Detroit. In 1841 he resigned his rectorship at Jackson to accept a call to Trinity Church, Columbus, Ohio. This charge he soon afterwards resigned to accept an invitation from the Bishop of Michigan to become his assistant in St. Paul's Church, Detroit. In the spring of 1843, Mr. Fox resigned this charge, and purchased a farm on Grosse Isle. Having but little knowledge of practical farming, he devoted himself to a thorough study of the subject, and soon mastered it, both theoretically and practically, and during his residence here organized the island into a separate parish, an Episcopal Church being founded and a building erected through his efforts. In 1852 he began publishing the *Farmer's Companion and Horticultural Gazette*, opening an office in Detroit for that purpose. Its publication was, however, brought to a sudden close by the untimely death of Mr. Fox, which occurred July 24, 1854, at Detroit, from an attack of Asiatic cholera. Mr. Fox has been instrumental in establishing an agricultural school in connection with the University of Michigan, and, while occupying the chair of professor of agriculture, he wrote and published the "American Text-book of Practical and Scientific Agriculture," which proved to be a work of extensive research and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was written. His death cut short a useful career, which promised much to the religious and temporal welfare of the people of Michigan. The mother of our subject, Anna Maria Rucker, was a daughter of John Anthony Rucker, of Grosse Isle, and a native of Newark, New Jersey, where she was born, September 7, 1816. She and her parents were passengers on the *Walk-in-the-Water*, the first steamer on the Lakes, in 1818. Mrs. Fox is still living and in good health, residing with her son in Grand Rapids. E. Crofton Fox received his early education at the hands of a private tutor, and in 1861, when his mother removed to Detroit in order to give her sons better educational advantages, he entered the private school of Professor Philo M. Patterson, continuing his studies there, and working on his mother's farm on Grosse Isle during the summer vacations, until 1868, when the family removed to Ann Arbor, where our subject entered the high-school, from which he graduated in 1871, and entered the literary department of the University of Michigan in the class of '75. In 1873 he left the university and came alone to Grand Rapids, entering a hardware store as a clerk, remaining about nine months, when he associated himself in business with Willard Barnhart and Smith W. Osterhout, under the firm name of Barnhart, Osterhout & Fox, to engage in the buying and selling of lumber at wholesale. The capital of the firm was somewhat limited, Mr. Fox borrowing five thousand dollars, which he contributed as his portion. For the first two years he attended to the outside business of the firm, selling lumber from Louisville, Kentucky, to Boston, Massachusetts, and subsequently spent several years in charge of the logging and manufacturing departments. They commenced manufacturing in 1876, their mill being located at Pierson, and afterwards at Fife Lake, Traverse County, and Crofton, Kalkaska County. In addition to this branch, the firm engaged extensively in buying and selling pine-lands. In 1876, Mr. Barnhart retired from the firm, and Mr. Charles Fox became a partner, the name being changed to Osterhout, Fox & Co.; and in 1882 the Osterhout & Fox Lumber Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of $260,000

paid up, the officers being, Smith W. Osterhout, president; Robert Cutler, vice-president; E. Crofton Fox, treasurer; and Charles Fox, secretary,—these officers continuing until January 1, 1889, when, owing to the death of Mr. Osterhout, December 2, 1888, E. Crofton Fox was elected president; Robert Cutler, vice-president; W. G. Hinman, treasurer; and Charles Fox, secretary. From 1875 to 1880 the company were large manufacturers and shippers of shingles by rail, some years shipping as high as one hundred millions. In 1878 and 1879 they made large purchases of pine-lands in Lake County, containing about one hundred and seventy-five million feet of standing pine, and a mill was built at Deer Lake, to which the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad built a spur-line known as the Manistee branch. Of this timber about one hundred million feet has been cut. They are also owners of other tracts of pine-lands in various parts of the Lower Peninsula and Wisconsin. In addition to their own mills, the services of several others have been utilized in cutting their timber under contract. Their trade extends from Kansas City, west; through Ohio, Indiana, Northern Kentucky, Southern Michigan, Pennsylvania, and other Eastern States. In 1888 the volume of business transacted amounted to over three hundred thousand dollars, employing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. Mr. Fox is, as well, the owner of a considerable tract of pine-land in the Northern Peninsula, and is secretary and treasurer of the Leaf River Lumber Company, of Grand Rapids, the capital stock of which is $250,000, organized for the purpose of purchasing timber-lands and manufacturing lumber in the State of Mississippi. He was one of the incorporators of the Kent County Savings Bank, and has been a member of its Board of Directors since its organization, January 1, 1886. He is also a director of the Old National Bank of Grand Rapids, and is as well a director of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company, and was one of its first stockholders. He was one of the organizers of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, since when he has been a member of its Board of Directors and its treasurer. He is also connected with numerous other business enterprises throughout the State. In politics, Mr. Fox has always been a Republican, and in 1879 served as chairman of the Republican City Committee of Grand Rapids. In 1887 he was appointed by Governor Luce a member of the State Military Board, and was elected its president. He was reappointed in 1888, and re-elected president of the Board. Colonel Fox was made a Mason in Valley City Lodge, No. 86, in 1875, and has taken all the degrees to the thirty-second, inclusive. He is a member of Grand Rapids Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, and is commander-in-chief of De Witt Clinton Consistory of Grand Rapids. He is also a member of De Molai Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar, of Grand Rapids. He is also a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 2, Knights of Pythias, and of the Chi Psi Society, the oldest secret organization of the University of Michigan. Mr. Fox is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of Grand Rapids, in which he has been a vestryman since 1888. A friend of Colonel Fox speaks of him as follows: "It has been my privilege to have been intimately acquainted with him for the past seventeen years. He possesses a character that few have, combining that of nobility, kindness for all, unswerving integrity, and pure Christian motives and desires. His thoughtfulness for his friends has always been marked in the *little things* of life so often neglected. It is unnecessary to speak of his standing as a business man, because that is well known and established in the different communities where he has been engaged. His success has been that which naturally crowns an upright, conscientious career. Few persons have the privilege of as many friends and as much honest respect as he."

FREDERICK JOSEPH DOWLAND, of Ludington, Mason County, secretary and treasurer of the Pere Marquette Lumber Company, was born at Carbonear, Newfoundland, October 8, 1837. His father, Samuel Dowland, was a native of Dorsetshire, England, and came to Newfoundland alone, at twelve years of age, in 1818. He engaged as a clerk in a store at Carbonear, and was subsequently for a time in the fisheries business, and afterwards kept a hotel at that place. In 1848 he removed with his family to Washington County, Wisconsin, then a wilderness, where he cleared up a farm, continuing to reside there until his death, which occurred February 12, 1881, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife was Susannah Cosh, a native of Carbonear, who is still living at the homestead in Washington County, at the age of seventy-two years. To them were born seven children, of whom three were sons, the subject of this sketch being the second child and eldest son. The district school within reach of their wilderness home was kept only three months in the year. This he attended up to 1858, devoting his time, when not at school, to work on his father's farm. From this time he taught school during the winter terms, until the spring of 1861, when he entered Lincoln College, Milwaukee. In August, 1862, he left college and enlisted as a private in Company G, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He continued in this regiment until he became disabled by severe sickness, in 1863, and was incapacitated for a year, being then placed in the Veteran Reserve Corps at Washington, and thence detailed on clerical duty at the Capital City, where he remained until discharged from the army in August, 1865. Returning to Wisconsin, he taught school during the winter of 1865–6, in the neighborhood of his boyhood's home, and in the early spring went to Milwaukee. Here, in April, he was engaged by Mr. James Ludington, then the proprietor of large lumbering interests in Michigan, as assistant book-keeper. Mr. Dowland remained with him in this capacity until January, 1868, when he became head book-keeper. In July, 1869, the Pere Marquette Lumber Company succeeded to the business of James Ludington, which embraced a large tract of pine-lands situated on the Pere Marquette River, in Mason, Lake, Newaygo, and Oceana Counties, and a saw-mill, general store, and extensive and valuable tract of real estate, all situated in the village of Pere Marquette, since (in 1873) incorporated into the city of Ludington. In January, 1878, Mr. Dowland was elected secretary, and, on the death of Mr. Delos L. Filer, in July, 1879, he became general manager. In June, 1886, he was elected treasurer as well, and still holds these offices. Mr. Ludington came into possession of the original mill, erected on the site occupied by the present plant, in 1859, it being the first saw-mill in operation on the Michigan lakeshore between Muskegon and Manistee. This mill was burned in March, 1874, and the present one was immediately built, with an increased capacity, and was in operation in the following July. Their annual cut is about ten and a half million feet of lumber. Their real estate, in addition to the pine-lands already referred to, originally consisted of a majority of the ground upon which the city of Ludington now stands, in addition to the land surrounding Pere Marquette Lake. The larger portion of this property has since been disposed of. This company is also the pioneer manufacturer of salt at Ludington. The boring for salt began in 1883, and was completed in 1885, the well having a depth of 2,220 feet, and a capacity of about four hundred and twenty barrels per day, the grades being No. 1 fine and packers' salt. The Pere Marquette Lumber Company ranks among the largest salt and lumber producers of the State. Its present officers are John Mason Loomis, of Chicago, president; John McLaren, of Chicago, vice-president; and Mr. Dowland, secretary, treasurer, and general manager. Mr. Dowland was appointed county superintendent of schools in 1867, being the first to hold that position in the county. He was postmaster for one year (1868–9), resigning the office owing to pressure of other business interests. He was elected treasurer of Mason County in 1876, and served four years. He was made president of the Pere Marquette Boom Company in 1879, and still holds that office, and was one of the organizers of the Ludington Water Supply Company, incorporated in 1882. He was treasurer of this Company two years, and since 1884 has held the position of secretary of the Company. He is a member of the G. A. R. organization, and is commander of "Pap Williams" Post, No. 15, of Ludington. He is a member of the first Congregational Church, of Ludington, and has been one of its trustees since the church was built, in 1883. In politics he is an earnest Republican. Mr. Dowland was married, October 22, 1867, to Miss Emily C. Mitchell, daughter of Hon. William T. Mitchell, of Port Huron, ex-judge of the Circuit Court, and present (1888) United States Consul to St. Hyacinth, Ontario. To them have been born four children, two sons and two daughters, as follows: Addie S., born September 5, 1868; William F., born December 26, 1870; Clarence S., born July 19, 1873; and Edith C., born March 28, 1877. An old friend and fellow-citizen of our subject writes of him as follows: "Mr. Dowland is one of our best citizens—best in the broadest and highest sense of the term. In business affairs his word is taken as ample security by business men who have dealt with him for years. To a capacity for managing large affairs, and a strict personal integrity, he adds those qualities that are most acceptable to the best people. His name and influence are always welcomed as a source of strength to any measure, whether of a business, social, or religious character. With the people of Ludington the phrase 'leading citizen' applies with peculiar fitness to Mr. Dowland."

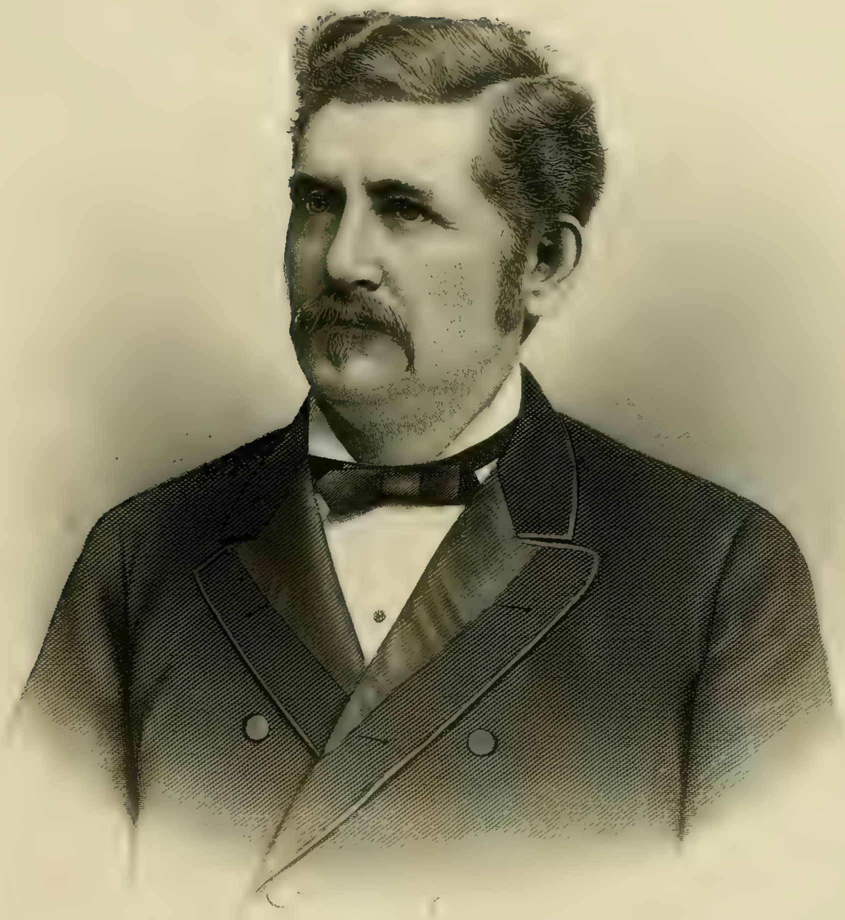
LEVI THOMAS GRIFFIN, attorney at law, Detroit, was born in Clinton, Oneida County, New York, on the twenty-third day of May, 1837. From his early childhood until his eleventh year he lived in the family of his maternal grandfather, Levi Thomas, of Utica, New York, from whom he received his name. In 1847 his parents removed to Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan. He early evinced great fondness for study, and so closely and successfully prosecuted his studies that he entered the University of Michigan at the age of sixteen years. He was proficient in the classics and history, and took a prominent part in debates, thus laying the foundation for his future professional success. Immediately after graduation, in 1857, he entered the office of Moore & Blackmar, of the Detroit bar, and, through the assistance of Mr. William A. Moore of that firm, he was appointed court deputy marshal, receiving two dollars a day during the session of the Federal Court, by means of which financial assistance he was enabled to prosecute his studies in the law, being dependent entirely upon his own resources. In May, 1858, he was admitted to practice, receiving his certificate directly from the Supreme Court of Michigan, and was highly complimented by the judges for his proficiency. In November, 1858, he removed to Grand Rapids, and became associated with Lucius Patterson, then one of the distinguished lawyers of Western Michigan. In April, 1860, a fire destroyed the building where his offices were situated, together with all its contents, and he returned to Detroit and again entered the office of Mr. William A. Moore, with whom he remained until January, 1862, when the law partnership of Moore & Griffin was formed. The Civil War was then raging, and the call for volunteers for the defense of the Nation was too strong to be ignored; and, leaving his profession, he entered the United States army, being commissioned by Governor Blair as supernumerary second lieutenant in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. He was mustered into service on the 13th of August. December 18th of the same year he was promoted to second lieutenant, and assigned to duty as brigade inspector. February 1, 1863, he was promoted to first lieutenant, and on April 15th following, adjutant of his regiment. February 24, 1864, he was commissioned as captain. On September 15th of that year he was assigned to staff duty as acting assistant adjutant-general of the Second Cavalry Division, and on December 25th he was made acting assistant adjutant-general of the Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi. March 13, 1866, he was breveted major of the United States Volunteers by the President for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He was mustered out of the service July 1, 1865, at the close of the war. Immediately upon leaving the army, he returned to the practice of his profession, and continued a member of the firm of Moore & Griffin, until the fall of 1875, when he associated himself with Mr. Don M. Dickinson, under the firm name of Griffin & Dickinson. In 1880, Mr. Henry T. Thurber and George S. Hosmer, who had been students in the office, were admitted to the partnership, and the firm thus became Grffin, Dickinson, Thurber & Hosmer. In July, 1883, this firm was dissolved, and he associated himself with Mr. Carlos E. Warner, who was then a member of the firm of Moore, Canfield & Warner, his former partner, Mr. William A. Moore, being a member of that firm. The name of the new firm was Griffin & Warner. This association continued unbroken until January, 1888, when Mr. Ormond F. Hunt and Mr. J. C. Berry, who had been students in the office, were admitted into the partnership. In March, 1890, Mr. Berry retired, and the firm of Griffin, Warner & Hunt was formed, which still continues. In August, 1886, Mr. Griffin was unanimously elected Fletcher Professor of Law by the regents of the University of Michigan, since which time he has regularly delivered lectures before the students of that institution in connection with his active practice. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, though in municipal and local affairs he has generally risen above party prejudice. Although always an active participant in political affairs, he was never a candidate for an office of a political character until the spring of 1887, when he accepted the nomination

Levi T. Griffin

of his party as candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court. Owing to a triangular contest at this election, he was defeated, together with the other candidates upon the ticket, though making a gallant fight in the campaign. He is an active member of the leading social and fraternal societies of Detroit, being one of the incorporaters of the Detroit Club and University Club, a Knight Templar, a thirty-second degree member of the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting Club, Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, and many other associations. He is an excellent after-dinner speaker, and is frequently called upon at public banquets and anniversaries of societies and associations. It is, however, as a practicing lawyer that he is best known. It is to this service that he has devoted the best energies of his life. He permits nothing to interfere with success in this field. He loves his profession, and has established a high ideal in it to follow. Thoroughly honest in all his dealings, and conscientious in his devotion to his clients' interest, he has won the favor and commanded the respect and confidence of the business and professional public. He is quick to reach a conclusion, keen and incisive in thought and expression, and strong and forcible in presenting his points. It is as a trial lawyer that he excels. He fortifies himself well with his facts, and takes a broad and comprehensive view of his case. He goes in to win. He is strong and aggressive in presenting his own side, exceedingly forcible and logical in his arguments before court and jury; quick in his conceptions, and bold in execution. He presents forcibly the strong points of his own side, and attacks the weak points of his adversary with a vigor and energy which is calculated to break down all barriers. Uniformly courteous to his adversary and to the bench, urbane in his deportment, honorable in his methods, and genial and affable in manner, he relieves his adversary of the sting of defeat, and commands the respect and confidence alike of court, adversary, and jury. He is liberal in public and private charities. The success of his life and character is an honor both to himself and the community in which he lives, and an incentive to the rising generation of young men who are earnestly striving to succeed, with no assistance except their own native talent and a conscientious desire to make for themselves an honorable record in life.

WILLIAM HART BOYD, merchant and banker, of Monroe, was born in Hartwick, Otsego County, New York, October 6, 1811. He is the third in descent from John Boyd, whose ancestors traced a relationship to the Earl of Kilmarnock. John Boyd emigrated to this country from Irvine, Scotland, in 1770. His father was William A. Boyd, a dry-goods merchant of Otsego County, and his mother was Miss Ruth Seymour, descended from the Seymours and Harts of Connecticut. He attended the Ovid Academy, at Ovid, New York, preparatory to taking a college course; but not desiring to study for a profession, he turned his attention chiefly to natural history and science, and entered the Rensselaer Institute, at Troy, New York, under the charge of the distinguished Professor Amos Eaton, from which he graduated in 1832. His class numbered among its members several distinguished men, among them Professor James Hall, of Albany; Hon. S. Wells Williams, of Yale College, late of China, the latter being his room-mate at college for one year. Returning to Ovid, Mr. Boyd spent about three years engaged in mercantile pursuits with his father, during which time he accumulated a valuable library of literary, historic, and scientific works. In the spring of 1836 he came West, and after visiting various cities in Ohio and Michigan, he finally rented a store in Monroe, where he decided to locate, and returned East to purchase a stock of dry-goods. This he did on a cash capital of $200, securing six months' credit for about $3,000, opening his store in June, 1836. His business prospering from the start, he added a stock of groceries, and continued in the same stand for ten years, establishing in the meantime branch stores at Hillsdale and Brooklyn, continuing them for twelve years. In 1846 he sold out his stock of dry-goods and groceries at Monroe, and engaged in the hardware business, which he continued for seventeen years, when he sold out his interest to his two partners, his former clerks; he then devoted himself to buying and selling produce, wool, etc., until 1868, when his store was burned with many other buildings, and he went to New York City, opening up an important business in native lubricating oils in Russia, Germany, France, and England, in which he was engaged for two years. This industry has been very successfully carried on since then by one of his own clerks, now head of the firm of Thompson, Bedford & Co. Returning to Monroe, he again entered into the produce trade, which he has continued to the present time, making fifty-three years in which he has been actively engaged in business in Monroe. Mr. Boyd was married in September, 1839, to Miss Lucy Chapell, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and to them have been born five children, two of whom are still living—a son, Irving P. (engaged in business in New York), and a daughter, Carrie L. On the fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of his business career he gave a reception to his former clerks, his friends, and associates. From his early manhood Mr. Boyd has interested himself largely in temperance and Sunday-school work. On commencing business in 1836 he wrote and signed a pledge, which he likewise required his clerks for the first ten years to sign, pledging total abstinence from intoxicating drinks and tobacco. His clerks have, with few exceptions, proved in after life men of sterling character and successful in business, and he can not recall a single instance of a dispute or expression of dissatisfaction at any time with those in his employ. On coming to Monroe he joined the Presbyterian Church, and became assistant superintendent in the Sunday-school, which position he held until January, 1843, when he was elected superintendent, holding that office thirty-five years. He was active in all work pertaining to Sunday-schools, aiding in forming the State Sunday-school Association, being twice president at its conventions. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Indianapolis, in 1872, and to the International Convention at Baltimore, in 1875, and again at Chicago, June, 1887. He was a member of the first State Temperance Convention, held at Marshall, in 1838. He has been a number of times member of the Synod of Michigan, and of the General Assembly at New York, Buffalo, and Cincinnati. He is a life-member of the American Sunday-school Union, and was elected one of its vice-presidents in 1876, and has published a historical sketch of the Sunday-school work for one hundred years, and delivered many addresses in relation to Sunday-school work, and patriotic orations on various occasions. He was a member of the convention held at Jackson, July 6, 1854, and signed the first call which resulted in the formation of the Republican party. He has always been a stanch adherent of that party, from principle rather than policy, as he has never sought or obtained political office. Through his efforts the Sunday-school chapel in connection with the Presbyterian Church at Monroe was erected, he, as superintendent, contributing largely. He was, and is, active in every enterprise for the interest of Monroe, having aided extensively in the building of various public institutions. He was one of the originators of the First National Bank, and for some years its vice-president and president. In all moral and religious work he is active and ready, being known as a gentleman of strong Christian character, his aim and purpose being so to live as to honor his Maker, and to lead all under his influence to do the same. Occupying a prominent place in the esteem of the people of his community, the high moral and religious standard adopted by him has been a power for good, and he looks with pleasure upon the thousands of Sunday-school scholars scattered over the United States who have passed under his care, and have followed the example set by him. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Monroe ever since 1839, and is still active in the service. He was instrumental in originating the Young Ladies, Seminary, erected in 1849, of which his brother, Professor Erasmus J. Boyd, was principal for twenty-nine years. He was also active in securing the construction of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad, and one of the projectors and directors of the Holly, Wayne and Monroe Railroad, which last was absorbed by the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad. He was one of the first subscribers to the Merchants' Express Company, now the American Express Company, of which he is still a 'stockholder.

HON. MARK S. BREWER, M. C., of Pontiac, Oakland County, was born in the township of Addison, in said county, on the twenty-second day of October, 1837. Peter Brewer, his grandfather, emigrated from Holland to America before the Revolutionary War, and settled in what is now Westchester County, New York. He served in the army during the Revolution, and was active in aiding the Colonies to secure their independence. At the close of the war he settled in Dutchess County, New York, where Peter Brewer, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born, in 1792. His mother, Mary Turns, to whom his father was married in 1824, was born in the North of Ireland, and came to America with her parents when three years of age. Mr. Brewer's parents came to Michigan, and settled in the township of Addison, Oakland County, in the year 1833. Nearly the whole State was then a dense wilderness, without roads or other public improvements. One hundred and sixty acres of wild land was purchased, and a log house and a barn were erected, and Mr. Brewer, Sr., began improving the land, determined to make for himself and his family a home in the wilderness. There were but few settlers at this time in that part of Oakland County. Neighbors were scarce and far between, and it was some years before schoolhouses were found in the township. Here Mr. Brewer and his large family, consisting of nine children, had to struggle with want and endure all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. Hon. Mark S. Brewer, who was the youngest of five sons, spent the first twenty years of his life on his father's farm, in work common to all tillers of the soil in a new country; but in 1857 his health became impaired by excessive labor, and he was compelled to turn his attention to other pursuits in life, where less physical toil would be required, and he then set out to acquire an education by his own industry. For three years he pursued his studies at the academies at Romeo and at Oxford, and defrayed his expenses by teaching during the winter season. In 1861 he entered the office of Hon. William L. Webber, at East Saginaw, Michigan, as a student at law, and afterwards read law with Ex-Governor Moses Wisner, and the Hon. M. E. Crofoot, at Pontiac. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward entered into partnership with Mr. Crofoot, which continued until January 1, 1875. In 1866 and in 1868, Mr. Brewer was elected Circuit Court commissioner for Oakland County, and from 1866 to 1869 he was city attorney for the city of Pontiac. In 1872 he was elected senator, and represented his county in the State Senate during the years 1873–74, and here took a leading position, being one of the most able and industrious members of that body. In 1876, Mr. Brewer was nominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District as their candidate for Congress, and, after a very vigorous canvass, he was elected by a majority of 1,741 over his Democratic opponent, who received at the former election a majority of 1,636. Mr. Brewer was re-elected to Congress in 1878, and served in that capacity until March 4, 1881. On June 30, 1881, he was appointed by the late President Garfield, with whom he had served in Congress, consul-general at Berlin, Germany, which appointment he accepted, and served in that position nearly four years, and until after Mr. Cleveland became President, when he returned to Michigan, and again entered upon the active practice of his profession. In 1876, Mr. Brewer married Miss Lizzie Simonson, the daughter of James B. Simonson, of Holly, Michigan. Not having any children, Mrs. Brewer became his constant companion, whether at home or abroad; but in 1886 she died, and this loss threw such a gloom over his ambition and prospects, that he determined to permanently retire from public and political life. Notwithstanding his earnest protest, however, he was unanimously nominated by the Republican Convention of his district as the candidate of his party for Congress, in the fall of 1886. Feeling under the deepest obligations to the Republicans of his district for their previous enthusiastic support, he could not decline their unanimous request to be once more their candidate. The district at the previous election had given about fifteen hundred majority in favor of the candidate who had been nominated by the Democratic-Greenback combination, and the chances of Mr. Brewer's success seemed doubtful; but he, soon after the nomination, entered upon a vigorous campaign, thoroughly canvassing his district, and meeting with the most hearty reception, wherever he went, from the people of all parties, whom he had faithfully served during his former terms in Congress. Mr. Brewer was elected, receiving 1,886 more votes than his Democratic-Greenback opponent, and running more than twelve hundred votes ahead of his party ticket in the district. As a member of the Fiftieth Congress, he served on the Committee on the District of Columbia, and on the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. In 1888 he was again nominated, and elected a member of the Fifty-first Congress, and, upon the organization of the House, at the opening of that Congress, he was placed upon the important Committees on Appropriations, on Immigration and Naturalization, and on Militia. On December 26, 1889, Mr. Brewer was married to Louise B. Parker, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and



Yours &c
Mark S. Brewer

Mrs. Abiram Parker, of Pontiac. Mr. Brewer, since he came to manhood, has ever taken a deep interest in political matters, and since 1864 has taken an active part in every political campaign except that of 1884, when he was absent in Germany. In 1880 he not only assisted in canvassing his own State, but lent his assistance as well to his party in Indiana and Ohio, where he rendered efficient service. He is a forcible and effective speaker, and a close and logical reasoner, whether upon the stump or at the bar, and many of his political speeches have been published by State and Congressional committees, as well as by his party friends, for general circulation. He takes a deep interest in, and contributes liberally towards, all general improvements which will tend to the benefit of his city. He is kind-hearted, and ever ready to assist those who are in distress. He is possessed of a genial nature, and is ever trying to look on the bright side of life. That he possesses the confidence of the people is manifest from the way in which they have given him their support. Michigan may justly enroll the name of this, her honored son, among her representative men.

HON. JOHN ALLISON EDGET, of East Saginaw, lawyer and judge. The subject of this sketch is the style of man of whom it is a pleasure to write, because he possesses many of the best traits of character, and his antecedents have been in every way creditable to him. He is a young man, yet he has attained such prominence in the community where he resides, both professionally and socially, that no list of the self-made men of the Saginaws would be deemed complete unless the name of John A. Edget should be included therein. He was born in Saginaw County, Michigan, on the eighth day of August, 1849. His father and mother, coming to Saginaw County in 1844, and to East Saginaw in 1854, were early pioneers to Michigan. Young Edget was educated in the public schools of East Saginaw, and graduated from the law department of the Michigan University in the class of 1872. In the same year he engaged in the profession of law at East Saginaw, and that city has been his residence ever since. He has remained steadfast to the study and practice of law, the firm of Edget, Brooks & Conway, of which he was until recently, the senior member, ranking with the very best legal concerns in the State of Michigan, having a large and constantly growing business in both State and Federal Courts. Mr. Edget is an earnest, thoughtful man, strong in his attachments, devoted in his friendships. Such a man is usually singled out for political preferment, but it seems to be his fixed resolve to engage in no political work which would detach him from the profession of the law. He held the office of city attorney of East Saginaw for three consecutive terms, from 1884 to 1887, and the position was relinquished because of the press and growth of his other professional work. It is said to his credit that no person ever filled the position of attorney of the municipal corporation of East Saginaw with greater credit, either to himself or to the city. He set an example that all future officials in that position can safely and wisely follow. He gave not only his time, in no stinted measure, but he gave conscientious, painstaking, devoted service. Mr. Edget has been the president of the People's Saving Bank of East Saginaw, and standing counsel for numerous of the large business enterprises of the Saginaw Valley. By a recent act of the Legislature of the State, provision was made for the appointment of an additional judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, and Mr. Edget was, upon the unanimous recommendation of the bar, appointed by the governor to the position, and will devote himself entirely to his judicial duties. The chief characteristics of his make-up are his honesty, and the noted integrity of his purpose. These salient points of a well-rounded character are noticeable alike to strangers and to friends. Even his sometimes bluntness becomes a virtue, evidencing his earnest sincerity. In social intercourse, he is inclined to be reticent. There is a general modesty of demeanor noticeable in him which is laudable in all men, but especially in young men; but, when sought, his opinions are promptly given. Although positive in all his convictions, no matter what may be the subject, yet he is courteous in debate, and kindly disposed to an opponent. To those who enjoy the privilege of his friendship it becomes a valuable possession. Such men as John A. Edget do not make or form sudden, violent friendships. With him a friendship is a sacred thing, to be deserved first, to be permanent afterwards. He has become noted and sought after in his profession, and has achieved success by innate ability and faithful adherence to lines of character laid down for his own guidance. He has been true to his own ideal of right, and the result has been a success, certain and durable. Is it too much to predict of Mr. Edget, judging from the record he has already made, that the future years of his life will be years of faithful endeavor on his part, and of still more rapid advancement in all that goes to make up the world's esteem? The advancement and the esteem will be well merited by him, because his wisdom is true wisdom, and is founded on the best underlying elements of a manly character.

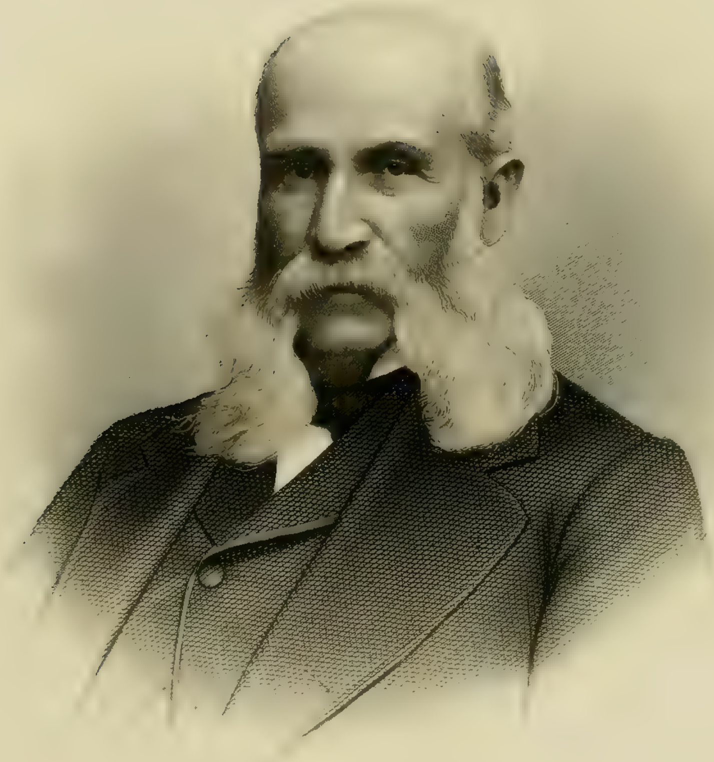
HON. ALFRED J. MILLS, attorney at law, Kalamazoo, was born in England, near the classic city of Cambridge, in January, 1851. There he was educated and commenced the study of law with a prominent firm of solicitors; but lacking the means to continue his studies there in the manner and form prescribed in that country, he decided to avail himself of the advantages, privileges, and inducements offered by this marvelous Western land, and, forsaking the land of his birth, he set sail, and eventually settled in Kalamazoo, one of the garden-spots of this favored State of Michigan. Being new in the country, uninitiated in its ways and customs, the first employment he engaged in was to work on a farm. That, however, he only continued about three months, when he obtained a position in a drug-store. This, too, was short-lived, for he quickly abandoned it to resume the study of law, under Arthur Brown, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in Kalamazoo in 1873. On the 30th of June, the year following, he was married to Miss Florence Balch, of that city. In 1875 he removed to Paw Paw, the county-seat of the adjoining county of Van Buren, where he formed a law partnership with Judge Chandler Richards. In 1876 he was elected Probate Judge for Van Buren County, and after a very popular term of service he declined a reelection in 1880. The year 1881 saw him elevated to the Circuit Court bench, and he removed once more to Kalamazoo. In 1887, for business reasons, he declined a renomination by his party, and on January 1, 1888, resumed the practice of his profession. At the time of his election Judge Mills was probably the youngest man holding such office in the State—an honor of which he feels justly proud. He is distinguished for his thorough mastery of the law, and his fair and candid decisions while on the bench. He is known among his friends as a genial, pleasant, intelligent, and unassuming gentleman, popular with all classes, and respected both as an officer and a man.

JUDGE JABEZ G. SUTHERLAND left Michigan for Utah fourteen years ago; but the fruits of his usefulness during thirty-seven years' residence among us, abide with the State. Many men have drifted away with the westward tide, and left little evidence behind of their existence in the haunts that knew them; but Judge Sutherland has been missed by a wide acquaintance and a fraternity that looked to him, during many years, for a just and clear exposition of the law. His former associates will learn with interest of his career since leaving the State, and will note that it has been one of calm, steadfast purposes, rather than of brilliant exploits; a full, round life, achieved with honor to himself and profit to his fellow-men. J. G. Sutherland came to Michigan in June, 1836. His father, Solomon Sutherland, farmer, was born in Rutland, Vermont, and, having married Elizabeth Stevens at Pompeii, Onondaga County, New York, made his home at the latter place. He afterwards moved to Van Buren, in the same county, where the subject of this sketch was born, October 6, 1825. Eight years after, the family went to Orleans County, but only remained until 1836, when they removed to the Territory of Michigan, settling in Argentine, Genesee County. Jabez was then between ten and eleven years old, but sturdy enough to drive the team that carried the family all the way from Detroit. The father purchased a tract of land from the Government, and entered on a genuine pioneer life. The nearest neighbor was three miles away, and the next nearest five miles. It was a season of hard labor, the boy working on the farm, with no opportunities to study until his father sent him to school at Detroit, in the winter of 1837–8. A similar chance occurred the following winter, when he attended a district school near Birmingham. In the spring of 1841, Solomon Sutherland fell in debt through unfortunate speculations, and lost the place he had labored so hard to acquire. Then the son went back to New York State, and hired out on farms in Cayuga and Onondaga Counties. He was but a common farm laborer, yet during the summer managed, besides maintaining himself, to save enough to go to school in the winter times. The fruits of his second summer's work, being carefully husbanded, enabled him to enter Manlius Academy, where he studied for six months, consuming the evenings by teaching the common branches to girls of the cotton factory. He never went to school after that, but has not since ceased to maintain a system of self-education, the effects of which have been seen in a gradual widening of his field of thought until the studious boy developed to a man of understanding and of learning. In 1843, then aged eighteen, he returned to Michigan, working in the summer on a farm at Argentine, and teaching the district school of Linden the following winter. Now sufficiently developed in his knowledge, he no longer labored with the plow, but continued to teach in Flushing and Fentonville until August of 1844, when he entered the office of Colonel Wm. M. Fenton, at Fentonville, to begin the study of law. Colonel Fenton is widely remembered as a good lawyer, a scholarly and public-spirited citizen, who enjoyed the confidence and respect of all parties in the State. From the time when he was but thirteen, Sutherland had nursed the ambition to be a lawyer, never losing sight of it for a moment, his summer toils and winter studies being all directed to the one aim. Indeed, he was so set upon this purpose that he was accustomed, while at farming, to have his employer lay out his day's work that extra diligence might enable him to return to his books in the early evening. His legal studies may be said to have begun at Manlius, where he belonged to a class engaged in the study of the Science of Government; but perhaps even these were anticipated by his attempts at legal reasoning from the day when his resolution to become a lawyer was fixed. With Colonel Fenton, Sutherland remained, studying for two years, when the former removed to Flint, leaving the young man his law-office and his practice, so far as Sutherland's imperfect knowledge of the law would enable him to succeed an accomplished professional. Meanwhile a friendship had arisen between preceptor and student which developed to an intimacy, lasting until the death of Colonel Fenton, in 1871. In another two years Sutherland's continued study and experience in justice and county courts secured him admission, in the October term of 1848, to the bar of the Supreme Court at Pontiac, the Committee of Examiners consisting of Chancellor Manning, Colonel Hester L. Stevens, and Rufus Hosmer. He was then aged twenty-three. The year previous he had married Sarah D. Thurber, a lady from New Hampshire, but long resident in Michigan. He had now entered on his life's career, equipped with a sum of knowledge not confined to legal lore, but embracing even then a wide field of letters. From his boyhood, and to this day, he has been a diligent student and reader. Blessed with an excellent constitution, he has been able to study for more hours than would exhaust most students, and, having sufficient perception to direct his own courses of reading, is emphatically a self-taught man. Sutherland had only been admitted to the bar nine months when Governor Ransom appointed him prosecuting attorney of Saginaw County, and he went immediately to Saginaw City to reside. At this time the county was extensively settled by Germans, some of them cultivated people, whose association led him to occupy his leisure in a study of the German language and its literature. Thus to his juridical knowledge, and that acquired by his general reading, were added the metaphysical and theological elements that enter so largely into German literature. When, in 1850, a convention was called to revise the Constitution of the State, J. G. Sutherland was elected delegate to the convention from Saginaw and the attached counties. Though he was the youngest member of that body, his labors were especially acceptable to his constituents by securing them representation in the Legislature without regard to population. He further assisted by his influence and votes in securing the adoption of those features which have made the Constitution then framed so popular with the people, that subsequent attempts to revise it have been rejected, Among the essential parts which Sutherland advocated and was active in securing were those of economy in salaries, the modifying of the administration of justice by abolishing grand juries, the establishing of an independent Supreme Court, and the provisions which have enabled Michigan to distinguish herself among States for her perfect system of free schools. Two years later, Sutherland was elected to the Legislature, sitting in the lower branch in the session of January, 1853. In 1856 he stumped the State for James Buchanan, in the Presidential campaign, making twenty-five

J. G. Sutherland

speeches in quick succession, and with such palpable results as to excite his own zeal to the utmost. At the time vast forest-fires were burning throughout Genesee, Shiawassee, Tuscola, and Saginaw Counties, and as nearly all of his speeches were made in this district, out-doors, in the midst of dense smoke, his voice was seriously injured, and, as it proved, permanently impaired. Possessing, hitherto, an unusually powerful and flexible voice, he had been rather disposed to feats of oratory, but this misfortune now compelled him to change his style to one for which he is now noted. His attention was directed to the condensation of speech. He made a study of the economy of words, and has developed the art to such a degree that he can now tell in half an hour what another may labor in vain to express as clearly in two hours. Two years after this stumping experience, Sutherland was nominated by the Democratic party, and received its vote for the office of attorney-general of the State, to which, however, the opposing party elected its nominee. During all these years, and until the beginning of the war, he was closely engaged in an active practice, and gradually preparing for the judicial honors soon to follow. At the commencement of the great conflict he was energetic in securing recruits to supply the first calls of the President, but, by an odd chance, did not take the field himself. During the opening years of the war, the colonelcy of the Tenth Michigan Infantry was successively offered to a number of Republicans by John F. Driggs, Republican representative to Congress, but in each case was refused. Finally the dignity was tendered to Sutherland, who promptly accepted; but the delay of so many previous tenders and refusals had been such that the governor, despairing of Driggs's securing an officer, had already appointed Colonel Lum to the position. In the election for Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit, two years later, Sutherland, though a Democrat, was chosen in a Republican district for a term of six years, his term beginning January 1, 1864. It was now, at the age of thirty-eight, that he began to prove his well-grounded knowledge of the law, and to inspire perfect confidence among the community of the circuit in regard to his motives, together with respect for his opinions among those who practiced before him. He made it his custom, unusual among judges, to write out his decisions on all matters of law, being willing to permit their close scrutiny, and knowing their essential value as records. A strict usage was enforced, and the bar brought to observe it by such mild measures that, while enjoying the practice, they learned not to look for indulgence. In seven years he was not five minutes behind time in opening court, and, without appearing to assert strict discipline, he managed to impress upon the bar that punctual hours and pure practice must rule. Yet in the midst of this, Judge Sutherland owed his popularity in the district to the unanimous indorsement of the bar, and at the same time stood so well with the people, that at the end of his term he was re-elected by a separate nomination of both the Republican and Democratic parties, without opposition in either. In 1867, during his first term, he was elected to another convention called to revise the State Constitution, but the work of the convention on this occasion was rejected by the people. The confidence in Judge Sutherland's ability and uprightness, proven by his repeated election to the bench, was soon followed by a still greater testimonial of the esteem in which he was held. During the first year of his second term he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress from what was then the Sixth Congressional District of the State. This consisted of a region which included Genesee, Shiawassee, Clinton, and the counties north of them in the Lower Peninsula, together with the whole of the Upper Peninsula. At the time of resigning his office as judge, there were eight counties in his judicial district, in each of which he had been holding from two to four terms a year. The business was large, but was conducted with such thoroughness that when he left the bench it was nowhere in arrear. It was not easy to find another who could sustain such labors, and immediately after his resignation the circuit was divided into several districts. Judge Sutherland took his seat in Congress, March 4, 1871, for a two years' term. He was made a member of the Naval Committee, and distinguished himself by an able speech on tariff questions, doing good service for his constituents by securing a continuance of the valued protection on lumber, salt, and the iron and copper products of the Upper Peninsula. Some months after his term in Congress had expired, finding his health failing, he went to Utah for rest, hoping to receive benefit from the exhilarating climate of that favored region. There he found Judge George C. Bates, whom he recognized as a former acquaintance in Michigan, and whose peculiar situation added to his pleasure at Sutherland's appearance in Salt Lake City. The latter part of Brigham Young's career was one of incessant conflict in the courts, especially as he made the strifes of the Mormon people his own, in addition to the legal intricacies which his personal affairs brought about. The Mormon Church always had its lawyers retained, though its traditional custom was to change its advocates at intervals of no great length. At the time Judge Sutherland first went to Salt Lake City, George C. Bates enjoyed the retainer of the Church, yet, owing to his unfriendly relations with the majority of the Utah bench and especially with the judge, his law business was greatly in arrear. The demand for his legal services and the flattering opportunity offered by Bates, made Judge Sutherland at once forget that he was an invalid, and he took hold of the business with a will. Meeting with success in his first cases, business poured in from Mormon clients and the Church, the fruits of this legitimate law business being forty thousand dollars the first year—a most remarkable sum to follow an attorney's labors in a new field. It is no cause for wonder that he concluded to remain for a time, and took his family there. He continued for a long time as a pilgrim, a sojourner, never considering himself a settler, always intending to return to Michigan, whither many ties of affection and interest drew him, until, finally, the unceasing occupation that prevented his leaving, his success, his perfect health, and a growing love for the country, with its possibilities, its salubrious climate, and the generous character of the people west of the Rockies, persuaded him to stay and make his home in Utah. The people of Salt Lake City now look upon him as an old and valued citizen. He enjoys the admiration and respect of the entire bar, and finds no occasion to seek clients, having rather to select those whose affairs promise to supply matter in which he can take a professional interest; for it is evident that he would now rather clarify a problem at law than seek the details of practice. The fire of a vigorous manhood has given place to a temperate sense of power in reasoning, the outcome of vast experience and a life-long habit of seeking the germ of a motive or the essence of an action. The knowledge of men that he has acquired, and his understanding of human incentive give his counsel great value. His taste has always run towards civil rather than criminal practice, and of late he has declined to serve in criminal cases. Yet it happened that the most celebrated case he conducted in Utah was of a criminal character, the defense of the notorious John D. Lee, on trial for leadership in the execrated Mountain Meadows massacre. The trial began July 21, 1875, and lasted fifteen days. The awful crime of which Lee was accused had been committed eighteen years before, and during all that time he and others well known to be guilty had shunned their fellow-men and hidden in the wilds of Southern Utah and Arizona, dreading lest justice should overtake them. As to Lee, he met the punishment he deserved, being found guilty at a subsequent trial, and shot; but at the trial at which Judge Sutherland defended him, he was saved by the disagreement of the jury. It was the last desperate chance of deferring his fate, and, in the face of direct evidence of his guilt, it required the utmost skill and address on the part of his attorneys to prevent a prompt verdict against him. John D. Lee was looked upon as a doomed man up to the moment when Judge Sutherland began his speech for the defense. So fully had the story of the massacre been told, and the witnesses had so completely corroborated each other, that curiosity was excited as to how the prisoner's counsel could build up any plausible defense. Yet Judge Sutherland did it by a forensic masterpiece under which the most damning testimony crumbled away and left the jury filled with doubt and perplexity; they failed to agree, and when Lee was next tried he had other counsel to defend him, and he met his death. Judge Sutherland's address to the jury in behalf of Lee is still remembered in Utah as an extraordinary effort. Having to overcome a foregone conclusion on the part of the jury regarding Lee's guilt, he seems to have aimed at destroying the serenity with which they were about to condemn him to death. It is not strange that their task appalled them when this solemn eloquence fell upon their ears: "Death always wears a grim visage. Those who have never seen it, except where disease or accident has marked its victim, when the last hours of the departed have been soothed by the ministrations of affection, have seen it in its least forbidding aspect; but even then the smile of Providence seems for the time withdrawn, and the earth is dreary and desolate. But when life has been sacrificed to the wrath or avarice of man, and the brief span of existence has been curtailed by violence, the heart grows sick with horror at the appalling spectacle. . . . I know you can not approach this subject except with feelings of awe, with trembling and fear; for you and I and all of us are treading on sacred ground. We are stirring the ashes of the dead. We are searching for the blood, unworthily spilled, spilled by murderous hands, that we may lay it on the guilty. Its touch, where you put it, will blast, wither, and destroy. He whom you touch, in this holy office, will be marked for a felon's death. . . . And I say to you, gentlemen, that any mistake you commit by proceeding too hastily, upon prejudice, with voluntary blindness of mind to the indications afforded by the evidence—any mistake, I say, thus arising from aught but that infirmity of judgment which sometimes prevents the best men from coming to just conclusions when they are earnestly endeavoring to do so, will expose you to the same moral condemnation as though you had taken life like an assassin, instead of through criminal negligence or perversity by a false verdict." So much had to be undone by this speech—for, as we have indicated, the prisoner stood practically convicted beforehand—that an afternoon and a morning were consumed in its delivery; yet the exquisite diction never flagged to its close, and the successful result, though not contributing to the ends of justice, tells how much can be accomplished in a desperate case by a skillful advocate. In the same year, 1875, Judge Sutherland was engaged by Callaghan & Co., the law publishing firm in Chicago, to write a treastise on the Law of Damages. The firm had known him on the bench in Michigan, and understood his qualifications for the difficult task. It was prepared in the intervals of a busy practice, and occupied much of his spare time until 1882, when it was published in three volumes. It is now a standard work, and few kindred publications appear without reference to the authority of "Sutherland on Damages." He is now engaged on another work of a similar character. For such authorship, his circumstances and wide experience peculiarly fit him. He is possessed of a fine law library, and is still a diligent student in his profession. At his present time of life, he is a counselor at law, rather than a court lawyer, having long since lost delight in oratorical display; but he was never keener in the elucidation of obscure legal points. He finds singular value in details, which frequently serve him as the key to an argument that is not only convincing at the time, but, what is rarer, unanswerable afterwards; and thus it often happens that matter apparently subsidiary or immaterial becomes, in his hands, primary and of ruling force. Clearness of expression has become his habit. His ordinary conversation is exceedingly good English, and one must have good wit who is not nonplused in repartee with him. His fellow-citizens seem to find pleasure in working with him. When the Salt Lake bar formed an association in 1881, Judge Sutherland was elected its first president; and when the University of Deseret decided, a year ago, to offer a series of law lectures to the young men of Utah, the faculty chose Judge Sutherland to deliver them.

HON. RALPH A. LOVELAND, of East Saginaw. Unlike the majority of the prominent men of the Saginaws, many of whom were pioneers, and whose advance in prominence has kept pace with the growth of the cities of that name, Hon. Ralph A. Loveland is comparatively a recent resident of that locality. Still, like all men whose lives are deemed worthy of biographical notice, his career has been an eventful one. It is instructive, in itself, to note the difference existing between the successful men of our own land and those of foreign countries. In England, for instance, the entire influence of the family is exerted in behalf of the oldest son; his success is made a certainty. The younger sons also, where it is possible, have the doors of Hope opened to them by appointments under the Government. The army, the navy, the Church,—heavy contributions are levied on each to find a living for those "to the manor born." But, in America, there are none of these factitious helps and aids; every one who aims at eminence, must be the architect of his own fortune. Mr. Loveland's life has been a busy and an important one; and he has benefited others as he has proceeded on his way. He has been in many places; and in all of them he has been recognized as a leader and a helper. His ancestors were all men of note—men who left their mark on the age in which they lived. They were New England men, of the old Colonial times; and it is of such stock that the heroes of the world are



R. A. Loveland

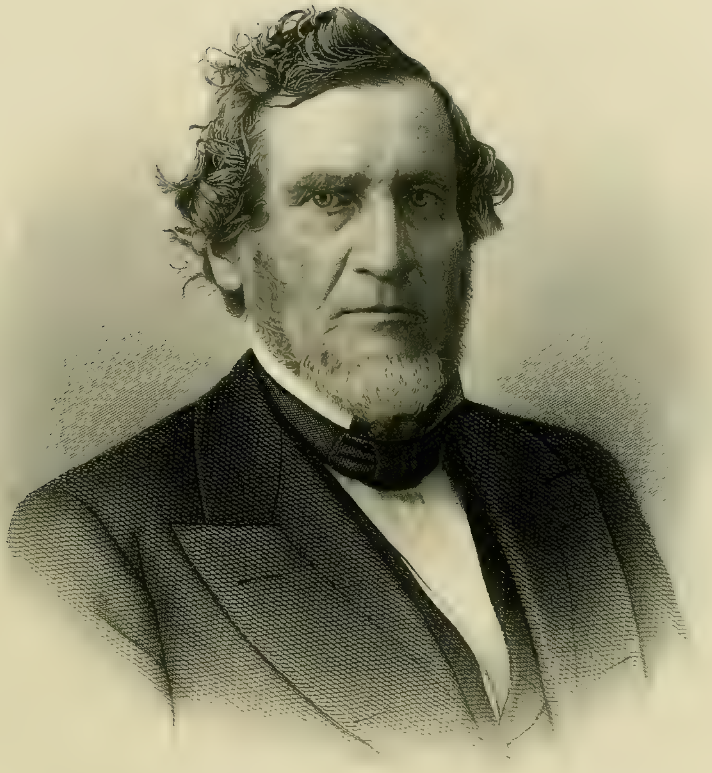
made. His father was a native of Westport, Essex County, New York, or, rather, was taken there to live when a child; and there it was that Ralph A. Loveland was born, on the seventeenth day of January, 1819. His boyhood was passed there, and at that place also he attended school, devoting his summers to the vocation of boating on Lake Champlain, and his winters to hard study in his efforts to secure an education. The pursuits of his early years gave him an insight into, and a lively interest in, the matter of water transportation, and it had an influence upon his later career. In 1845 he consolidated the interests he had personally acquired with those of the Northern Transportation Line. In the year 1857, he, with others, engaged in the lumber business at Albany, New York, under the firm name of White, Loveland & Co. This proved a successful venture, and was continued until 1863. His health having become affected, he disposed of his Eastern business in 1865, and removed to Janesville, Wisconsin. Here his ability was promptly recognized by his fellow-citizens, and he was elected mayor of that city. Mr. Loveland had previously visited the great West, however, and had secured valuable property in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota. In the same year of 1862, he took the initiative in sheep-growing in the State of Iowa, having successfully brought four thousand sheep there; and he soon outranked all in the State in that line of business by the proportions of his enterprise. Having recovered his health, he again embarked in the lumber business. This time the venture was made in Chicago, Illinois, with partners residing at Albany and New York. The enterprise proved a prosperous one for five years, when a calamity overtook him, as tremendous as it was unforeseen and unmerited on his part. A failure occurred which created widespread disaster among many noted firms; it was termed the nine-million-dollar failure; and Mr. Loveland was one of the greatest sufferers through this. Over three hundred thousand dollars of indebtedness was placed on his shoulders, and all of this misfortune was caused, not by his want of prudence—because he was prudent, thoughtful, and careful—but by the unwisdom of others. Every part of his legitimate loss was paid in full or satisfactorily settled, leaving him without a dollar. Such a blow as this would have prostrated many men. Think of it! Here he was, at the age of fifty-four years, entirely bereft of a munificent competence, the results of a life-time of effort and struggle; but, instead of dismaying him, the disaster seemed to invest him with new vigor. With but a few hundred dollars of active capital left, he embarked in the lumber business in Greenville, Michigan. He had lost everything, but his reputation and financial credit remained unsullied. Every venture seemed to prosper with him. In 1881 he became engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Saginaw, and in this enterprise he is now the vice-president and general manager. It has an estimable repute, and is known as the Saginaw Lumber and Salt Company. Mr. Loveland is also vice-president of the Emery Lumber Company. He has been an earnest, active business man, having great interests under his care; and yet he has given of his time and his talents to aid in State legislation, and to benefit his fellow-men. In 1856 he was elected to the Assembly from the Essex County (New York) District, and during the succeeding term he was the State senator from the same district. He was originally what was termed a "Henry Clay Whig" in politics; but having been elected as a delegate to the Anti-Nebraska Convention in 1854, he then affiliated with the new Republican party, to which organization he has remained attached ever since. He was the supervisor of his native town as often as his business would allow him to accept the position. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1840, and an officer of the Church for many years. In 1840, also, he was married, his wife being a Miss Harriet M. Kent, the daughter of New England parents. Five children have blessed the marriage, nor has the family circle been invaded by death. At the age of sixty-eight years, then an age when many men have withdrawn from the active labors of life, we find Mr. Loveland hale and hearty, still busy, still doing good in his day and generation. Since he became a resident of the Saginaw Valley, his home being at East Saginaw, he has not filled any public office, his time and his energies being engrossed by the responsible cares of his business enterprises; but he has lived there long enough, however, to enable the community, of which he forms a part, to arrive at a fair estimate of his worth as a citizen. His fellow-citizens term him a Christian gentleman. What higher title, what nobler name can any man aspire to? Is it not enough to satisfy the craving of the most ambitious? In every relation of life, social or business, he has proven himself honorable and conscientious. He has won the esteem of his fellow-men. He has filled public station, with credit to himself and the constituencies which he has represented. He has lived in many places, and he has so lived in all that his memory has a fragrant record wherever he has resided. It is a splendid summing up of an excellent and a useful life; and, with such varied and valuable experiences as his career teems with, he can, in the closing, sunset years of his existence, create much happiness for himself and for his fellow-men. For such men are not in the majority. They are creators of good, and the world is the better for their having lived in it.

EDWARD L. WEBSTER, manufacturer, of Jackson, was born December 2, 1858, at that place. His father, Edward A. Webster, was a native of Essex, Vermont, and came to Michigan at eleven years of age, with his parents, who settled in Kalamazoo. After a number of years spent there, Mr. Webster removed to Jackson and engaged in the manufacture of wagons. He continued in this business up to the time of his death, which occurred June 1, 1885. He was married, in 1855, to Miss Fannie A. Austin, daughter of one of his business partners, who was the mother of the subject of this sketch. Edward L. Webster received his education in the common schools of Jackson, and subsequently was a student at the University of Michigan, graduating from its literary department in the class of 1880. During the holiday seasons much of his time had been spent in his father's office, and, on leaving college, he became purchasing agent for the company. This position he retained until his father's death, when he became vice-president and general manager of the company, and has since that time successfully conducted its affairs. The firm was founded in 1837, under the name of Davis, Austin & Co., and continued for some years, until Mr. Davis retired, and Mr. Tomlinson was admitted to the firm, when the name of Austin & Tomlinson was adopted. In 1856, Edward A. Webster entered the office as a clerk, and was, in 1862, admitted to a partnership, when the firm adopted the name of Austin, Tomlinson & Webster, and became an incorporated company in 1873 Two years later Mr. Webster beeame president of the company, and remained such until his death. In 1873 he organized the Webster Wagon Company, at Moundsville, West Virginia, of which he was also President during his life-time; and of this Company our subject has been the secretary since 1880. The business of the Jackson Company is very extensive, covering the whole of the United States, and their goods known as the "Jackson Wagon" and "Webster Cart" are also largely used in many foreign countries, among which may be named South America, England, and Australia. Mr. Webster is a member of the Republican party, as was his father, who was an intimate personal friend of Zachariah Chandler; but has never sought or held office. He is also an active member of the Episcopal Church. Our subject, as is indicated by the above brief outline of his career, is a young man who, at the outset, has attained to a responsible position, which he has demonstrated his capacity to fill satisfactorily to the members of the company, and successfully for its best interests. He is one of the stirring members of the younger class of Michigan's business men, is alive to every enterprise in which the welfare of his native city is at stake, and takes a very active interest in public matters, having, by his agreeable manners, refined and cultured bearing, and business ability, won hosts of friends, who are eager to place him in the front rank in those enterprises aiming at the advancement of the city's best interests.

HON. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER, deceased, Detroit, Wayne County. It is a fact, very often observed, that the State of Michigan is deeply indebted to her older sister, New Hampshire, for giving to us our two greatest citizens—greatest in the sense of personal popularity—both of whom, though having passed away, still live in the memory of Michigan pioneers, as well as in the hearts of the more recent comers; for we all honored them. The first of these, General Lewis Cass, was the accepted leader of Michigan affairs from 1819 to 1854, when the mantle fell upon the individual whose illustrious name heads this sketch. During the twenty-five years that Mr. Chandler devoted himself to the affairs of Michigan, the population of the State was more than trebled; but his strength with the new-comers seemed equally as great as with the older settlers, with whom he had begun the struggle of life in the Territorial days, and who stood firmly by him in the faith and confidence of an ancient friendship, while the younger men followed his lead with an enthusiasm which grew into affection—an affection which ripened into reverence. This popularity was in no sense confined to the narrow limits of the political party of which he was such a shining meteor, but the leading men in the opposing ranks were among his warmest friends and admirers. Zachariah Chandler was born in the town of Bedford, New Hampshire, fifty miles northeast from Boston, on December 10, 1813. The first of his ancestors of whom there is any record is William Chandler, who came from England about 1637, and settled in Roxbury, in Massachusetts Bay Colony. His particular lineal descendant with whom we have to do was Zachariah, of Roxbury, who was among the grantees of Souhegan East, in the right of his wife, the daughter of a soldier in King Philip's War. The oldest son of this union was Thomas, who was the first of the family to leave Roxbury, and the first actual occupant of the land granted to his father. He was married to a daughter of Colonel John Goffe, by whom he had four children, the youngest being a son, Zachariah, who was married to Miss Sarah Patten, second daughter of Captain Samuel Patten. To them were born two sons and one daughter—Thomas, Samuel, and Sarah. The younger son, Samuel, who was the father of the subject of this sketch, was born May 28, 1774, and married the oldest daughter of Colonel John Orr, Margaret, and to them were born seven children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being, in point of age, Mary Jane, Annis, Samuel, Jr., Zachariah, and John Orr. The eldest daughter was married three times—first to the Rev. Cyrus Downs, then to Rev. David P. Smith, and to her last husband, Rev. Samuel Lee; Annis became the wife of Franklin Moore, a resident of Detroit; Samuel, Jr., died in Detroit, in 1835; while the youngest son, who was a student of theology, died in Cuba, in 1839. The father died in Bedford, January 11, 1870, and the mother in 1855. At six years of age, Zachariah Chandler began going to school in a little brick school-house at Bedford, which remains unchanged to this day, and is still utilized for school purposes. Here he continued his studies until reaching the age of fifteen years, when he entered an academy at Pembroke, and subsequently changed to a similar institute of learning at Derry, where his older brother was preparing for college. Here he remained one year, and in the following winter taught school for one term in the Piscataquog district. While he was teaching in a neighboring district, the little brick school-house where he had received his rudimentary education was presided over by a Dartmouth sophomore, James F. Joy, who will be recognized as one of Detroit's foremost citizens of to-day. An intimacy sprung up between the two young students, which lasted during the life-time of Mr. Chandler. In 1833 he entered upon a mercantile career by securing employment in a store at Nashua, and in September of the same year, in company with his brother-in-law, the late Franklin Moore, moved westward, locating at Detroit, which he made his home until his death; but, during the life of his father, paid at least two visits a year to the home of his childhood. Upon arriving at Detroit the brothers-in-law entered into partnership, under the firm name of Moore & Chandler, for the carrying on of a general dry-goods business, the store of the firm being located on ground now occupied by the Biddle House, the mansion of Governor Hull adjoining the store. On August 16, 1836, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Chandler continued the business alone, which, under his management, grew to large proportions, and at twenty-seven years of age he found himself with success assured, and wealth only a matter of patience, his business being the first in Detroit to reach a limit of fifty thousand dollars per annum. Having added jobbing to his other business, he pushed this branch of trade into every portion of the new Northwest, and soon had an enviable reputation among the business men of Michigan. About 1845 he reduced his business to a strictly wholesale basis, in which he accumulated great wealth and popularity. Prosperity, however, did not affect the plainness of his manners nor the simplicity of his character. He was ever active in all public matters pertaining to the welfare of Detroit. Early in the fifties he began to intrust more and more of his business matters to those whom he had gathered around him, and turned his attention to matters political, On February 1, 1857, the firm name was changed to Orr, Town & Smith, Mr. Chandler retaining a fifty-thousand-dollar interest as a special partner. In the fall of the same year it was further changed to Town, Smith & Sheldon, by the admission of Mr. Allan Sheldon, who had entered Mr.

Chandler's employ as a clerk, in 1855. In 1866 the firm name was again changed to Allan Sheldon & Co., which still continues. On February 1, 1869, Mr. Chandler ceased to be a special partner, and thus severed the ties which had bound him to the business which had been established by him. He subsequently erected for the firm the substantial business block now occupied by them on Jefferson Avenue. The senior member of the firm also continued in confidential relations with his predecessor, and in later years was intrusted with a large share of the management of his private business. The political career of the subject of this sketch reads like a romance. His father had originally been a Federalist, and then a Whig, and the son thus naturally placed his sympathies with the Whig party, being possessed of decided anti-slavery convictions. He, however devoted his entire attention, after coming to Detroit, to his business enterprise, refusing to take any share in party contests, but was a regular and free contributor to campaign funds. It was not until 1848 that he made his initial political speech, at which time he opposed his renowned predecessor in Michigan politics, General Cass; and in 1851 he was first prevailed upon to allow the use of his name for a political office, the Whig convention of that year giving him a unanimous nomination as its candidate for mayor, his opponent being General J. R. Williams, a native of Detroit, and the first citizen to be honored with the mayoralty, having held the office six successive terms. Mr. Chandler organized the Whig forces with a thoroughness and system that had previously never been known in political campaigns, with the result that, when the ballots were counted, it was discovered he had defeated his opponent by 349 votes, and led the average vote of his ticket by over four hundred, in a total vote of less than thirty-five hundred. In 1852 he was the Whig candidate for governor of Michigan, and, although he received over eleven thousand more votes than had ever been given to a previous candidate on the same ticket, he was unable to pull down the Democratic banner, which had floated over the State from its inception, with the single exception of Governor Woodbridge (1839–40). Mr. Chandler's name came before the Legislature of 1853 as a candidate for United States senator, but the Democrats had a majority on joint ballot of forty-eight, and Charles E. Stuart was elected. This was the last contest in which the Whigs, as a party, participated; for before another State election its formal dissolution was pronounced. The admission of Nebraska as a Territory, and the defeat of Senator Chase's motion allowing the new Territory to prohibit slavery if it saw fit, provoked more adverse criticisms in Michigan than in any other section of the United States, and chief among those to denounce the action was Zachariah Chandler. He was very industrious in organizing all opponents of slavery in Michigan, and was one of the first to sign a call for the mass-meeting held at Jackson, July 6, 1854, out of which grew the great Republican party of to-day. In the State campaign which followed the convention, Mr. Chandler rendered valuable service as an organizer of Republicans throughout the State, for which activity he was dubbed "the traveling agent of the new Abolition party" by the Democratic papers. When the first National Convention of the Republican party was held at Pittsburg, February 22, 1856, he headed the Michigan delegation of eighteen prominent workers, and to his activity was due much of the success of the convention. On January 10, 1857, the two branches of the Michigan Legislature voted for United States senator, with the following result: Zachariah Chandler, Senate, 27; House, 62; total, 89. Lewis Cass, Senate, 2; House, 14; total, 16. Blank, House, 1; total 1. And thus Zachariah Chandler became Republican senator from Michigan, taking his seat at a special session on March 4, 1857. He at once became active, his first prepared address having been delivered on March 15th, his subject being the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas. This speech attracted wide attention throughout the country, and placed Mr. Chandler at once among the first debaters of the Senate. He partipated to a large degree in the Presidential campaign of 1860, making speeches, not only in Michigan, but in New York and Illinois. One of the measures to which Mr. Chandler early devoted himself in the Senate was the securing of an appropriation for the deepening of the St. Clair Flats Ship Canal, which work had been begun and abandoned under the administration of his predecessor. Mr. Chandler was so indefatigable in his perseverance that his bill attracted more universal attention than any public improvement bill ever introduced in the Senate, from the fact that, after successful passage, it was vetoed by President Buchanan, and in opposing the veto, Mr. Chandler came into direct conflict with Jefferson Davis and other plotters of the Rebellion. This bill was introduced on January 14, 1858, and was never allowed to flag until its final passage in 1862, thus giving to us a ship-canal through the St. Clair Flats, which ranks to-day among the most important and useful public works on the American Continent. At the second session of the Twenty-fifth Congress, Mr. Chandler was appointed a member of the Committee on Commerce, on which he remained during the rest of his career as a senator, being its chairman and inspiring spirit during the years of its greatest activity and usefulness. In 1860 the dark cloud of war became blacker, and the Southern States were convening rapidly and passing their ordinances of secession; and through all the commotion no man in Washington carried a more triumphant heart than Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, who invariably opposed any policy that savored of bending to, or temporizing with, rebellion; and he was consequently taxed, on many occasions, with the direct responsibility of the war, as the leader of Republicanism in the Senate. When the call for troops was issued, Mr. Chandler returned to Michigan and became exceedingly active in stimulating and organizing war movements, and throughout the entire campaign was ever alive to the requirements of the Government. Probably no single act brought him so much notoriety as his famous "McClellan speech," delivered before the Senate on July 16, 1862, in which he denounced General McClellan for cowardice displayed at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and which speech finally resulted in the general being relieved from command of the army by President Lincoln. Senator Chandler was, on all occasions, ready to give personal or pecuniary assistance to any applicant wearing the uniform of a Union soldier, and would spare no pains in doing even little things for men who were of the smallest consequence to one in his position, while through the tempest of civil strife his strong spirit battled its way unflinchingly, until he was finally knighted the Great War Senator. Upon the assassination of President Lincoln he was one of the first to accuse Vice-President Johnson of infidelity to the Union, and was an active worker in the movement to have President Johnson resign his office, and labored incessantly in securing evidence toward his impeachment. He was instrumental in shaping and passing the Reconstruction measures of 1866, 1867, and 1868. In the Presidential election of 1868 he delivered nearly forty addresses in Michigan alone, besides hard work in other States; and when the Michigan Legislature of 1869 convened, it was found to have a Republican majority of sixty-six upon a joint ballot, whereupon Mr. Chandler was chosen United States senator for a third term; but his service through this term was without particular note, except that he had ever a watchful eye upon all measures concerning a reconstruction of slaveholding States. In addition, he labored earnestly toward securing a passage of the act for the resumption of specie payments. In 1874 there was a considerable relaxation upon the part of Michigan Republicans, and as a consequence the Republican plurality on the State ticket was reduced to 5,696 in a total vote of 221,006, while the majority on a joint ballot in the Legislature was but ten votes; but to a large number of the members Mr. Chandler's aggressiveness was obnoxious, and this element, combining with the Democrats, secured the requisite number of votes to elect Judge I. P. Christiancy to succeed Senator Chandler, and at the termination of his third term (March 3, 1875) he retired to private life, after eighteen years of activity in behalf of his country. During the second term of President Grant the Department of the Interior fell into bad repute through a lax administration of affairs in the department, and Secretary Delano resigned his port-folio. To the vacancy President Grant called Mr. Chandler, feeling sure that he could rely upon him to denounce incompetency and rascality among his subordinates. He went to work in that business-like way which had characterized his movements from the time he first started in business, and in less than one month every desk in one of the important rooms of the patent office had been declared vacant, Mr. Chandler finding satisfactory proof of dishonesty in the transaction of business under their care. He later investigated the monthly pay-roll of the Patent-office Department, and discovered over a score of names for which no owners could be found, while other irregularities, in both the Pension and Indian Departments, kept him quite busy, and made his administration a notable one in the history of the country. In 1876, Mr. Chandler was Michigan's representative on the National Republican Committee, and at the first session of that body he was elected its chairman; and to the duties of his new position he devoted himself with an ardor that was astonishing, never relaxing an effort until the memorable election of that year was closed; and even then did he seize hold with renewed vigor, which was maintained until R. B. Hayes was inaugurated President of the United States. Mr. Chandler then retired to private life as a citizen of Michigan, dividing his time between his beautiful residence in Detroit and his extensive marsh-farm near Lansing. In the political campaign of 1878 he again began a life of activity, was made chairman of the Republican State Committee, declaring that if Republicanism died then he would die with it. Republicanism did not die, but when the ballots were counted it was found that the party had rolled up one of its old-time majorities of forty-seven thousand plurality, electing every Congressional candidate and a large majority in the local Legislature. Owing to the failing health of Senator Christiancy, who had defeated Senator Chandler in 1875, he was compelled to seek rest and quiet, and on February 10th he resigned his position, Mr. Chandler being chosen to fill out the remaining years of what had been intended for his fourth term. While occupying his chair, a bill was introduced giving pensions to the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812, and at the same time an amendment was offered denying the benefits of any pension bill to Jefferson Davis, and one of the most remarkable debates in the history of the United States Congress followed. The discussion had begun on Sunday evening, but it was after three o'clock on Monday morning before Senator Chandler gained the floor, and, although the galleries had been nearly deserted, and the senators themselves had lapsed into a listless state, the speech aroused instant attention, and before he had finished the chamber was nearly filled again. The speech was a masterpiece of oratory, and received more attention than any address delivered in the halls of legislation for years, while its author was overwhelmed by letters of congratulation and thanks, which came from every State in the Union. Then came the campaign of 1879, and no public speaker was in greater demand than Zachariah Chandler. He worked hard, traveled thousands of miles, and delivered innumerable addresses in behalf of the party he loved so well. Repeatedly during his arduous work did he show signs of failing health, suffering at times with what would seem to be attacks of indigestion. At Janesville, Wisconsin, he caught a severe cold, but on reaching Chicago he exhibited but slight signs of indisposition. He delivered an address that evening (October 31, 1879) in McCormick Hall, to an audience which filled the spacious hall to overflowing, and which applauded vigorously almost every sentence of the address. After closing his address, Senator Chandler returned to the Grand Pacific Hotel, and, after conversing for a short time with friends, retired for the night, and in the morning was found dead in bed by an employé of the hotel, who had gone to his room to give him an early call. In early life Mr. Chandler was married to Miss Letitia G. Douglass, of New York. Their only child was a daughter, Mary Douglass Chandler, who was married to Hon. Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth, Maine, for many years United States senator from that State.

CORYDON L. FORD, M.D., LL.D., professor of anatomy and physiology in the University of Michigan, was born August 29, 1813, at Lexington, Greene County, New York. William Ford, the founder of the family in America, and the earliest member of which there is any authentic information, came from England in the *Fortune*, landing at Plymouth in November, 1621. He settled in Marshfield, Massachusetts, where he died in 1676. The sixth in descent from him was Abner Ford, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Canaan, Columbia County, New York, and early removed to Lexington, where he remained with his family for a number of years. His occupation was that of a farmer, and he served for a brief period as a lieutenant in the War of 1812. His wife was Catharine Frint, of New England origin on her mother" side, and German on her father's. To them were born five children, of which our subject was the third son. When he was less than two years old his parents removed to Butternuts, Otsego County, and settling upon a farm near the village of Gilbertsville, remained until 1836, when they came West and located in the town of Van Buren, Wayne County, Michigan, where his mother died in 1856, and his father in



Corydon L. Ford

1860. His early education was obtained in the district schools in the neighborhood of his home, and subsequently he attended for a time a private school taught by a clergyman, the Rev. H. P. Bogue. At seventeen years of age he commenced teaching school, and continued this occupation during the following nine succeeding winter seasons. He was thus enabled to earn the means of pursuing his studies, and, arriving at the age of twenty, he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. B. Brown, of Somerset, Niagara County, New York, but soon afterwards removed to Medina, in the same State, and continued his studies under Dr. Caleb Hill. Perceiving that a higher grade of literary education than he had yet obtained would be of great advantage to him in pursuing his researches in the science of medicine, he laid aside that work for a time and entered Canandaigua Academy, at Canandaigua, New York, where he took up the study of ancient languages, and laid a foundation to be built upon as he found opportunity afterwards. Leaving the academy in 1840, he resumed the study of medicine, this time with Dr. Edson Carr, of Canandaigua, then one of the most prominent practitioners of Western New York. The friendship between Dr. Carr and himself, formed at this time, continued up to the death of the former, which occurred in 1862; and not long after Dr. Ford became connected with the University of Michigan, Dr. Carr, through his interest in his friend, made a donation of his collection of pathological specimens, of much interest and value to the institution, which is now in the museum of the college. In October, 1840, Dr. Ford entered the Geneva Medical College, at Geneva, New York, where he pursued with much enthusiasm the study of the different branches of medical science. Dr. James Webster was then professor of anatomy of the college, and by his great skill, earnestness, and expertness, excited in his pupil especial interest in that study, and Dr. Ford soon became his particular favorite. Dr. Webster had the unusual faculty of lecturing fluently, and at the same time dissecting with great rapidity, displaying to his class the parts and tissues in their natural positions and with their proper connections. It has been said that his dexterity had more than the interest of a sleight-of-hand. Dr. Ford, while learning the sciences, found himself able to imitate his teacher's method, and through the long period of study and practice which followed the pupil came to surpass the master. So successful was he in this branch of medical science that on the day of his graduation, January 25, 1842, he received the appointment of demonstrator of anatomy in the college, and fulfilled the duties of that office for the succeeding seven years. In 1846, when the medical college in Buffalo was organized, he was made demonstrator of anatomy there, and performed the duties of demonstrator in both the Geneva and Buffalo colleges for the three following years. The lectures, which he frequently gave during this time, met with such success, and gave such satisfaction to the classes, that his reputation as an expert teacher of anatomy became fully established. As a result he was, in 1849, invited to the professorship of anatomy and physiology in the medical college at Castleton, Vermont. He continued to lecture there after having received other appointments until the breaking out of the Civil War, when so many professors and students joined the army that the college was closed. In June, 1854, while at the operating chair in Dr. Carr's office in Canandaigua, he received the announcement of his appointment to the professorship of his favorite branch in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan. On the 2d of the following October he gave his first lecture in the university, and for thirty-five consecutive years, the 1st of October has found him at his post. Although since his appointment to this professorship his chief labor has been in this institution, he has performed the duties of professor of anatomy successfully in four Eastern colleges, the university sessions continuing from October to March inclusive, while those of the other colleges in which he officiated were in the summer months; and thus he was enabled to continue his work at Castleton until the close of the college in 1861. The other colleges in which he received appointments as professor of anatomy were the Berkshire Medical College in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to which he was appointed in 1860, and with which he was connected until its close in 1867; the Medical College of Maine, so long established and successfully conducted in connection with Bowdoin College, where he filled that chair from 1864 until 1870, when he resigned and spent the following summer in Europe; and Long Island College Hospital, in Brooklyn, New York, where he gave an annual course of lectures during the spring months after completing his work at the university, from 1868 until 1886, when he was honored by the title of Emeritus Professor of Anatomy in that institution, which his labors for nineteen years had greatly aided in establishing, and since then his whole time has been devoted to teaching in the field of his largest labors—the University of Michigan. During much of the time of his connection with the university he has given instruction in physiology as well as anatomy, blending the two together, describing the function of each organ in connection with its form and structure. The fact that his services have been so extensively sought by medical schools is evidence of the doctor's extraordinary ability, and the reasons for it are to be found in his natural capacity, amounting to a genius for the work, and in giving his whole time and energy to the work assumed. During his childhood, Dr. Ford had an attack of infantile paralysis, affecting the lower left limb, arresting to a greater or less extent its development, and impairing its usefulness; the result, as is usually the case, has been a life-long lameness, and this defect has had its effect upon his whole organism, causing him to lead a life of great retirement, and has doubtless had an influence in keeping him from the active practice of medicine, confining his labors to the teaching of the fundamental principles of the profession. While at Pittsfield the doctor made the acquaintance of Mrs. Messer, the widow of Nathaniel Messer, and only daughter of the late Ichabod Chapman, of that place. This acquaintance resulted in their marriage on the 24th of April, 1865. Mrs. Ford is a descendant of Robert Chapman, who came from Hull, England, in 1635, and settled in the same year at Saybrook, Connecticut. In 1666 he built a house two and a half miles from the fort at Saybrook. In 1740 this house was pulled down, and another built about forty rods distant, in the construction of which many of the old timbers and boards were used. This house is still standing, and is an object of interest to antiquarians. The land has never been sold, having descended from father to son to the present owner of the sixth generation. The doctor has confined himself to the important and necessary work of teaching anatomy in a manner to make it attractive, and at the same time useful, to the students in their subsequent practice of medicine and surgery, which explains the fact that an unusual proportion of graduates have become successful surgeons. To this end he has demonstrated, in the course of his lectures, every part of the human body, and shown the important surgical relation of the parts that may be subject to injury in operations. He has demonstrated the topography of the different organs, their normal position, size, and relation, during the course of his anatomical lectures describing them. In this way he has made use of the usual impressions made by these demonstrations to fix the important principles of anatomy in the minds of the students. By his peculiar methods, the vivacity and clearness of his lectures, and the accuracy and minuteness of his description, he has fixed the subject in their minds to such an extent that those who have received instruction from him have been generally considered among the best students of anatomy that are found in any of the schools. His reputation for these qualities is almost as well known in all of the great medical schools of the East as among the students of the University of Michigan, or the other colleges in which he has lectured; and it is a common thing to hear students of other schools, who have thus heard of him through those to whom he has lectured, and have seen the advanced position which they took in this branch, express the wish that they might have him as an instructor. His manner in the lecture-room is animated and enthusiastic, and never fails to hold the attention of the students, and excite in them a similar enthusiasm in the study of this branch. He is full of the subject, and never tires in presenting it to his students. He is at the present time just completing his one hundred and third course of lectures, most of which have extended through a period of six months, but for many years he gave lectures in three different medical colleges, varying in length from two to four months, and he has frequently delivered two or more lectures a day. This is an extraordinary number of courses of lectures, even considering the number of schools in which he has acted as professor. As a teacher of anatomy he has been long regarded as unsurpassed in this country, and, in fact, there are many who consider that he has had no equal. In his manner he is modest and unassuming, and has always been regarded by his pupils and his friends, not only as a most earnest teacher, but in every respect as a straightforward honorable, and upright Christian gentleman.

FREDERICK A. NIMS, lawyer, of Muskegon, Muskegon County, was born in Clinton, Lenawee County, Michigan, June 15, 1839. His father, the late Dr. Dwight B. Nims, was of English descent, his ancestors emigrating to this country in Colonial times. He was a son of James and Lucy (Boyden) Nims, and was born in Conway, Massachusetts, September 12, 1808. His professional education was received at the Fairfield (New York) College of Physicians and Surgeons, Western District, and at the Berkshire Medical Institute, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., in June, 1833. After practicing his profession in New York State for two years he removed to Michigan, first locating at Clinton, whence he afterwards removed to Homer, Calhoun County, in which place he remained until 1864, when he changed his residence to the city of Jackson. He was one of the best read and most successful practitioners in Central Michigan, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was a member of the Onondaga County (New York) Medical Society, the Jackson County Medical Society, of which he was president; the Michigan State Medical Society, and from 1856 until his death, which occurred in Jackson, April 15, 1879, of the American Medical Association. He was married September 8, 1834, to Anna A. White, daughter of the late Nehemiah White, a native of Madison County, New York, where Mrs. Nims was born, who afterwards moved to Grand Rapids, and engaged in furniture manufacturing and lumbering, dying at that place in 1859. His daughter is still living, having attained the age of seventy years, and resides with her son Frederick, at Muskegon. Our subject was the eldest of three children, of whom the youngest is dead. His sister, Mildred L., is the wife of Mr. C. P. Goodwin, of Toledo, Ohio. Up to the age of twelve years he attended the district schools of Homer, and in 1851 he commenced a preparatory course of two years at the Wesleyan Seminary, at Albion, Michigan. In 1853 he entered Hobart College, at Geneva, New York, where he pursued a classical course until 1856, when a weakness of the eyes, brought on by a too close application to study, compelled him to return home. In the spring of 1858 he went to Grand Rapids and entered the law-office of Withey & Gray. These gentlemen have since attained to positions of prominence in their profession, Mr. Withey having been subsequently appointed United States District Judge, while Mr. Gray was made general solicitor of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at New York City. Mr. Nims studied law with them until his admission to the bar, June 5, 1860, when he associated himself with Major (afterwards Colonel) A. T. McReynolds, and opened an office in Grand Rapids. During the political campaign of 1860, and previous to the breaking out of the war, Mr. Nims served as one of the political editors of the Grand Rapids *Daily Enquirer*. On the first call for volunteers in 1861, Major McReynolds was appointed colonel of the Lincoln Cavalry, then being organized in New York, and at that time the only cavalry regiment asked for by the Government. In July, 1861, Mr. Nims was commissioned second lieutenant of Colonel McReynolds's regiment, which he immediately joined in New York. Repairing to Washington in August, the regiment was shortly afterwards brigaded with others under Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer. In September, 1861, Lieutenant Nims was detailed for special service on General Palmer's staff, and during his term of service in the army was engaged in the various campaigns, principally in this branch of the service. During the winter of 1861–2 he was acting assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence. He accompanied General Palmer, on his assignment to the command of a brigade of infantry in General Silas Casey's division, to the Peninsula in the following March, with the army of the Potomac, under General McClellan. The division was substantially wiped out at the battle of Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, General Palmer being relieved of his command, and Lieutenant Nims rejoined his regiment. In August following, the regiment was attached to General Burnside's command at Fredericksburg, which was evacuated by him, however, immediately after the second battle of Bull Run, and his forces joined the Army of the Potomac at Washington. Soon after the battle of Antietam, Colonel McReynolds was put in charge of a brigade of cavalry and sent to join General Kelley at Cumberland, Maryland. Lieutenant Nims was during this time on Colonel McReynolds's staff as acting assistant adjutant-general. In the spring of 1863 the brigade occupied Martinsburg, Virginia, at that time an out-

F. A. Nims.

post of the Shenandoah Valley; and shortly thereafter Colonel McReynolds, with his command, joined General Milroy, then occupying Winchester, where they remained until June, when General Lee's army forced them to retire into Pennsylvania. Lieutenant Nims being sick in hospital, was, with about three thousand others, taken prisoner in this engagement, and was held at Winchester during Lee's advance into Pennsylvania. The battle of Gettysburg forced his retirement, and within six weeks from his capture, Lieutenant Nims, with two others, during the excitement of Lee's evacuation of Winchester, escaped from the hospital through the rebel lines, and remained in hiding at a Unionist's house until, the Union army coming up, they were once more at liberty. On coming to Winchester, Lieutenant Nims had been assigned on the staff of General Elliot, whom, he found, had during his imprisonment been transferred to the Army of the Potomac; so he joined his regiment at Martinsburg. In July, 1863, he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of General J. C. Sullivan, who was then in command at Harper's Ferry, where he remained until the following spring. Early in 1864 he accompanied an expeditionary force of about twenty thousand men under General Sigel up the Shenandoah Valley, the movement having for its ultimate object the capture of Lynchburg. At the battle of Newmarket they were defeated, General Sigel was relieved, and General David Hunter was placed in command. Continuing southward, they defeated General Jones at Piedmont; thence passing through Lexington and Buchanan they crossed the mountains at a point called "Peaks of Otter," only to meet with defeat when nearing their goal. Being closely pursued by the rebels, they crossed the mountains of West Virginia, and, after five days and nights of forced marching, without rest, they halted near Charleston, West Virginia. The fatigue and exposure experienced at this time resulted in sickness, and Lieutenant Nims returned to Michigan on leave of absence for one month. Returning in August, he remained on General Sullivan's staff until October, 1864, when he was mustered out of service at Martinsburg, Virginia. The following year he spent in recruiting his health at Grand Rapids, and in November, 1865, he removed to Muskegon. Resuming the practice of his profession, he continued alone until 1867, when he formed a partnership with Francis Smith and George Gray, of Grand Rapids. Mr. Gray retired from the firm in 1869, and in 1870, Mr. D. D. Erwin was admitted to the firm, then known as Smith, Nims & Erwin. In 1874, Mr. H. J. Hoyt became a partner, when the name of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin was adopted, and the firm still remains as then constituted. This sketch would be incomplete without a reference to the railroad interests of Muskegon, with the promotion of which Mr. Nims has had much to do, and it is largely to his efforts that the different roads, with their different interests, owe their existence in the first place, and in the second their final amalgamation under one management. We refer particularly to those lines now controlled by the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company, the information being furnished by a gentleman who has been interested with Mr. Nims in all of the enterprises referred to, and has known him intimately since his first coming to Muskegon. Mr. Nims was one of the incorporators, in 1868, of the Muskegon and Ferrysburg Railroad Company, of which he was made secretary and attorney, while Mr. L. G. Mason, of Muskegon, was president, with whom, conjointly with our subject, the project originated; and, while this road covered only a distance of fifteen miles, its construction resulted in forcing the building and extension of other lines, so that, while it was the pioneer of Muskegon railroads, it might be called the father of the city's present admirable railway system. In 1870 it was consolidated with the Grand Haven and Holland and the Holland and Allegan Railroads, the consolidated roads adopting the name of the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company, Mr. Nims being made attorney for the Company. Subsequently these roads became a part of the Chicago and West Michigan railroad system by right of purchase. In December, 1871, the Muskegon and Big Rapids Railroad Company was organized, Mr. L. G. Mason being president, and Mr. Nims its secretary and attorney, both being among its incorporators. Soon thereafter this road was consolidated with the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, which had just completed a line from New Buffalo to Muskegon, and Mr. Nims was appointed attorney of the consolidated lines. These roads, with others as shown above, finally came under the control of the Chicago and West Michigan Company in 1871, and Mr. Nims then received the appointment of attorney for that Company, which position he has ever since filled, having entire charge of its legal interests. Mr. Nims has also encouraged and promoted, by financial assistance and otherwise, the construction of other railroads more recently completed to Muskegon. Mr. Nims was for a number of years a member of the Board of Directors of the Muskegon National Bank, and was one of the incorporators, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Muskegon, and holds the same office in the Monroe Manufacturing Company of Muskegon. He is also president of the Muskegon Street Railroad Company, and has numerous other interests in enterprises looking to the growth of the city—among others the Electric Light Company. He was first elected, in 1876, a member of the Board of Education of Muskegon, on which he has served continuously since that time, having been re-elected to that office for the fourth term in 1888. He has been president of the Board continuously since the spring of 1883. Mr. Nims has been connected with the Masonic fraternity for the last twenty-eight years; and was in 1888 Worshipful Master of Muskegon Lodge, No. 140, F. & A. M. He has also been admitted to Chapter and Commandery, and is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Knights of Pythias organizations. He takes an active interest in temperance work, and is a member of various bodies having for their object the promotion of temperance. Mr. Nims was married, February 20, 1862, to Miss Mary, daughter of Colonel A. T. McReynolds, by whom he had two children, both of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Nims died in 1872. May 27, 1873, he was united in marriage to Ellen, sister of his first wife. They have six children as follows: Elizabeth M., born August 1, 1874; Frederick D., born March 27, 1877; Frank N. R., born April 11, 1889; Charles B., born July 30, 1881; Leslie W., born May 18, 1883; David E., born June 18, 1887. The following is from the pen of a friend of our subject, who has for the past twenty-two years been closely associated with him both socially and in business: "His personal character is without reproach. With an exalted ideal, his aspirations are to exemplify in life the intellectual and moral elements which manifest the dignity and worth of true manhood. Generous almost, if not quite, to a fault, gratuitously devoting a great deal of valuable time and labor to the schools of the city, to social organizations having for their purpose the elevation of the young, the purification of their thoughts and the ennobling of their lives, and to charitable institutions much time and pecuniary help, the walls of the professional rut are not his bounds. The expanded work for humanity has made the broader man, and the community very much the gainer. These characteristics are an index to his social traits. Ever cordial and genial, but not diffuse, his natural reticence renders him liable to be misunderstood, but his intellectual and literary culture make him thoroughly companionable, and always a welcome member of the best and most appreciative society. His integrity is unquestioned, and, with business capability of a high order, there have been but few business enterprises, of either a public or private nature, undertaken in the city, that his judgment has not been sought on some of the important phases entering therein. His influence, much appreciated to-day by his fellow-townsmen, like the silent forces always at work in society for good, will in the future be more largely exemplified by its fruit.

CHARLES H. PLUMMER, lumberman, of East Saginaw, was born, July 10, 1840, in the little village of Week's Mills, Kennebec County, Maine. His parents were of that sturdy New England type of pioneers, whose ancestors date back for many generations, and on his father's side were of English blood, while his mother, whose maiden name was Gray, was of that true old Scotch blood, whose excellent counsel and good sense of justice and of right had much to do with molding the early ideas and the indomitable pluck of our present subject, who was often heard to say that he had no excuses or apologies to make for any act committed by his mother, whose every-day life seemed to be in league with heaven, and whose highest desires and aims seemed to be the uplifting of some poor unfortunate. What wonder, then, that our subject should often feel to make this remark, "that if the whole human family were in the scale, his mother would tip the beam against them all;" and the same feeling existed in the mother towards the son, who always spoke of him as her ideal boy. His father was of that class who are known as positive men, who early entered into politics in his native State, filling many positions of trust, such as treasurer of his township for many years, and also supervisor, and representative in the State Legislature from 1856 to 1858. He was a member of the old Know-Nothing party, having been previously a member of the Old-line Whigs, and ever after, until his death, which occurred on April 18, 1886, was associated with the Republican party. C. H. Plummer's early life was spent upon a farm, surrounded by the family circle—a father, mother, four brothers, and one sister, he being the youngest but one. This farm-life, however, was ever monotonous, and he early resolved to cut loose and tackle the wide world, as he was pleased to term it, and see what life had in store for him. His first experience after leaving the farm was in the saw-mills and in the woods of his native State, where he worked summer and winter, and early acquired the habits of lumbering which so well fitted him for his future career, and it was in this occupation that we find him at the breaking out of the Rebellion, in April, 1861. One will scarcely wonder that, with such surroundings, our subject should feel the fires of patriotism, controlling all other desires of life, and that with the first gun fired on Sumter, and the first call for troops by the lamented Lincoln, in the dark hours of the Nation's life, he should feel but one object, and that to defend the country's flag; so that, at the first call for troops, he walked twelve miles to enlist, before daylight; but judge of his disgust when, on offering himself as a soldier, he was told that he was not old enough. Then it was that, with all the earnestness of his soul, he uttered these words, and they might well find a place in the Nation's history: "Who shall plead years as an excuse from defending the flag, either from youth or old age? Both should be meaningless to the American patriot. The young man should never be too young to defend the principles that he expects to enjoy, and the old man should be ashamed to abandon those principles which he had enjoyed." And, as the officer whom he was addressing turned his back for a moment to address a comrade, he ran his finger down the lines of the muster-roll and counted the names of sixteen; then, seizing the pen, he signed his name, and was laying it down before he was discovered, when he was rebuked by the officer for having done so; but his earnest appeal to go forth to battle for his country earned the good-will of the officer, when he immediately gave him permission, and agreed to aid him to any reasonable extent. This pledge was fully kept when the company was full, and the muster officer came along, by the captain speaking for him, vouching for his age and otherwise, to his great joy. And so we now find him in the army, in the three months' call by President Lincoln for the first 75,000 men, and going immediately to the seat of war in Virginia. His regiment, the Second Maine Infantry, was the first to leave the State, and did excellent service at the first battle of Bull Run, losing 184 of its members. Our subject was taken prisoner on the field by the Black Horse Cavalry, but managed to escape during the night, and rejoined his regiment at Falls Church on the following morning; hence back to Arlington Heights, where the regiment was stationed for a time, doing garrison duty at Fort Cochran. When his three months' service had expired, the regiment in a body re-enlisted in the field for two years. Young Plummer was in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, from the first Bull Run, under McDowell; then with McClellan in the Peninsula, and before Richmond in the seven days' fight; then to Manassas, under Pope, where he was wounded while charging on the enemy's works, but refused to leave the field until after the battle, when he was compelled for a time to enter the hospital. On recovering he again rejoined his regiment, at Sharpsburg, under McClellan, and was with Burnside at Fredericksburg, and Hooker at Chancellorsville. When volunteers were called for to go into the enemy's lines and bring out the wounded, who were being burned by the fires in the woods, young Plummer was the first to offer himself, and did excellent service in rescuing the sufferers, and was by his commanding officer personally thanked for the heroism displayed. He also volunteered to go through the enemy's lines at Yorktown on the night of evacuation, to return with such news as could be obtained. He was on several occasions intrusted with important and dangerous missions, and the same were fulfilled to the satisfaction of all. He was several times offered promotion, but refused to receive it, preferring to serve with his comrades in the ranks. After the seven days' fight he received a letter from his brother, asking for a recommendation that he might obtain a commission in a regiment then forming at home. The fol-

C. H. Plummer

lowing is a copy of the recommendation given, with the request to show the same to his mother, that she might see in what esteem he was held by his commanding officers, and with the further request to make no effort to obtain a commission, as none would be accepted, as he had enlisted as a private, and would remain one until the end of his enlistment, which he did:

"United States General Hospital,
"Berkely House, Virginia, July 19, 1862.

"Mr. Stephen P. Plummer,—*Dear Sir:* I have been shown a letter stating that a recommendation from me might be of advantage to your brother, Charles H. Plummer. The said Charles H. Plummer has been a member of my company, and under my command, for the last fifteen months, and I take pleasure in saying that during that time no soldier has done his duty more faithfully, throughout the severe trials which we have to undergo, than he. I also take pleasure in assuring you that, throughout all the temptations of camp-life, his moral character has been irreproachable; and while I should exceedingly regret to lose so valuable a member of my company, if my recommendation will be of use to advance his interests, he most cheerfully has it. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"R. B. Wiggen, Captain Co. A, Second Maine.

"I fully indorse and approve the within.

"Charles W. Roberts, Colonel Second Maine."

He then entered the army in a business capacity, and was with the Army of the Potomac in all of its movements; and on the morning the army moved on Richmond, in April, 1865, he asked permission of Colonel Hugh J. Brady, commanding the Two Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to go through the line of battle and skirmish-line, and, beneath the guns of the enemy, capture a Confederate baggage-wagon, driver, and four mules, which he successfully did, amid the cheers of the "boys in blue," bringing the same within the Federal lines. His next move was through the enemy's works, and he was the first person to enter the city of Richmond, with Major Steven's Sharpshooters, who were in the advance. Young Plummer, being mounted, and seeing the Confederates leaving the city from the opposite side, dashed after them and captured one, and, returning with him, was asked to allow him to go with his comrades, saying that the whole thing was now up with them, and that it was only a question of a few days at most; and, noticing that the Confederate had a new saddle, he then and there told him that if he would swap saddles he might go his way. The offer was accepted, and the saddle is still in Mr. Plummer's possession, highly prized as a memento of the death of the Confederacy, and a struggle which ended in the surrender at Appomattox, and the return of the white angel of peace to again bless a united people, with one sentiment and one flag; and the returning of the battle-scarred veterans to loyal and anxious friends and saddened homes, whose roll-call will never again be complete on this side of the dark river. But the experience of the past four years was such that he could not content himself with the quiet life which he found awaiting him, and a desire for adventure led him to the West; and so we next find him in Minnesota, where he engaged in lumbering upon the waters of Rum River, a tributary of the Mississippi. This was a new district, and unimproved as to booms and the facilities for holding logs or operating successfully, owing to the rapid rise of water and the powerful current to contend with; and so, after some five years of experience in lumbering on its various streams, he decided to visit Michigan, to see if something more substantial would not offer itself. He arrived in Michigan on the 29th of June, 1869, and immediately entered the forest with the view of examining the timber, and the facilities for handling it; these he found more than satisfactory in every particular, and so immediately commenced operations, connecting himself at first with Daniel Hardin and W. S. Green & Son, of Saginaw City, and finally in organizing the firm of Sturtevant, Green & Plummer, with Mr. Plummer as manager. The new firm owned pine-lands and mill property, etc., and carried on a large and prosperous business, which continued until the death of Mr. Sturtevant, of Cleveland, Ohio, senior member of the firm, when the firm was reorganized as Hardin, Plummer & Co., with W. S. Green & Son and Daniel Hardin and C. H. Plummer, with Mr. Plummer again as manager. Mr. Plummer was also a member and manager of the Plummer Logging Company; also of the firm of Plummer & Bradley, composed of Hon. N. B. Bradley and sons, of Bay City, Michigan, with Mr. Plummer as business manager; and which finally culminated in Mr. Plummer buying out Bradley and sons' entire interests, except that in pine-lands located in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan and Wisconsin, which are held jointly. The firm of Hardin, Plummer & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent in 1882, W. S. Green and son and D. Hardin taking the mill property, and Mr. Plummer the pine-lands, etc.; and continuing to operate his mill at Ogemaw Springs, Michigan, and lumbering upon his various other lands in the State, and also operating a large lumber-yard and planing-mill in the city of Jackson, and a flour-mill in Saginaw City; and was also for many years president of, and large owner in, the Plummer Lumber Company, of Sandusky, Ohio. Besides all these vast operations, Mr. Plummer found time to explore a route from the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, up the Ottawa River, through the Mattewan River and Lake Nipissing, down French River to Georgian Bay; a scheme of sufficient merit to allow, with reasonable improvement, a Liverpool steamer, drawing from eighteen to twenty feet of water, to pass to the docks of Chicago without breaking bulk, and avoiding the dangers of the Great Lakes—Huron, Erie, and Ontario—being landlocked the entire distance, and shortening the distance from Montreal to Georgian Bay eight hundred miles over the old route. This scheme was of such vast importance as to attract the attention of Sir John A. Macdonald and the Canadian Government and Parliament, as will be shown by the following letters:

"State of Michigan, Executive Office,
"Lansing, February 18, 1881.

"*To whom it may concern,*—The bearer, Mr. Charles H. Plummer, of Saginaw, in this State, is one of our most enterprising young men, and is connected with men of ample means to carry out any enterprise they may enter into. Any attention given him, I would consider a personal favor to myself.

"David H. Jerome, Governor of Michigan."

"State of Michigan, Executive Office,
"Lansing, March 21, 1881.

"*To whom it may concern,*—C. H. Plummer, Esq., of Saginaw, in this State, visits Ottawa, hoping to secure some rights and privileges from the Dominion Parliament to aid his scheme of opening a new route for transporting the immense traffic of the West to the sea, by way of the Ottawa River. As to the advantages of the route, and as to its practicability, Mr. Plummer will make the exhibit. He has presented me with a list of gentlemen (whose names appear below) who are willing to join in an organization to promote the scheme. I take great pleasure in saying these gentlemen are among the first men of our State. Whatever they undertake, would be entitled to confidence.

"David H. Jerome, Governor of Michigan."

"Ottawa, March 11, 1882

"My Dear Sir Charles,—The bearer, Mr. Plummer, has a scheme for making the Ottawa canal. Will you kindly give his representations full consideration? Yours truly.

"Sir John A. Macdonald."

They again requested Mr. Plummer to go before the engineer in charge of government works in Canada, and who immediately indorsed the scheme to its fullest extent, giving his views, etc., as will be seen by the following letter:

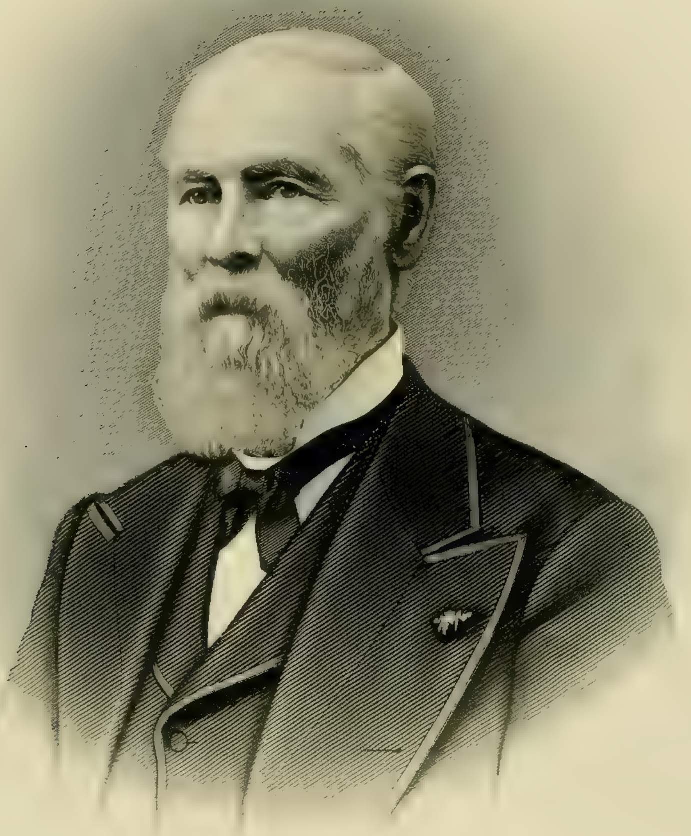
"OTTAWA, March 16, 1882

"MY DEAR SIR CHARLES,—I have had a conversation with Mr. Plummer this morning, in accordance with your note to me, with the following results. He has asked me to give him this letter to you, detailing them. Of course my views and reports upon the Trent Valley are all founded upon a barge navigation, with a five or six foot draught of water. Mr. Plummer's Ottawa scheme embraces a twelve foot draught of water, with locks the size of the St. Lawrence, and a twelve-million-dollar expenditure. There is no doubt that, with a scale of navigation such as this, the Ottawa presents the most favorable route. Its summit level is some one hundred odd feet lower than the Trent, and a distance of a little over a hundred miles is saved in the distance between Montreal and French River. The scheme is certainly a grand one, as well as a most feasible one, and, in view of my own long entertained convictions that railways can never be got to accommodate the enormous traffic which must pour down any route opened for it, in my own opinion a most necessary one. This for your own consideration. Very sincerely yours.

"D. STARKE."

Mr. Plummer also had the indorsement of other civil engineers, among them Walter Shanley, the man who built the Hoosac Tunnel; and Thomas Clark, who built the elevated railroads of New York City; our own Captain Eads, and General U. S. Grant—all of the above mentioned joining heartily in the scheme, and giving it their fullest approval. Mr. Plummer had also at a special meeting of the Board of Trade of Chicago, the entire approval of that body, and was offered aid in money to any extent by capitalists of New York City; also a land-grant to any reasonable extent from the Dominion of Canada, with charter to govern and regulate tolls, etc. The scheme was more particularly intended by Mr. Plummer to lessen the cost of transportation by shortening the distance, and to allow vessels of unlimited draught to pass to Chicago and Duluth, receiving the surplus products of the North and West, and deliver them to the starving millions of the Old World at the least possible price—a scheme, considered in its proper light, one of the most gigantic of the nineteenth century, and one which at no distant day will be fully realized. The following which appeared in the Saginaw *Courier* of October 23, 1887, is suggestive of the true character of the man, and shows the readiness with which he grasps all questions, and the interest felt in our form of government: "Charles H. Plummer, a well-known lumberman of this city, operating a saw-mill at Ogemaw Springs, and a lumber-yard at Jackson, yesterday authorized the *Courier* to make the following statement: 'I own thirty thousand acres of land in Michigan, not a single acre of which did not cost me a bushel of sweat. It was working everywhere from the sewers to the position of a business man. I see that funds are being raised in Chicago to erect a monument to the policemen massacred at the Haymarket Square by the anarchists' bombs. This is well and proper, but I think the living should also be remembered. I will give forty acres of as good beech and maple land as there is in Michigan to each of the families of those murdered policemen, conditioned only on their occupying the same; and in addition to this I will give to each of said families accepting the offer sufficient lumber to erect a house on the land they occupy. I do this in behalf of honest labor and the preservation of law and order. I believe that the rest of my lands have been made more valuable by the sacrifices made by those heroic and faithful men. I also believe Michigan would welcome their families within her borders, and afford them protection.' Mr. Plummer apparently means what he says, and is responsible. He is a native of Maine, a thorough American patriot, and a veteran of the War of the Rebellion." In the Saginaw *Courier* of February 10, 1889, we find the following: "Mr. Plummer is forty-six years of age, and one of the most enterprising lumbermen of the Saginaw Valley; has a yard at Jackson, Michigan; is the owner of forty-six thousand acres of cypress, gum, oak, etc., in Arkansas, and is president of the Arkansas Land and Industrial Company, which is now building a railroad from New Orleans to St. Louis, with Kansas City connections. His road has the right of way through parishes which contributed liberally to its construction, and they are pledged to contribute to its maintenance for years to come. It will pass through the cotton and lumber belts of Arkansas and Louisiana, cross the river at Baton Rouge, and have an air-line to St. Louis. Mr. Plummer will commence lumbering his Arkansas timber next fall, giving special attention to shipping material. He can tell a story with charming exactness, is an elocutionist of marked attainments, and can probably figure up $250,000 worth of property as being the product of his energies." What we have so far said will give a pretty clear insight into the character and standing of our subject, and show in some degree what he has accomplished in life. It only remains for us to say that he had only the advantages of a common-school education, and this largely in the winter season, as his services were required upon the farm during the summer months. His eldest brother, Mr. S. A. Plummer was for several years mayor of West Bay City, Michigan, and otherwise interested in politics. One brother, Stephen P., was for many years in trade in the city of Augusta, Maine, and highly esteemed by all. The other members of the family settled down upon the old homestead, or near by. All have been honorable and upright business men, and respected at all times and in all positions of life.

SAMUEL FREDERICK HOPKINS, late of St. Clair, St. Clair County, was born on September 15, 1803, at Hillsdale, Massachusetts, and died in the city of St. Clair, on the 21st of June, 1884. The family found its origin in England, where its members were supporters of Oliver Cromwell. John Hopkins, the founder of the family in America, was born at Coventry, England, where the old homstead in which he first saw the light is still standing. He came to America in 1634, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman on the 4th of March of the following year. He afterwards removed to Hartford, Connecticut, of which town he was one of the original proprietors. He died in 1654, leaving a widow, Jane, a son, Stephen, and daughter, Bethia. Stephen was a freeman of Hartford in 1657. He married Dorcas, daughter of John Bronson, by whom he had six children—John, Stephen, Ebenezer, Joseph, Dorcas, and Mary. He died in October, 1689, and his wife died May 13, 1697. John, the eldest son of Stephen, settled in Waterbury, Connecticut, married, and had eight children, of whom one, Samuel, graduated from Yale College in 1718, and was a clergyman in West Springfield, Massachusetts. He became famous for his historical memoirs of the Housatonic Indians. Another, the fourth son of John, named Timothy, was born November 16, 1691. He was married in June, 1719, to Mary Judd. They had nine children, of whom the eldest was Samuel. Timothy was a justice of the peace in Waterbury,



Saml. F. Hopkins

and was frequently a member of the Legislature from that city, from 1727 up to the time of his death, which occurred February 5, 1749. His son Samuel was born September 17, 1721, and graduated from Yale College in 1741. He was married January 13, 1748, to Joanna Ingersoll, at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he was then settled as a clergyman. They had five sons and three daughters, all of whom were born at Great Barrington. Dr. Samuel Hopkins, the eminent divine, removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where he died December 20, 1803, aged eighty-three years. He was the most powerful and influential clergyman in New England during the time in which he lived, and probably did more than any other man to mold and harden New England life into its peculiar characteristics. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who has founded a novel on the story of his life, says he is remarkable as having been the first clergyman in America who, publicly from the pulpit, advocated the immediate abolition of slavery, because slavery was contrary to the teaching of Christ. His system of theology still bears his name. Their eldest son was General David Hopkins, who removed to Baltimore, where he became a man of large property and influence. Their second son, Moses, born March 21, 1751, resided in Great Barrington until his death, March 9, 1838. He was a leading and influential citizen of the town, was its justice of the peace and postmaster for forty years, and held the position of county registrar for more than sixty years. The nine children born to Moses were Mark, Charles, Thomas, Richard, Edward, Appelona, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Harriet. Mark Hopkins, Sr., the first son of Moses, and father to the subject of this sketch, was born at Great Barrington, and after becoming of age was engaged there in mercantile pursuits. He married Anastasia Lukins Kellogg. In 1806 he removed with his family to Henderson, New York, where he remained a number of years. They had seven children—Augustus, Samuel F., Henry Kellogg, William, Mark, Moses, and Ezra Augustus, of which Samuel F. was the second. In 1824 they removed to Michigan, and settled in St. Clair, where Mark Hopkins, Sr., died in 1829. His fifth son, named Mark, and brother to Samuel F., went to California in 1849, where he became one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the Pacific Slope, his estate being worth $30,000,000, and was one of the prime movers in the building of the first great transcontinental railroad. Our subject obtained his early education at a private school in Great Barrington, and when his parents removed to Michigan, in 1824, he accompanied them to Detroit, where he engaged in the furniture and cabinet business, on what is now the south-east corner of Woodward and Jefferson Avenues. Here he remained until 1829, when his father's death called him to St. Clair, and he took up his residence there with his mother and brothers. He continued to follow his trade of cabinet-making, and was also postmaster of St. Clair. In 1836 he removed with his family to his farm of two hundred acres in extent, situated about two miles below St. Clair on the St. Clair River, and here he remained until 1848, when he returned to St. Clair, and continued to reside there until his death. He became a member of the Congregational Church in 1833, the Church being organized in that year in the parlors of his residence at St. Clair, and was for many years one of its deacons. He was also one of the promoters of the Oakland Hotel, and contributed largely toward the erection and maintenance of the Summerville school, and every enterprise of public importance looking towards the building up and improving the city. He was a member of the Whig party, and afterwards of the Republican party, but in a political sense was only known through his financial efforts towards furthering the interests of the party. He was married in Lenox, Massachusetts, July 4, 1831, to Miss Mary Ann Keeney, only child of Asahel and Theodosia Keeney. Asahel Keeney was born in 1776, youngest child of Alexander and Sarah Keeney, of East Hartford, Connecticut. Theodosia Keeney, whose maiden name was Woodriff, was a descendant of the Curtis family. Mrs. Hopkins's great-grandfather Keeney lived one hundred and seven years, and did a full day's work at reaping in half a day's time, after he was ninety years of age. He died in 1814. Mrs. Hopkins, who is still living at the age of nearly eighty-three years, is in full possession of all her faculties, and is remarkably active and well, considering her advanced age. Something more could be said concerning the vitality and youth of Mrs. Hopkins, for the reason she is a lady of exceptional vigor, youthful face, and clearness of mind and thought. Their long and happy married life was blessed with seven children, six sons and one daughter, as follows: Mark, Charles Henry, Orin Kellogg, William Sherwood, Mary Frances, Samuel Asel, and Edward Whiting, of whom Charles H., Orin K., Samuel, and Frances are dead. To sketch adequately the life of our subject would be to write a history of St. Clair. With her public enterprises, her schools, her churches, his name is closely associated. For sixty years he was a resident there, and for some years wielded an influence not due to his great wealth alone, but to his goodness of heart, his unfailing good nature, and sound judgment upon men and affairs. His donations to the religious and scholastic institutions of the city were princely, while his private benevolences were munificent. His readiness to befriend those in need led to many quiet acts of charity. The interest taken by him in the prosperity of the town, in its schools and public enterprises, was of a practical character, and not a little of their success is due to his liberality. In poverty honorable to his friends and trustworthy in his obligations, and in wealth a kindly Christian gentleman—such was the character and life of Samuel F. Hopkins, of St. Clair.

HON. WALTER I. HAYES, of Clinton, Iowa, member of Congress from the Second District of Iowa, comprising the counties of Clinton, Iowa, Jackson, Johnson, Muscatine, and Scott, was born in Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan, December 9, 1841. His father, Dr. Andrew L. Hayes, a native of New Hampshire, was an early settler in Michigan, and the first physician in Calhoun County. He was an active Democrat, and a member of the first Legislature of Michigan, that sent General Cass to the United States Senate. He was appointed brigadier-general of the State Militia by Governor Mason, and took much interest in military affairs, and was generally known as General Hayes. His wife was Clarissa Selden Hart, daughter of Dr. Luther Hart, of Durham, New York, afterwards of Marshall, Michigan. Walter I. Hayes received a common-school education, then entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and graduated from the law department in 1863. He studied law in the office of Hughes & Woolley, at Marshall, Michigan, and then entered the firm, under the name of Hughes, Woolley & Hayes. He was elected city attorney for Marshall, and was United States commissioner for the Eastern District of

Michigan. In 1866 he went to Iowa to enter into partnership with Governor N. B. Baker, late governor of New Hampshire, and entered upon an extensive law practice there, in which he has continued ever since. He was elected city attorney for Clinton, Iowa, and appointed United States commissioner for Iowa. From August, 1875, till January 1, 1887, he was District Judge of the Seventh District of Iowa. He has twice been the candidate of his party for Judge of the Supreme Bench of Iowa. He was elected to the Fiftieth Congress, receiving 15,309 votes, against 8,009 votes for Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, Republican, and 8,602 votes for T. J. O'Meara, Republican and Labor candidate. In the Fiftieth Congress he served on the Committee on Territories, the Committee on Railroads and Canals, and the Committee on Accounts. He has always been a Democrat, and active in his party's interests; many a time as delegate to State conventions, both in Michigan and in Iowa. In 1888 he was renominated for Congress, and elected a member of the Fifty-first Congress by a majority of 5,032 votes, receiving 20,874 votes to 15,842 for P. N. McManus. A matter giving him large reputation was that of deciding the Prohibitory Liquor Law Amendment unconstitutional, which was sustained by the Supreme Court, and said amendment so defeated after it was favorably voted upon by the people. This created great commotion and high feeling, and he has ever since been a target for the Prohibitionists, but sustained by the people of his part of Iowa. He is a man of fine personal appearance, of striking features, and a commanding air, of quick, active, and nervous disposition. Standing five feet seven inches, and weighing a hundred and seventy pounds, muscular in body, he is the impersonation of a healthy and vigorous man, both mentally and physically. He was married, June 28, 1865, to Frances L. Coan, the estimable daughter of W. F. Coan, Esq., president of the Clinton National Bank, of Clinton, Iowa.

GEORGE H. BARBOUR, manufacturer, Detroit. There are a great many people in America to whom the name heading this sketch and the word "stoves" are synonymous, and certainly no discussion of one can long be maintained without reference to the other. The far-reaching influence which Detroit wields in the stove-world has been so long recognized, that any elaboration in that direction would be needless; yet no single individual has contributed more largely to this fame than Mr. Barbour. Like a majority of the successful business men and manufacturers of the West, the subject of this sketch is of New England birth, having first seen the light of day at Collinsville, Connecticut, on June 26, 1843. He is the youngest son of six children born to Samuel and Phœbe (Beckwith) Barbour, having two senior brothers and three sisters. At an early age he was placed in the common schools of his native town; but when he had attained the age of nine years business reverses overtook his father, which necessitated a change in his career. The senior Barbour having decided to resume business on a smaller scale, it was arranged that the services of his son (George H.) should be utilized in curtailing expenses, and he was engaged as his father's only assistant, but was privileged to attend school during a portion of the day. This arrangement continued to such good advantage for three years that the father was enabled to pay off his entire indebtedness. While thus employed, Mr. Barbour received for his services fifty dollars per annum in addition to his board, and out of this, owing to his economic practices, he was enabled to save about twelve or thirteen dollars per annum. In 1861, Mr. Barbour was taken into his father's business as a partner. He was then eighteen years of age; but the experience he had gained, and the results which he produced, made him older in knowledge than in years. He gave himself to his duties with close application and all the courage and energy that lay within him; consequently success was certain from the start. He subsequently formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. E. Goodman, and under the firm name of Goodman & Barbour purchased the interest of the elder Barbour. The business transacted was of the "general" description, the stock being made up of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc. Prosperity continued with the new firm to such an extent that in two years Mr. Barbour was in a position to pay up all indebtedness to his father, and a year later purchased the interest of his partner, paying cash therefor. In 1872, Mr. Barbour decided upon seeking a larger field of usefulness; and, learning through his relations living in Detroit that a company was being organized in Detroit for the manufacture of stoves, came hither to investigate. He at once became thoroughly impressed with the possibilities of the proposed company, and, after selling out his business at Collinsville, he invested in the stock of the Michigan Stove Company, removed to Detroit in July, 1872, and was elected secretary of the company, which position he held up to 1886; he was then made vice-president and general manager of the works, which office he still holds. His life has, indeed, been a busy one, and he has seen the small foundry expanded into wider scope, wherein is executed a business which, of its kind, has no equal in this country. The great results attained have come only through having the best of ability associated with him, and hard toil, close application, and the power within the company of furnishing something of which the world had need. Over sixty thousand stoves are annually manufactured at the works of this company, requiring a force of employés numbering over one thousand two hundred, the annual pay-roll amounting to about four hundred thousand dollars, with about the same amount expended for supplies purchased. The trade extends not only into every portion of the United States, but into nearly every foreign civilized country. In addition to the extensive works and offices at Detroit, branch establishments are maintained in Chicago, Buffalo, and New York City. Mr. Barbour has for many years been a member of the National Stove Manufacturers' Association, in which he has always taken an active interest. At the annual meeting in February, 1888, he was elected president of the association; also, re-elected in 1889. He is also a stockholder and member of the Board of Directors of the Buck Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, and organizer and stockholder in the Ireland & Mattheus Manufacturing Company of Detroit, Michigan. He has not been given to scattering his forces very much in his business life, believing that concentration on a single enterprise, with proper care and attention to it, is the method by which the best success is won, rather than by a brief and half attention to many. He is a stockholder and director in the People's Savings Bank, of Detroit, and also in the Dime Savings Bank; stockholder in the Preston National Bank; a stockholder and director in the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and chairman of the Insurance Com-

George H Barbour

mittee of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, of Detroit. At the annual meeting of the National Association of Wholesale Grocers he was elected a member of the Finance Committee—a very important trust, indeed. Mr. Barbour was one of the first citizens of Detroit to recognize the value which would accrue to the city from an exposition, and was exceedingly enthusiastic in the organization of the Detroit International Exposition and Fair Association, of which he is a director. In politics, Mr. Barbour is a Democrat of a decidedly conservative description. He has never sought political office, having always had a distaste for the methods employed to gain it. In 1886, when ward politics had become unusually corrupt, he yielded to the persuasion of his friends, and allowed the use of his name as a candidate for alderman in the Fourth Ward, with the result that he was elected by a large majority in the banner Republican ward of the city. During his second year in the Council he presided over the deliberations of that body, showing an executive ability possessed by very few men in municipal bodies. He refused to make a canvass for a second term, and also refused to become a candidate for mayor, feeling that his business enterprises demanded his entire attention. In 1889 he was importuned by delegations from both parties to consent to a nomination as the city's chief executive, but again declined the honor. Mr. Barbour's father died in 1860, and his mother in 1879, their children all surviving them. He was married on June 26, 1869, to Miss Kate Hawley, daughter of William H. Hawley and Susan Emily Robertson Hawley, of Collinsville, Connecticut, where they are still living in the enjoyment of good health. To Mr. and Mrs. Barbour have been born four children, as follows: Edwin S. Barbour 2d, George H. Barbour, Jr., Miss Grace L. Barbour, and Miss Stella Barbour.

HON. JAMES E. DANAHER, lumberman, mayor of Ludington Mason County, was born at Plymouth, Wisconsin, October 15, 1851. His father, Patrick M. Danaher, was a native of Limerick County, Ireland, and was, for many years prior to his death, in 1886, a prominent citizen and lumberman of Ludington. His wife, Mary O'Brien, was also a native of Ireland, and is still living at Ludington. They had nine children—five sons and four daughters—our subject being the eldest son. He attended the district schools at Brighton, Wisconsin, where his parents had removed, until thirteen years of age, and then continued his studies for two years at Kenosha, Wisconsin. He then came to Ludington with his parents, and completed his education during the next two years. At seventeen years of age he went into the woods for his father, and engaged in cutting timber, spending the summer season in work at the mill of Danaher & Melendy, of which his father was the senior member. He was night foreman for two years (1870–71), and afterwards head foreman for nine years. In 1876 the business was reorganized into a joint-stock company; and in 1880, with his father and brother, C. D. Danaher, he purchased the entire plant, debts, and business, of the Danaher & Melendy Co. Patrick M. Danaher was made president, and James E. secretary and manager of the Company, C. D. Danaher assuming charge of its extensive lumbering operations. Owing to his father's health and age, our subject became the active manager of the business, which position he has since continued, developing a capacity for the conduct of extensive business affairs, and meeting with deserved success. On the death of Patrick M. Danaher, in 1886, his widow succeeded to his interest in the business. The Company now own about one hundred and fifty million feet of standing pine, situated in Lake, Newaygo, and Mason Counties, which is transported, as cut, by railroads—one seventeen miles in length in Newaygo County, and one twelve miles in length in Mason County, of both of which they are the owners, to the Pere Marquette River; and thence floated to the mill, which is located near the mouth of the river, in the Fourth Ward of the city of Ludington. It is the original mill, erected in 1869 by Danaher & Melendy, and was the second mill built on Pere Marquette Lake. Its capacity is one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day, their cut for the season of 1888 amounting to seventeen million feet. Mr. Danaher, while a member of the Democratic party, is not in any sense an active politician, and his election in April, 1888, to the office of mayor of the city, may be looked upon as a high compliment to his personal integrity and worth. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Danaher was married, October 8, 1878, to Miss Hattie McMahon, daughter of Thomas M. and Anna McMahon, of Watertown, Wisconsin. They have two children—Raphael, born October 22, 1880; and Margaret, born March 16, 1882. The latter died when four months old. "Mr. Danaher, as a business man, has been commonly regarded as quick to learn and adopt the best methods of management, and as belonging to the class who place a high value on personal integrity and honesty. Under his control the reliability of the business of the Danaher & Melendy Co. has been greatly augmented, and its good name elevated above previous standards. His social surroundings are the best, and it appears probable, from his steady development of character, that he is destined to take part in large affairs.

SAMUEL APPLETON GIBSON, superintendent of the Kalamazoo Paper Company, of Kalamazoo, was born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, August 17, 1835. His father, Colonel George C. Gibson, son of Dr. Stillman Gibson, late of New Ispwich, was a native of New Ispwich, where he was born, March 10, 1805. He served in the New Hampshire State Militia for many years. He married Elvira Appleton, daughter of John Appleton, of New Ipswich, whose brother, John Appleton, was, during his life-time, a prominent member of the Maine bar, and served several terms as Judge of the Supreme Court. Our subject received his early education in the common schools, and later attended the Appleton Academy, at New Ipswich. His early life, when not at school, was spent in his father's shops, where the manufacture of carriages and sleighs was carried on. When twenty years of age, Mr. Gibson engaged as clerk in a general store and post-office, at Concord, Massachusetts, which he left two years later to take charge of a similar store in Ashby, Massachusetts. In 1859 he went into the grocery business at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he continued until 1867, when he removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and has since made his home at that place. October 1, 1866, the Kalamazoo Paper Company was organized, Mr. Gibson being one of the original stockholders; a mill was erected on the Grand Rapids branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, two miles south of the city of Kalamazoo, the plant being valued at one hundred thousand dollars, and the manufacture of paper was commenced, Mr. Gibson entering the employ of the Company as mechanic and book-keeper, which latter position he retained until 1870, when he took the management of the business as superintendent, and still continues in that capacity. The Company, during the first year of its existence, employed about fifty people, and was confined to the manufacture of common paper and extra news paper. The mill has since been materially enlarged, and, with the addition of new material, the Company are now making, as well as the above, book, lithograph, music, and colored papers. During the season of 1888 they employed one hundred and thirty men and women, manufacturing two thousand and forty tons of paper of all kinds, the amount of business reaching as high as three hundred thousand dollars. The officers of the company, in 1889, were Hon. Jonathan Parsons, president; Edward Woodbury, treasurer; F. M. Hodge, secretary, and Samuel A. Gibson, superintendent; the directors being Silas Hubbard, Jonathan Parsons, Edward Woodbury, and Samuel A. Gibson. Mr. Gibson is, as well, interested in numerous other enterprises. He was one of the first directors of the Kalamazoo National Bank, and is a member of the Boards of Trustees of Kalamazoo College and of the Congregational Church, with which he united in Ashby, Massachusetts, in 1858, and has ever since continued in active membership. His political sympathies have always been with the Republican party, but what time he has not been actively at work in his responsible business connections has been devoted to his family, and he has thus found no opportunity for becoming in any sense an active politician. Mr. Gibson was married October 14, 1860, to Mrs. Mary A. Bardeen, daughter of Deacon A. Farnsworth, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. They have two daughters—Alice Gertrude, now the wife of Mr. F. D. Haskell, and Susan Edith, wife of Mr. F. M. Hodge, both of Kalamazoo.

COLONEL JOSEPH SUMNER ROGERS, superintendent of the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Oakland County, was born at Orrington, Maine, on the fifth day of July, 1844. His father, Joseph Rogers, was a native of that State, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Rogers, a member of that band of pilgrims who, leaving England in search of greater religious liberty, came over to America in the *Mayflower*, in the year 1620. The mother of our subject was Joan Harriman, a descendant of one of the old New England families, and still lives, with her husband, in Orrington. Colonel Rogers attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his home until sixteen years of age, when, in April, 1861, the war broke out, and he enlisted as a private in the Second Regiment Maine Volunteers, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run, all of the battles of the Peninsular Campaign under General McClellan, and in the second battle of Bull Run, where he was severely wounded in the face. June 9, 1863, he was discharged from this regiment by reason of expiration of term of service. While at home on furlough, in 1862, owing to his wounds, he attended the Bucksport Seminary, at Bucksport, Maine, and subsequently received instruction from a private tutor in Latin, French, and mathematics, and was thus enabled to complete his education. In September, 1864, he again entered the army, this time as second lieutenant, Thirty-first Regiment Maine Volunteers, and the following month was promoted to a captaincy. He served with the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as brevet-major, July 15, 1865. He was appointed, October 1, 1867, a lieutenant in the Regular Army, and assigned to the First Infantry, and subsequently was breveted first lieutenant and captain, for military services during the war. He served with the army in Louisiana, and afterwards in Michigan, until 1877, when he resigned. In 1874 he was detailed as professor of military science and tactics, by President Grant, at the high-school at Detroit. While on duty at Fort Wayne, in 1872, he was elected major of the Detroit Cadets, and commanded that corps until the fall of 1876, and visited, with his command, the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He resigned from the army in 1877, with the purpose of organizing a military academy at Orchard Lake, and since that time his work has been connected with that institution, a history of which shows the successful accomplishment on the part of Colonel Rogers of an aim at once a credit to his efforts, perseverance, and industry, and an institution of which the State may well feel proud. The academy was incorporated, September 4, 1877, under the title of the Michigan Military Academy, the aim of the institution being to give to young men an education both physical and mental, which should develop them into the fullest and highest manhood, and make them, as far as possible, full and perfect men. It is a college preparatory school of high grade. The school was established upon a system that combines military instruction with the ordinary courses of high-schools and academies. To this end Colonel Rogers secured a tract of land of about one hundred acres on the shore of Orchard Lake, in Oakland County, a spot commanding a view of that beautiful little sheet of water, and a location with surroundings peculiarly adapted to his purpose, and one of the most picturesque and beautiful places in the State of Michigan, and here, with about thirty students, the academy was opened. The undertaking has been a success from the start, the attendance has steadily and constantly increased, the roll numbering 184 names for the term of 1888–89, and the institution now stands at the head of military academies of its class in the United States. At the National Encampment, held in the city of Washington in May, 1888, a company from this Academy had the distinction and honor of winning first prize as being the best-drilled company there, whereupon the following resolution was presented to the State Legislature, and passed both Houses unanimously:

> "*Resolved*, That the congratulations and thanks of the Legislature are hereby extended to the management and cadets of the academy, and the governor is hereby authorized to forward to to Colonel J. S. Rogers, superintendent, a copy of this resolution."

The academy has been recognized by the General Government, under Section 1225 of the Revised Statutes, by detailing an officer of the Regular Army (Lieutenant Frederick S. Strong, Fourth United States Artillery), who holds the chair of military science and tactics, and further by supplying it, under the same authority, with a full equipment of arms, ammunition, and camp equipage, and the State of Michigan has given its indorsement to the institution by passing the following resolution:

> "In view of the facts narrated above, and further—
>
> "WHEREAS, The teaching of military science and tactics to the young men of this State will materially aid in the instruction and efficiency of its militia; therefore,
>
> "*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that the governor shall cause an annual inspection to be made of the discipline, courses of study, and general management of the institution; and further,
>
> "*Resolved*, That the graduates of the academy shall be eli-

J. Sumner Rogers

gible to appointment as brevet second lieutenants in the State troops, and may be commissioned and assigned to companies at the discretion of the governor, upon the recommendations of the inspecting officer, not to exceed one to each company; and further, the governor is authorized to appoint and commission the superintendent as colonel, and the military professor, quartermaster, and surgeon, each as major in the State troops."

These resolutions were approved by the governor, May 2, 1879. Colonel Rogers was married on the eleventh day of September, 1866, to Miss Susan J. Wheeler, daughter of John D. Wheeler, Esq., of Orrington, Maine. They have three children, as follows: Harry Lovejoy, born June 29, 1867, is now quartermaster of the academy, and a major in the State troops; Florence Bagley, born December 19, 1877, and Frederick Percival, born September 1, 1881. The colonel is a member of the Detroit Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Institute of Civics of the United States, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and the United Service Institution. He has always been a Republican in politics, but has not found time or inclination to interest himself actively in political affairs. He is a member of the Congregational Church. We regret our inability to give a more detailed sketch of Colonel Rogers's military career. Leaving school in his seventeenth year to enter the army, he enlisted as a private, and, while scarcely more than a boy at the close of the war, he was mustered out of the volunteer service with the rank of captain and brevet major. This fact is a volume in itself, and bears testimony to a military record that must be of more than ordinary interest. We venture to remark that the character that could assert itself so well in the soldier, is admirably reflected in the discipline, the order, and the executive ability that mark the management of the Michigan Military Academy.

HON. CHAUNCEY H. GAGE, of Saginaw. There are some men in every profession about whom it is no easy task to attempt a review of their lives, until such lives are rounded out by all their active years, as there seem to be no salient points to bring out in their career, which, did they exist, would color their history, and make it of interest to the casual reader. And there are others still, who have so impressed the age in which they live by some important act, that they may be said to make the record of their time, and to become an inseparable part of it. There are a few others, scattered here and there through the land, about whom it becomes a pleasure to write, especially where the historian is a personal friend of the subject of his sketch; for, in such a case, the writer can perform the task readily, and the effort becomes a labor of love. But in all such cases there must be some trait of character to appeal strongly to the world—something tangible, too, an inherent quality, which creates and fosters friendships for himself in the breasts of his fellow-men. Such a manner of man, as thus briefly indicated in the latter paragraph, is Chauncey H. Gage, Circuit Judge of the Tenth Michigan Circuit. Born in the beautiful "City of the Straits" on the 14th of June, 1840, he began what might be termed a struggle for place and position in his early boyhood. There were but few educational advantages for him to enjoy over those obtained by his associates. A short time in the public schools of his native city, and then, at the age of nine years, he accompanied his parents to East Saginaw, Michigan, which thenceforth was to become his home. A few more years in the public schools, and then, in his sixteenth year, he entered a lumber-office as clerk. The following year he secured the appointment of clerk to the Michigan State Senate, which position he retained during the session of 1857–8, and yet he held to the lumber-office during the summer season. It is but seldom that so honorable and important an office is conferred upon one so young, for he was then but seventeen; but his abilities were equal to his ambition, and he successfully mastered all the requirements and all the difficulties of the place. The bent of his mind was towards the legal profession, and so, in February, 1858, he commenced the study of the law. He was thus employed until 1862, when he was admitted to the bar. In the very same year he was elected to the responsible position of prosecuting attorney of Saginaw County, an office which he held for two terms, and in which he won the good-will of the entire community. Retiring from office, he continued in the practice of his profession for a number of years, or until the year 1881, when he was chosen to the position of Circuit Judge for the Tenth Judicial District of Michigan. In the interval named he served one year as the city attorney of East Saginaw, and he was also a member of the Board of Education, of the same city. In September, 1864, he was married to Mary Mildred Smith, daughter of Captain Martin Smith, of East Saginaw. She died in March, 1866, leaving an infant son, Stuart M., now grown to manhood. In 1875, Judge Gage married Isabel Peck, daughter of George W. Peck, of Lansing, Michigan. There is one son of this marriage now living, Harry L.; the elder, Lewis P., having died quite young. In the year 1887, Judge Gage completed his first term on the bench, and it is his ability in that position, and the record that he has made therein, which gives the point to this sketch, and also gives him rank among the eminent men of his State; for no man was ever better fitted by rare native talent, and earnest, careful study, "to don the judicial ermine" than is Chauncey H. Gage. Before the completion of his term of judge—before the calling of the convention to put in nomination the proper candidates for this high honor—the sentiment of the entire community over which his jurisdiction extends, had been expressed in favor of continuing Judge Gage in the office he had so dignified, so honored. The entire bar of his county united in this feeling; and so both political parties accepted him, and indorsed his candidacy. No higher, better praise could have been rendered to any man than this voluntary tribute. It is almost unique of its kind, as flattering as it was deserving. "As a citizen, Judge Gage is public-spirited, generous, and charitable. As a lawyer, engaged in some of the most important litigation of his locality, he was always found trustworthy and honest. He was possessed of the highest, loftiest phases of professional honor. In the conduct of a case, no written stipulation was necessary if his word was given. As a judge he is an indefatigable worker, his sole aim being to do what is right, and to administer the law impartially. He is firm, yet courteous and pleasant. Before him all men are equal. He shows no preference between counsel of whatever degree, and no prejudice against parties litigating cases in his court. In him the young practitioner especially has a true friend, and the older members of the profession find in him a just arbiter. In his treatment of persons charged with crime, he believes that justice should be tempered with mercy, and that the criminal laws are of greater service to the people by the *certainty* of their execution, rather than by the severity of their penalities." This brief opinion of the man, in his capacity of lawyer and judge, was given to the writer hereof by a professional friend, who has known and respected the man of whom he spoke for all his active life. It is worth the living to the full age of "threescore years and ten" to gain such an expression of praise, even from a partial friend. But when the even, courteous, daily tenor of the man's life is considered, when it is remembered of him that he has not yet proceeded beyond the confines of middle-age, what may not be expected from him, in the way of a ripe experience, by a further lease of judicial service? Will it not be granted to him to take a higher rank among the judiciary of his native State? Michigan is prompt to recognize worth and talent and sterling ability in her sons, and she will yet say to Chauncey H. Gage that she has need of his services in still more important trusts than any he has yet held. If not, then he will be crowned with the honor that always rests upon the man who has gained the proud and coveted title of the pure, just, upright judge.

HON. HENRY P. BALDWIN, of Detroit, ex-governor of Michigan, is a fitting type of that classification of individuals known as "self-made men," and who are ever objects of special admiration. They serve to illustrate and emphasize the possibilities of mankind. No country is so conducive to the development of individual character and the promotion of personal success as America. Fortune and fame do not depend upon birth or inheritance, but are oftener the result of individual attainment. It is one of the grandest features of our institutions that persons of obscure birth, and with limited means, may enter the race of life with the more favored classes, and have an equal chance for success. Great talent or distinguished honor can not be transmitted by bequest, and inherited wealth many times proves a disadvantage to its possessor. It is the same in politics. Heritage is not a passport to official station, but preferment rather waits upon genuine merit and personal worth. Even the highest office in the Nation is not beyond the reach of the obscurely born citizen. Henry P. Baldwin was born at Coventry, Rhode Island, February 22, 1814, and after receiving a common-school education, he took a course in a New England academy. Both of his parents having died while he was yet a lad, he was thus forced to begin a life of business, which he did by entering a mercantile establishment as clerk; but at no time did he neglect his studies, so that at twenty years of age we find him establishing a business for himself at Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Mr. Baldwin's ancestry was well known in the Eastern States, he being a lineal descendant of Nathanial Baldwin, a Puritan from Buckinghamshire, England, who settled at Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. His father, John Baldwin, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and died at North Providence, in 1826. His grandfather, Rev. Moses Baldwin, was the first graduate of Princeton, receiving his degree in 1757, and was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Palmer, Massachusetts, for over fifty years, dying there in 1813. The mother of Governor Baldwin was a daughter of Rev. Nehemiah Williams, a graduate of Harvard, and who for twenty-one years was pastor of the Congregational Church in Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he died in 1796. He was a lineal descendant of Robert Williams, a Puritan, who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. While in business at Woonsocket, Mr. Baldwin made a trip through the Western country in 1837, and the following year removed to Detroit, where he established a business which rapidly increased, until it became one of the most extensive of its kind in the West, and over which he gave his personal supervision until advancing age and impaired health caused a relinquishment. At the time of his arrival in Michigan, the business of the community was being conducted on very much of an inflated basis. Fictitious land speculation was rife; banks flourished without capital, with the result that a collapse soon followed; and business generally was brought to a stand-still. Very few merchants were able to go through the tempest, but among the number was Mr. Baldwin. His policy had been from the first to keep out of wild speculation, and, being a good judge of men, he was able to make provision for the prosperity that would necessarily come to a new and growing country, and when the cloud had broken away, he was found in possession of a good business. In 1852 failing health caused a temporary retirement from business, and he decided upon a sea voyage, making an extended stay in Europe. Upon his return to America he found a chaotic state of affairs arising out of the territorial acquisitions under the Mexican War, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act; but Governor Baldwin at once resumed his place at the head of his flourishing business, and later became interested in the Michigan State Bank, in which he remained a director during the continuance of its charter. In 1860, Mr. Baldwin was elected to the State Senate, in company with many other of Michigan's prominent business men. Prior to the inauguration of the new State officers at the beginning of 1861, it was discovered that the outgoing State treasurer had appropriated the entire funds of the State, and the new incumbent, John Owen, was compelled to raise, by private means, sufficient funds to meet current expenses; and in this work he was ably assisted by Mr. Baldwin. When the Senate had been organized, a committee was appointed to investigate the deplorable condition of the State finances, and Mr. Baldwin was chosen as chairman of the committee, his long business experience and his good judgment in financial matters aptly fitting him for the position. The committee followed out its labors with untiring energy, with the result that the office and its methods underwent a complete overhauling, and similar predicaments were not only guarded against, but made impossible. The war-cloud made its appearance at the same session, and Mr. Baldwin was invariably regarded as one of the most valuable men in the councils of State throughout the crisis, and gave freely of his time and money in aid of all measures made necessary for the comfort and success of the army. During the session he was also chairman of the committee having in charge the examination of all matters pertaining to the letting of contracts for the enlarging and repairing of the Sault Ste. Marie Ship-canal. In 1863, while on a voyage to California, the steamer on which he had taken passage was captured by a Confederate vessel, near the West Indies, and, after being detained three days, was released on ransom bonds. Mr. Baldwin was for twenty years president and one of the chief stockholders of the Second National Bank of Detroit, and upon the reorganization of the bank, upon the expiration of its charter, into the Detroit National Bank, he assumed the same relationship. He was elected governor of the State in 1868, and assumed the duties of his position on January 1, 1869; he was, also, re-elected in 1870, holding the office until January 1, 1873. During his term of office many matters of importance came

H. P. Baldwin

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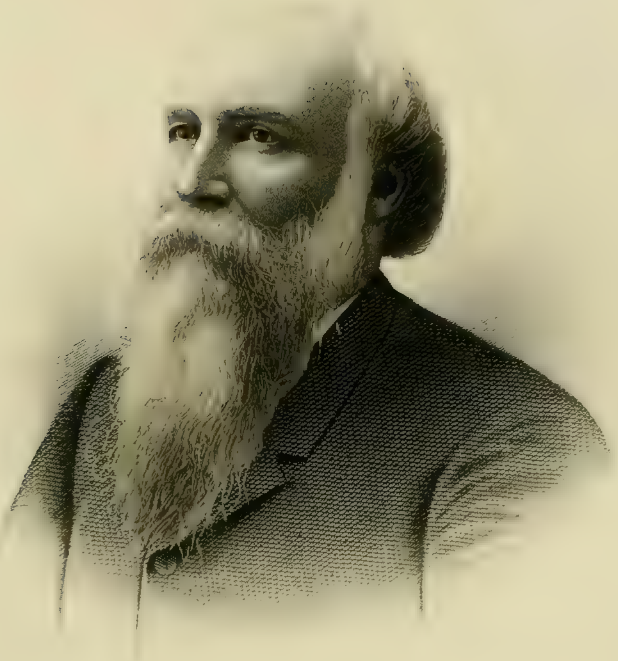
before him, notably the projecting of the new capitol at Lansing, the commission which carried the building to completion having been appointed by him. He also took an active part in all Boards, of which he officiated as chairman. He it was who founded the State Public School, at Coldwater, and secured the appointment of a permanent commission to supervise State institutions; he recommended the erection of the Eastern Asylum, the State House of Correction, at Ionia, and the organization of the State Board of Health. It was while he was governor that the great Chicago fire occurred, and to his promptness in calling upon the citizens for assistance is due in a measure the aid received from outside sources, when, a little later, Michigan was compelled to ask for help, owing to a devastation by fire of a large portion of her own territory. The funds thus received were largely distributed by Governor Baldwin in such a manner as to receive universal commendation. In 1881, when Michigan was again called upon to undergo a scourge by fire, a call was sent out for assistance, and, in compliance with the call, a large fund was secured, which was placed in charge of a committee, of which Governor Baldwin was made chairman; and to his wise management of the fund is due the large amount of relief administered through that means. Upon the sudden death of Senator Zachariah Chandler, Governor Baldwin was chosen to fill out the unexpired term, and in this exalted position he conducted affairs with great credit to the State which he represented. In religious matters Mr. Baldwin has ever been an active participant in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and upon his arrival in Detroit attached himself to St. Paul's Church, which was at that time the only Church of that denomination in the city. Soon after he was elected a vestryman and warden, and has ever since occupied a similar position in that and other Churches; and for nearly fifty years he has participated in the councils of the Church, being a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Michigan for nearly the same length of time. The present church edifice of St. Paul's was secured mainly through Mr. Baldwin's personal efforts, and, in 1858, the growth of the city led him and a few associates to organize a new parish known as St. John's. A location was secured at the corner of Woodward Avenue and High Street, and a chapel and rectory were built in 1859, and soon afterwards the present edifice was erected, a very large share of the entire outlay being made by Governor Baldwin personally. He has served as senior warden of the parish since its organization. The parish is regarded as one of the most prominent in Michigan, and has ever exhibited a steady and healthy growth, many missions having been established in the northern part of the city as offshoots from the parent society, all of which have received that pecuniary assistance from Governor Baldwin which was found so beneficial by St. John's in its infancy. One of Mr. Baldwin's intimate associates for many years pays him the following compliment: "While Governor Baldwin has been much before the public in various capacities, the success and esteem which he has gained in all of them have been due to the same qualities which have made him widely known and as widely respected in his unofficial career. He is sociable and friendly, with personal dignity, but no ostentation, and is given to generous hospitality in a quiet way. He is frank and outspoken, but courteous in all his intercourse, and a willing and prudent counselor to many who need such a friend. Among his many claims to respect and esteem, all who know him attribute to him the character of a Christian gentleman, a reliable friend, a bounteous giver, and a true patriot, whose life is consistent, and whose example is as valuable as his beneficence."

HON: CHESTER W. COMSTOCK, of Big Rapids, Mecosta County, was born at Alexandria, Jefferson County, New York, October 30, 1856. His father, Daniel F. Comstock, was born on Grandier Island, one of the "Thousand Isles" of the St. Lawrence River, and is the son of Levi Comstock, who was a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to this country at an early age. Daniel F. Comstock is one of Michigan's most prominent lumbermen and bankers, and is also a resident of Big Rapids. He married Miss Dolly Petrie, a native of New York State, by whom he has had three children, Chester W. being the eldest of these, and the only son. In 1864 the family removed to Hillsdale, Michigan, where our subject spent the succeeding four years in attendance upon the common schools. At the end of that time they moved to Battle Creek, where his education was finished at the high-school. In 1871 he came to Big Rapids and commenced his business career as a clerk in the employ of the Tioga Manufacturing Company, with whom he remained about three years. At eighteen years of age he went to Cadillac, Michigan, to accept the position of cashier in his father's private bank, which had in the interim been established at that place. In 1878 he returned to Big Rapids, and took charge of the lumbering operations of D. F. Comstock & Co., composed of his father and himself. He has ever since continued his connection with this firm, which, in 1885, organized the D. F. Comstock Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Chester W. Comstock has, since its organization, held the office of treasurer, his father being president of the Company. In 1883, in company with his father and others, the Big Rapids National Bank was organized, of which Daniel F. Comstock was elected president, and our subject cashier; and under the careful and conservative management of the latter, the institution rapidly made a place for itself, and now stands as one of the solid, representative banking-houses of the State. Mr. Comstock is a stockholder of the Big Rapids Iron Works, with which he became identified in 1885, and is also largely interested in pine-lands in Mississippi and Wisconsin, the syndicate of which he is a member owning about forty-five thousand acres in the former State. He has, ever since attaining his majority, been a member of the Republican party, and, in 1886, was elected to his first office, that of alderman of the Second Ward of Big Rapids. At the municipal election of 1888 the Republicans of the city, with the aid of his numerous friends outside of that party, elected him mayor of the city, not only by the largest majority ever given a party candidate for that position, but by a majority larger than the total vote given to his opponent on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Comstock is a member of the Knights of Pythias organization, having joined the order in 1884. He has since then held the office of chairman of the Board of Trustees of the lodge. He was married, March 3, 1886, to Miss Juniata C. Young, daughter of George Young, Esq., of Owego, New York. They have one daughter, Donna Marie, born March 6, 1888. Mr. Comstock's physique, like his Republicanism, is of the stalwart order. Standing above medium height, he is the picture of robust and athletic development. His disposition is warm and genial, he sees life in its brightest phases, and his companionship is much sought. In business matters, as in official actions, Mr. Comstock displays sound judgment, rare executive ability, thorough courage, and strict integrity. Office is to him a sacred trust, the people's business not less an object of care and watchfulness than his own. All movements looking to the development of the city and county have had his warmest support. He has not, however, favored recklessness in prosecuting improvements at the expense of the city's credit, or beyond the demands of the hour.

HORACE TUPPER, M. D., of Bay City. It is not given to many men—no matter what their profession or innate ability—to achieve the success that has marked the career of Dr. Horace Tupper, of Bay City. The rewards secured by professional men are seldom attained until they are well advanced on life's journey; and sometimes they arrive when the recipient has become weary with watching and with waiting, and when the small remnant of his days can hardly be brightened by the good fortune in view. This experience attaches to every profession; and but few are exempt, at some periods in their lives, from the blighting heart-sorrow of non-success or the want of appreciation. Now and again, however, a man is born to whom good fortune is a daily blessing, and who, in turn, imparts to others a liberal part of that which has made his life's happiness. Such a man, as he appears to the writer of this sketch, is Dr. Horace Tupper. Pine Plains, Dutchess County, in the State of New York, has the honor of being this gentleman's birthplace. His ancestors had been settled in this country at a very early day in its history. On the father's side, the family travels back to 1670, his great-great-grandfather having emigrated from England at that time; but the progenitors on his mother's side antedate this record by some thirty years, her great-grandfather and his father having come here from Germany in the year 1640. The doctor is a little proud of his secure title to the claim of an American, to which he can show such a long and unbroken title; and his pride is natural, for there are not many in this later day of rushing emigration from every country in the world can make such a secure boast of ancient American descent. That Horace ever became a physician at all must have been from innate cause, or from the fact that his father, being a strong member of the profession, had drilled his boys when young in the branches of chemistry, anatomy, and physiology; but not with a view of their ever becoming doctors, for his desire was to make farmers of them, and he put them on farms for that purpose. But young Horace always had a liking and curiosity to see, and to be with his father when he had cases of surgery on hand, even when he was not more than nine or ten years old. He was one of a family of eight children, and his father gave him such education as was possible. He attended the common school of his neighborhood in his boyhood, and, when he was twelve years of age, he was sent to the high-school at Schodack, on the Hudson River. Here he remained two years, and then his father, to make farmers of his boys, sold out and bought a farm interest, and he became an inmate of a farmer-uncle's family, doing as all other farmer lads did then—and do now—work on the farm in the summer-time, and go to school in the winter season. After four years of this service—and it proved a good and valuable service to him, as such experience has proven to thousands of other boys besides—he entered a mathematic machinist establishment to educate engineers and mechanics, and remained there two years. This occupation was succeeded by his employment as superintendent of a planing-mill, machine-shop, etc., at Buffalo—a responsible position enough for so young a man—and here he passed two more eventful years; for all the years of a young man's history are eventful and important. After that, he did the engineer work of the Buffalo Street Railroad and two other short lines. And now his plans were formed, and he had found, as he supposed, the occupation for which he was best adapted; or, it is possible, a love for the profession which one of his ancestors had followed had been transmitted to him. However this may be, he resolved to fit himself for the life of a civil engineer, and to this end entered a mechanical school at Buffalo, New York. All of this early practical training was of service to him in this connection, and he must have attained eminence in it, had he continued his studies and his operations. But his early association with his father, his talks with him on physiology and a physician's duties and a physician's true opportunities, had deeply impressed him at the time, and the thought that he, too, some day might be a member—and, mayhap, a useful member—of that noble profession, was ever present with him. The thought culminated in a resolve to study medicine. Thus ended his life as a civil engineer, and, upon the request of Dr. Frant H. Hamilton, he became a medical student of his, and by so doing he had the advantage of full access to the surgical side of the general hospital that was in connection with the Buffalo Medical College; and so we find him a student in that college. A year later he was an inmate and scholar at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and, after a year's sojourn at the latter institution, he returned to the college at Buffalo. Here he perfected his studies, and at the end of another year he obtained the coveted diploma which gave him the right to practice. While in Buffalo, also, he had the privilege of much hospital experience—an experience of inestimable advantage to the student who loves his profession. In 1861 he obtained still another advantage, looking to his future success as a physician. He entered the service of the United States, and was sent to St. Louis, Missouri. The War of the Rebellion had then broken out, and army service, to the young physician, whether in the actual bearing of arms, or in the pursuit of his chosen profession, could not fail to benefit him. He was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and he continued this relation until 1862, when the failure of his health necessitated his return to Buffalo. And now a circumstance occurred which gave the color to his future life—a trifling incident in itself, yet of far-reaching benefit to himself and others, in the locality which he was thereafter to call his home. He decided to take a trip on the Lakes for the improvement of his health. The steamer on which he took passage stopped at Bay City, Michigan, *en route*, and the young man, liking the place, resolved to try his fortune there; that was in 1863. The young man of that day has had years of profitable experience in that long interval. During that time Dr. Horace Tupper has secured fame. He is known throughout his State as a skillful physician, and as a surgeon he has few, if any, superiors. It is in his capacity of physician that he is known the best, because herein lay his opportunity to so endear himself to the patient that the patient became his friend. No one is better known in Bay City, and in all the surrounding country, than Dr. Tupper. His appearance at the bedside



H Tupper

of suffering gives him the coveted moment not only to relieve pain by his great skill, but to strive, in his genial way, to make the sufferer happy and contented. No man in his profession in the State stands higher; no man is called more frequently for consultation. His experience has been so wide, his knowledge of the human frame is so great—better than all, his humanity is so true and gracious—that his life has been a benefit to his fellow-men. In this pursuit his time has been filled, and well filled. Often solicited to accept political position, he has as often declined; but if time could be found in which to do so, he would gladly devote it to the sustaining of the political party which has ever had his affiliation and pecuniary help; for, outside of his profession, and outside of his family circle, there is no cause for which Dr. Tupper has a warmer love than he has for the Republican party; no one is more exalted over its successes than he; no one more unhappy and unconsolable when any defeat, local, State, or National, overtakes it. He was married, December 24, 1862, to Miss Elizabeth T. Trinder, a daughter of William Trinder, a proprietary farmer, of Oxford, England. One child was born to them, a son, Horace W.

FRANKLIN S. DEWEY, M. S. In the busy, pushing, and money-getting life necessarily lived by most of the men of Michigan, especially in those northern portions which are still echoing with the noise of falling pine-trees, a man of literary or scientific tastes and pursuits may almost seem out of place. The environment is apparently most uncongenial. But such men are to be found there, nevertheless—proofs of the tenacity of inherited aptitudes, or prophets of the culture which will come some day when the fierceness of the money-making strife has ceased. Such a man is Franklin S. Dewey, of Alpena. He was born at Cambridge, Lenawee County, Michigan, March 27, 1845. His parents, Francis A. Dewey and Mary A. Smith, came to Michigan from New England in 1829. They were descended directly from English stock, and—a feat somewhat rare among the people of new States—could trace back their ancestry in the same stock for several hundred years. The father is still living, though nearly eighty years of age; takes a deep interest in the State Pioneer Society, of which he has been president, and is an extensive contributor to the local histories of the State. Young Dewey was one of nine children, all of whom received the first rudiments of their education in the old log school-house, with its broad fire-place in which four-foot logs could be burned without cutting; and all of whom, moreover, were afterwards allowed the great luxury of a college education, mostly at Adrian College. After taking half only of the regular course at Adrian, the subject of this sketch went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated a bachelor of science with the class of '69. Three years later he received a master's degree from his Alma Mater. Immediately after graduation he was appointed principal of the high-school, and teacher of modern languages and the natural sciences, in the city of Saginaw. This post he held for two years, and then, in 1871, he was chosen superintendent of public schools in Alpena, to which city he removed and in which he has since resided. For eight years he filled this important and influential position, voluntarily adding to his duties by giving frequent public lectures in the natural sciences. Since coming to Alpena, moreover, he has contributed to different periodicals various fugitive verses and satires, and numerous scientific articles and notes. Unfortunately for his reputation, most of his literary work has been published anonymously. Of original scientific work, mention may be made of a careful geological survey of the Hamilton group of rocks in the Thunder Bay region. Mr. Dewey has also accumulated an extensive cabinet of minerals and fossils from all parts of the world. The man of literary and scientific tastes and acquirements is not often a successful aspirant for honors in other fields, but Mr. Dewey is the possessor of an active inventive faculty, and has invented a snow-plow, a ventilating apparatus, and various other mechanical devices, which bear abundant testimony to his originality and skill. Unfortunately for others, but with pecuniary gain to himself, Mr. Dewey, in 1879, resigned his position as superintendent of schools, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has since followed a general mercantile business, and to this has added the business of cedar lumbering and street-paving. For several years nearly all the paving done in Alpena was the work of the versatile subject of our sketch. Ever since the creation of the Alpena County Board of School Examiners, Mr. Dewey has been one of its members, and is its present secretary. He has also been a member of the Board of Education of Alpena, secretary of the same Board, and has held the office of city recorder. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and has been president of the local lodge of the National Union. In religion, Mr. Dewey has always been a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Dewey was married, in 1869, to Miss Isabella Thomas, who, like himself, is of English ancestry. They have three children, of whom the oldest, a daughter, is the "class baby" of the Michigan University class of '89, and who is about prepared to follow in the footsteps of her father as a student at the University. Mr. Dewey, or "Professor" Dewey, as he is generally known, is of medium height, with a manly bearing, a very intelligent head, and strong face. His complexion is dark, and he has gray eyes which shine with enthusiasm when discussing his favorite subject—modern science in its many ramifications. His character is sturdy as a living oak-tree. Having conscientiously taken a stand, he maintains his position as long as a foothold is left him, but yields frankly when convinced of error. He is a shrewd business man, upright and reliable. His social position is all that can be desired, and he is appreciated by his associates in the community as a scholarly gentleman, of quiet wit and hospitable feeling.

HON. PATRICK M. DANAHER, of Ludington, Mason County, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1822, and died in Ludington, September 24, 1886. He came with his parents to Canada when five years of age, whence they removed, two years later, to the United States. His education was obtained in the district schools, and when a young man he engaged in railroad building, which he continued for a number of years. In 1863 he came to what was then the township of Pere Marquette, and engaged in logging for Mr. James Ludington. He subsequently, under contract from the United States Government, built the breakwaters at Pentwater and Ludington, and was also the contractor for the building of ten miles of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, from Ludington east. In 1869 he formed a copartnership with David A. Melendy, to engage in the lumber business; and theirs was the second saw-mill erected on the shores of Pere Marquette Lake. The mill is located near the head of the lake, and commenced operations on June 1,

1870. They continued in business until 1876, when they organized a joint-stock company, under the title of the Danaher & Melendy Co. One year after this the Company went into liquidation, the business being conducted by a committee of creditors, under whose management it remained until 1880, when Mr. Danaher, in company with his sons, James E. and C. D., purchased all the debts and plant of the Company, and resumed control of the business. Mr. Danaher was elected president, and James E. secretary and treasurer, C. D. having charge of the lumbering operations. Mr. Danaher continued to take an active interest in the business until 1884, when failing health induced him to resign its management to his son, James E. At the time of his death he had been connected with the business interests of Ludington longer than anyone else then living there, and took no little pride in the city, having seen it grow from a village containing one saw-mill and a few dwelling shanties, to a city of seven thousand inhabitants, and participated in many of the improvements that had contributed to its growth and prosperity. Mr. Danaher was a member of the first Board of Directors of the Ludington Supply Company, incorporated in 1881, and was at the time of his death the owner of considerable city real estate, including a fine business block erected after the great fire of 1881. He held the office of mayor of the city two terms—1874-75. Mr. Danaher was married, May 28, 1847, to Mary A. O'Brien, a native of Limerick County, Ireland. To them were born nine children, eight of whom are living. They have all attained their majority. The Ludington *Record*, of September 30, 1886, referring to the address of Rev. Father Paquin, who officiated at the funeral of Mr. Danaher, says:

> "The life of energy, of usefulness, of public service, and private devotion, was fittingly portrayed. No undue praise was given him—he needed none. This community recognized in him a man of uncommon energy, and of keen sagacity; one who, by reason of his superior intelligence, was a safe adviser and a natural leader."

General William Herbert Withington, of Jackson, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 1, 1835. His father, Rev. William Withington, who is still living at the advanced age of ninety years, is an Episcopal clergyman, who traces his family line to English settlers who were among the earliest inhabitants of New England. The authentic records date back from our subject ten generations, all of whom were residents of Dorchester. The hardy and vigorous character of the family stock is shown by the fact that a paternal aunt of General Withington is still living at the age of ninety-seven, and his father's brother, Rev. Leonard Withington, D. D., of Newburyport, Massachusetts, died in 1885, at the age of ninety-six. Both brothers were of the brainy class of men, adding a university education, culture, high-minded character, and long years of experience to a wealth of natural endowment. The mother of our subject was Elizabeth Ford, who was also of English descent, and is still living, at the age of eighty-three, a fine example of the intelligent, conscientious, and devoted New England mother. His early education was received in the schools of Dorchester and Boston, and finished in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. On leaving school he obtained a situation as salesman in a leather-store in Boston, and soon afterwards became book-keeper for the North Wayne Scythe Company, and, gaining the confidence of his employers, was in a short time given full charge of the details of their extensive business. Some idea of his capacity even at this early age may be inferred from the fact that when but nineteen years of age his employers intrusted him with important missions to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other points at which they had large patronage. While with this house he became acquainted with the large agricultural implement concern of Pinney & Lamson, who had a contract for prison labor at Jackson, Michigan. The death of Mr. Lamson had left the whole responsibility in the hands of Mr. Pinney, who was then a resident of Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. Withington was engaged by the latter to take charge of the office at Jackson. Removing to that place in February, 1857, he found matters in chaos, and at once grasping the situation, he applied himself day and night to "straightening things out." It was not long before order began to reign, and the business in his youthful but intelligent and well-trained hands was restored to systematic working order. The financial panic of 1857 came on in full force, and Mr. Pinney, unwilling and perhaps unable to stand before the storm, committed suicide, the business under his will being placed in the hands of his executor, who was to continue it until the expiration of the then existing contracts. Mr. Withington continued in the active management, and the executor, finding the task too great for him, resigned, when an administrator was appointed, and a year after Mr. Pinney's death the business was offered for sale, and was promptly purchased by Sprague, Withington & Co., a firm composed of men who had been in the employ of the old Company. The new life and power of personal application and interest, thus applied, soon manifested itself; the Company took a high place in the manufacturing world, and has ever since maintained it. The Company is now incorporated under the name of Withington & Cooley Manufacturing Company, of which General Withington is vice-president and manager. It was among the first to send goods to European markets, and to compete with England herself on her own ground in the production of agricultural implements. The factory is the largest of its kind in the country, and its products are now sold not only throughout the length and breadth of America, but throughout Europe, and in Australia and South America. At the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Withington was captain of a military company known as the "Jackson Greys," which he had been largely instrumental in organizing; and on the day of President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, the Greys tendered their services to Governor Blair, being the first company in patriotic Michigan to make the offer. Their services were accepted, and they became Company "B" of the First Regiment of Michigan Infantry, the first raised in the State and the first body of Western troops to reach Washington. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and in May 25th it crossed the long bridge in the first advance into Virginia, and in conjunction with Ellsworth's Zouaves, from the water side, captured Alexandria, Virginia. The regiment afterwards participated in the battle of Bull Run, and here the captain was taken prisoner. From that date until August 8th, no word was received from him, as the message he had sent from a rebel prison had been lost upon the way, and with the exception of a few, his young wife among the number, he was given up for dead. The time of the first regiment expiring in the meantime, its members had been welcomed home with every demonstration

W. H. Withington

of pride and confidence, and many of its members had again turned their faces southward for "three years of the war" before any word was received from Captain Withington. After being held a prisoner at Richmond, Charleston, and Columbia, South Carolina, he was exchanged January 30, 1862, and on the following day he was mustered out of the service, the term of his enlistment having long since expired. He went directly to his home in Jackson, where he received such welcome as was due a hero of the battle-field, a sufferer in a rebel pen, and one who had been mourned as among the dead. On the day before the battle of Bull Run he had, with many others, enrolled his name for the three years' service, and his reasons for not immediately returning to the front were given in a speech delivered by him to the people of Jackson, whose invitation to publicly describe his experiences while in the hands of the rebels, he had accepted. He said: "I enrolled my name for the three years' service in good faith; but it seems that that enlistment was considered informal, and by an order from the adjutant-general's office the whole thing was dropped, and the reorganization commenced anew after the return of the regiment. On reaching home I find that, in consequence of one of my partners—Major Hopkins—having left for the war, our business demands my attention and presence. Under these circumstances, although my disposition to return to the service is, I assure you, stronger than ever, and I hate exceedingly the idea of ending my military career in jail; yet I see no present prospect of re-entering the service." It was not destined that his career should thus end. He was appointed in the following May to the command of the Twentieth Regiment, and was soon after transferred to the Seventeenth, which under him won such fame, and was able to do such splendid service on more than one bloody battle-field of the war. On its arrival in Washington, the Seventeenth was attached to the First Brigade, of the First Division, of the Ninth Corps, and sent immediately into the Maryland campaign under McClellan. In less than two weeks after leaving Michigan it was fiercely engaged in the hotly contested action at South Mountain, on September 14, 1862, from which it emerged with a loss of twenty-seven killed and one hundred and fourteen wounded. In this battle they were conspicuous for an act of bravery in charging a Confederate brigade over a stone wall, in face of a galling fire, routing the enemy, a great many of whom they killed. General McClellan, in his official report of this engagement, said: "General Wilcox praises very highly the conduct of the Seventeenth Michigan in this advance, a regiment which has been organized scarcely a month, but which charged the enemy's flank in a manner worthy of veteran troops." For its remarkable performance at this battle it received throughout the army the title of the "Stonewall Regiment," and Colonel Withington was, on March 13, 1865, made brevet brigadier-general for "conspicuous gallantry" at the battle of South Mountain, when but thirty years of age, and one of the youngest men in the Union army on whom so high an honor was conferred. After South Mountain came Antietam and Fredericksburg, and during a part of the time in these engagements, Colonel Withington commanded the First Brigade, First Division, of the Ninth Army Corps. The Seventeenth and its gallant colonel won a record in these engagements perhaps unsurpassed by any in the war, and Colonel Withington retained the command until March 21, 1863, when he resigned his commission and retired. In July, 1874, he was tendered the colonelcy of the First Regiment of the Michigan State troops, then being organized, which he accepted, and in 1879, when a brigade was formed, he was made brigadier-general, and remained such until he resigned, in 1883, which he did owing to his inability to take from his business the time he considered necessary to the proper dispensation of that high office. He was elected to the State Legislature from the Jackson District in 1873, and served through that year and the one following, and while in that position he secured the passage of a bill which has given him the unofficial title of "Father of the Michigan State Troops," with which he was afterwards so conspicuously connected. The other matters to which his attention was particularly given while in the Legislature, were those connected with the State's Prison and the University at Ann Arbor. He was appointed, in 1877, trustee of the State Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, but after two years of service resigned because he could not give to the position the time and attention he thought it demanded. He is a stockholder in the Union Bank of Jackson, and has been its president from its first organization, and has for years been one of the directors of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Mason, a stockholder and director in the Iowa Farming Tool Company of Fort Madison, Iowa, and president of the Webster Wagon Company, at Moundsville, West Virginia. A prominent and influential member of the Republican party, with an admirable military, political, and social record, it is safe to say that his reception of public office has been limited only by his indisposition to enter upon public life. He was a delegate to the National Convention held at Cincinnati in 1876, at which President Hayes was nominated, and has been for three years a member of the Republican State Central Committee. General Withington is a prominent and active member of the Episcopal Church, of which he has been vestryman for a number of years. He was for several years treasurer of the fund of the Episcopal Church of the State, and is now a deputy to the General Convention which is held in the United States triennially. He was married, June 6, 1859, to Miss Julia C. Beebe, daughter of Hon. Joseph E. Beebe, of Jackson, Michigan, by whom he has had six children, three of whom are living, as follows: Kate W., Philip H., and Winthrop. The best possible estimate of any man's character is found in the record of his deeds, and his standing in the community, where he is best known; and, recognizing that fact, but little need be said concerning the subject of this sketch. His record as a soldier, as a business man, as a citizen, and as a husband and father, are known to hundreds of his friends, and the above brief outline of his life up to the present, without any further additions, points a moral and a path to the younger generations who read, that can not be mistaken as other than the right way to happiness, prosperity, and an honorable position among men.

HON. GEORGE LORD. At no previous period in the world's history, and in no other country, have so many large cities grown from nothing as in this country and during the last fifty years; and, consequently, not a few of the gray-bearded men of our land have witnessed more wonderful revolutions brought about by peaceful industry than have ever resulted heretofore from the disturbing effects of warfare. George Lord, ex-mayor of Bay City, has seen the place of his residence transformed from a hamlet of seven hundred people into a thriving city of more than thirty thousand inhabitants, and, in telling of these changes, is entitled to repeat the well-known phrase, "All of which I saw, and part of which I was." He was born in Hamilton, Madison County, New York, March 17, 1815. His father, William Lord, a native of Connecticut, had removed to New York when a young man. He was a man of distinction, having fought in the War of 1812, and served subsequently in the Legislature of New York. He had a family of four children, all still living at an average age of seventy-five years, and still enjoying the pleasures of yearly reunions—somewhat remarkable for the longevity of a family. The subject of this sketch was the third child, and received a common school and also an academic education, and began the seeking of his fortune as a school-teacher, teaching first in the State of Kentucky, and afterwards for a number of years in New York. In 1843 he dropped teaching and connected himself with a woolen manufacturing company in Clayville, Oneida County, New York, and engaged in selling cloths and buying wool. Subsequently he was appointed agent of the mills of the same Company, and acted in that capacity until the mill suspended operations. In 1854 he came to Michigan and settled in what is now Bay City, then the little village of Lower Saginaw, and this has been his home for the past thirty-five years. He has followed a variety of occupations, having the genuine Yankee versatility and ability of adapting himself to different pursuits. His first occupation in his new home was that of lumber manufacturing, but after trying this for five or six years, and not succeeding as well as he desired, he transferred his affections to the drug business, and in this was very successful indeed. A fire, however, destroying his stock of drugs, he made an abrupt change into the insurance business, which he followed for a number of years, and until he was appointed "ticket agent" for Bay City, of the Michigan Central Railroad. After serving that company for several years he retired from business, and is now enjoying a well-earned rest. But the above occupations were far from absorbing all of Mr. Lord's time and attention. He was associated with about all the public enterprises in the early history of Bay City, besides filling important public offices. He was chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Bay County for four years, served for several years as controller of Bay City, and was mayor of Bay City in 1876. He assisted very materially in raising the first company of volunteers for the army from Bay City, to serve and help put down the Rebellion. At a public meeting called for that purpose, after martial music and patriotic speeches had failed to arouse the feeling of warfare, he stepped upon the platform, full of fire and eloquence for his country, and offered fifty dollars for the man who would come forward and be the first volunteer to enlist—to be paid as soon as mustered in. Presently a hardy and well-formed man came forward and entered his name on the enlistment roll, and amid the shouts and hurrahs from the large assembly around, he was duly mustered in and the money paid to him. That act was followed by others; the excitement and enthusiasm caused thereby soon had the desired effect of raising the company called for. Mr. Lord was married October 23, 1840, to Miss Calphurnia D. Fay, daughter of James R. and Merila Fay, of Hamilton, New York. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion is wholly unsectarian. Although now seventy-four years of age, we find him of fine, commanding presence, with a tendency to the "rotund" in form. The hand of time is visible only in the stubborn gray of hair and beard, and possibly in an increasing fondness for his cane. Hearty, good nature, and joviality are expressed in every line of his strongly featured countenance, and any one who meets him may prepare for a good story of well-told reminiscence, as well as a hearty interchange of good fellowship. He possesses the enviable quality of being able to take a good joke as well as to make one at the expense of someone else, and pioneer annals are full of characteristic accounts of his doings and sayings. His business methods have always been characterized by a strict and sturdy integrity, and he is universally esteemed for his straight forwardness and loyalty to right and justice.

HON. FITCH PHELPS, capitalist, of Big Rapids, Mecosta County, was born at Guilford, Chenango County, New York, June 30, 1831. The earliest authentic records of the family are found in an entry made in the Register of Tewkesbury Parish, Gloucestershire, England. William Phelps, the person referred to herein, was born about the middle of the fifteenth century, and was mayor or bailiff of Tewkesbury, in 1607. His son, William, was born at that place in the year 1590, and emigrated with his own family to America in 1630. Five years later he settled in Windsor, Connecticut, where he died in 1672, having won a prominent position in both Church and State. The family continued to reside in Connecticut for six generations, the last of which was represented by Joel Phelps, the father of our subject, who removed to New York in his early manhood. After lumbering a few years on the Hudson River, near Glens Falls, he removed to Chenango County, New York, and engaged in farming. His wife was Hulda Dean, a native of New York. They were people highly respected for that sort of integrity, strength, and purity of character that constituted marked virtues among the agricultural classes in that new country. They had a family of fourteen children—five sons and nine daughters. The youngest son, and thirteenth child, subject of our sketch, Mr. Phelps, obtained his rudimentary education at the district school, kept near his father's house, continuing with an academic course at Richburg, New York. Here, at the age of twenty-one, he operated a flour-mill for two years, at the end of which time he formed a partnership with his eldest brother, Isaac Phelps, who was a dealer in general merchandise at Friendship, New York. Subsequently the entire business was removed to Brockwayville, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, Fitch Phelps purchasing the interest of his brother. In 1862 he went to California, and spent five years in the valley of San Mateo in agricultural pursuits and dealing in live-stock. In 1863 he was made provost marshal of San Mateo County, and enrolled it for draft. On returning, in the fall of 1868, he located at Colfax, Mecosta County, Michigan. Here he purchased a fine tract of pine-land, erected a mill, and engaged in lumbering. As an adjunct to the business, he cleared up a large farm on the shore of Clear Lake, five miles south-east of Big Rapids. Here he made his home until 1884, when he purchased a handsome residence in the city of Big Rapids, where he since continued to reside. In 1887 he organized the Phelps Lumber Company. He was a stockholder of the

Fitch Phelps

Northern National Bank, and had been a member of its Board of Directors since 1880. He was also interested in the Falcon Manufacturing Company and the Crescent Furniture Company, both live manufacturing institutions of Big Rapids. In politics Mr. Phelps had always been an ardent Republican. He was elected representative to the State Legislature in 1876, and re-elected in 1878, serving as chairman of the Committee on the University, and member of the Ways and Means Committee. His second term in the House was marked for the active interest and zeal he manifested in working for the cause of temperance. In 1882 the same party elected him to represent the Twenty-seventh District in the State Senate, his nomination being made by acclamation. Two years later he was again nominated without a dissenting voice, and elected to the position with an increased majority. In the Senate his work was earnest, and his position on many of the more important committees made him one of the most prominent members of that body. Mr. Phelps was favored with a superb physical constitution, and combined strictness of moral principles with energy and decision of character. He made profitable investments, became interested in remunerative enterprises, won honorable success in business, and secured a competence, as the product of personal industry and good judgment, put forth in a field wisely selected. Fitch Phelps was married, October 13, 1857, to Harriet C. Wellman, a woman well educated and accomplished, daughter of Arba Wellman, formerly a merchant of Friendship, New York, where Mrs. Phelps was born. He died at his home on January 22, 1890. From the Big Rapids *Current* of January 29th we take the following:

> "Fitch Phelps possessed every element of good citizenship. He loved honest labor. For him, to labor with either hand or brain was a special delight. He knew that the 'State makes wealth possible, and gives to life some of its greatest attractions.' He, therefore, lent a willing hand to all public improvements. He was enthusiastic over any movement which had for its aim the betterment of man. He did not look upon voting as 'a luxury, but a duty.' In the performance of this duty, principle, and not party, governed him. In office he was faithful to every trust. His only thought was to serve the State. Fitch Phelps never lost an opportunity to promote the cause of temperance. He was conservative; but never cowardly. He regarded and treated the saloon as being an enemy boldly arrayed against the home and the State. He believed that to violate law is to array one's self against the majesty of the State. He believed that these violations should command the attention of loyal citizens. Because the violator might represent a great power like the saloon, he could not think it right to remain silent, and seemingly acquiesce in crime. He had the courage to utter his convictions. Such a citizen's power for good is beyond computation; hence the great loss to the city, the county, and the State. American greatness rests on good citizenship. Fitch Phelps was an excellent example of such citizenship."
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> "Mr. Phelps was not in the generally accepted sense a politician, and yet he was intensely such in the best meaning of the term. He took a deep interest in public affairs of the State and Nation, and while he was incapable of intrigue, he nevertheless was ever ready to assist honorably in the nomination and election of good men. He kept nearer the people than is usual with men who are given honorable places, and he knew and respected their wishes. He entertained a hearty hatred of the means which were sometimes employed to defeat the popular will, and he looked with no less disapproval upon questionable actions as an adjunct to good measures."

HON. WILLIAM B. MCCREERY, of Flint, was born in Mount Morris, Livingston County, New York, August 27, 1836. His father, Reuben McCreery, was at that time a tanner and currier, but early in 1838 removed to Genesee County, Michigan, and engaged in the lumber business, which was then beginning to be developed. Wm. B. is the eldest of four children; his next oldest brother Chas. H., is a Presbyterian minister at Chetopa, Kansas; George B., the third son, died in 1876, at Davisburg, Oakland County, Michigan; and Julia, the youngest child, now Mrs. Charles Draper, is a resident of Detroit. In his early years Wm. B. McCreery attended the common schools, working also in a saw-mill, and leaving the log school-house, spent a year in the once noted academy of Professor Nutting, at Lodi. He worked in the saw-mill until 1852, when, his father having been elected treasurer of Genesee County, William became his chief clerk, holding the position for six years. In 1857 he commenced the study of law with the late lieutenant-governor Wm. M. Fenton, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He at once began the practice of his profession in Flint, and was entering on what promised to be a successful and lucrative law business at the breaking out of the Civil War, in the spring of 1861. He volunteered his services to the Government, and entered Company F, of the Second Michigan Regiment as a private, but was made sergeant before leaving the State. The regiment was one of the first that left Michigan for the seat of war, proceeding to Virginia, and participating in the early campaign in that State. For meritorious conduct Mr. McCreery was, soon after entering the service, advanced to the rank of captain. In the battle of Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1862, he was twice wounded, his left wrist having been shattered by a bullet, while a second bullet lodged in his right leg, after having passed through his left hip, from which it never was extracted. For particularly brave and gallant conduct in the foregoing engagements he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and transferred to the Twenty-first Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Major-General Rosecrans in the West. He was soon after promoted to the rank of colonel of the same regiment, succeeding General A. A. Stevens. His regiment being attached to the Eleventh Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, he commanded it in numerous engagements during the next year, and it won for itself during his command an enviable reputation as one of Michigan's best fighting regiments. During the retreat at the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863, General Lytle fell, mortally wounded. Colonel McCreery—who was then suffering from a dangerous wound in the leg and another in the arm, received in this engagement—with three comrades attempted to carry the dying general from the field, when a shell bursting near them killed one, tore the leg from another, and prostrated the colonel with a severe wound in the shoulder. He was taken prisoner, conveyed to Libby Prison, in Richmond, Virginia, and confined there until February, 1864, when he escaped with the party who made their way out under the walls. Upon reaching a telegraph station within the Union lines he sent the following characteristic dispatch to his father: "I have made my escape from Libby Prison, and am in God's country once more, ready for business." Colonel McCreery was then assigned to the command of the Engineer Brigade, but in the fall of 1864, on account of failing health, he was obliged to tender his resignation, the acceptance of which by Major-General Thomas, Adjutant-General Robertson, of Michigan, declares to be the most noteworthy of any received by a Michigan soldier. The following is an extract from General Thomas's order accepting his resignation:

> "The resignation of the following named officers are hereby accepted, to take effect from this date, September 14, 1864:
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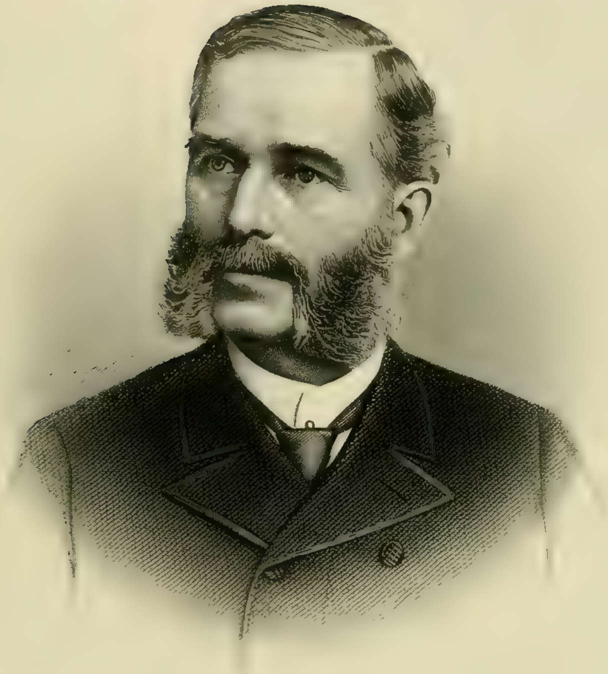
> "Colonel Wm. B. McCreery, Twenty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry; cause disability, on account of wounds, six in number, received at various times in action, while in the discharge of duty, the honorable scars of which he now wears. In accepting the resignation of Colonel Wm. B. McCreery, the major-general commanding, takes occasion to express his high appreciation of the soldierly qualities and faithful discharge of duty which has ever characterized Colonel McCreery's actions, at the same time regretting the disability which compels the withdrawal of so valuable an officer from the service."

Colonel McCreery returned to his home in Flint, where, in the following December, he married the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Wm. M. Fenton. Their happy union has been blessed with three children as follows: Fenton R., Adelaide F., and Katharine. His business career since the war has been a successful one. He was engaged largely in the lumber trade, and for a time was a partner in the mercantile establishment of F. W. Judd & Co., of Flint. In all enterprises of interest to that city he has invariably been a leading spirit. He was one of the founders of the Citizens' National Bank of Flint, and was its cashier and a member of the Board of Directors up to 1882. He was also instrumental in aiding the construction of a railroad from Flint to Lansing (now a portion of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad), and has long been interested in various local manufacturing companies. He was elected mayor of Flint in 1865, and again in 1866. In 1871 he received the appointment of United States collector of internal revenue, which office he held for three years. In 1874 he was elected on the Republican ticket State treasurer, and re-elected in 1876. For many years he has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture, his term of office expiring January 1, 1893. In 1890 he was appointed consul to Valparaiso. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and one of its vestrymen. Socially he is an agreeable and genial companion, and a rare conversationalist. He is especially a friend to the young, and many a young man has been benefited by seeking his advice and counsel in business matters.

DEXTER M. FERRY, of Detroit, is one of the most striking examples of that kind of character which has been accepted the world over as the standard type of American manhood. Born in the little village of Lowville, Lewis County, New York, on the eighth day of August, 1833, his parents were Joseph N. and Lucy (Mason) Ferry, natives of the Old Bay State, and sturdy, proper-minded descendants of that grand old Puritan stock, upon whose shoulders rested for so many years the major portion of the young republic of the West. Joseph N. Ferry, the father, was an industrious and skillful wagon-maker; and his wife, a very superior woman, was the daughter of Dexter Mason, who was the Berkshire District representative in the State Legislature at Boston for several years, being also a cousin of the late Governor George N. Briggs, of Massachusetts. When the subject of this sketch was three years old, his father died, and a few months later his mother removed to the township of Penfield, about eight miles from Rochester, New York, one of the prettiest of the many beautiful country-sides in that locality. It was here that he passed his boyhood, learning early and well all of the mechanical details of farm-keeping, and at the same time demonstrating in unmistakable fashion his possession of ambition, energy, industry, and determination When sixteen years of age, and with all the farmer lads in his vicinity fairly daft over the California gold-fever, he showed his stability of purpose by engaging to live and work with a neighboring farmer at ten dollars per month, which engagement he filled for two summers, attending the district school in the winter terms intervening. Next, with that quality of progression which has marked his entire career, he obtained employment with a gentleman who lived sufficiently near to Rochester to admit his attending a higher grade school in the city, of which advantage he availed himself assiduously and thoroughly. So rapidly did he add book knowledge to his already acquired education as to the plow, the sickle, cradle, and flail, that in 1852, when nineteen years old, he was well equipped mentally and physically to strike out entirely on his own hook. Business instinct told the young man that his opportunity lay in the direction of the setting sun; so in that year, through the influence of his Rochester friend, he arrived in Detroit to accept the position of general store-boy for S. Dow Elwood & Co. Soon he became a salesman, and in three years he was the book-keeper for the firm. Correct, neat, and expeditious, his reputation as an accountant brought him outside sets of books to look after, and, being ambitious and tireless in his industry, he used all his spare time in this way, and with some financial gain. During all these years the young man practiced economy and thrift, so that in 1856 he was one of the organizers and junior partner of the seed-growing and packing firm of M. T. Gardner & Co., of Detroit. (Probably the treasure most highly prized among the valued contents of the safety vaults of the present establishment of D. M. Ferry & Co., is the first set of books opened by M. T. Gardner & Co., and for several years kept by Mr. Ferry. It is a very entertaining experience to look over those records of the day of small things, and a recreation, too, in which the gentleman under discussion takes great pleasure.) After nine years of varied results, but at no time very great advancement, Mr. Gardner's interest in the business was purchased, and Mr. Ferry became the head of the establishment. Two or three minor changes took place between 1865 and 1867, when the firm name became D. M. Ferry & Co., as it is at present, the partners being D. M. Ferry, H. K. White, C. C. Bowen, and A. E. F. White. To begin with no capital other than industry and ambition, and to advance from the farm to the head of a mammoth business establishment within thirty-two years, is a record vouchsafed but few young men; but that it is possible to win such an achievement by practicing invariable energy and integrity, and by having a definite object in view, is proven by the career of Dexter M. Ferry. With Mr. Gardner's retirement from the business in 1865, Mr. Ferry became the active business manager of the establishment, and it was then that he began to demonstrate that he was a man of great executive ability. He worked hard, of course, but he gloried in the work, because he had always been a worker, and because he had faith in the ultimate triumph of his enterprise. In 1879, because of the great increase in the business, an incorporated company was organized, and a thirty years' charter was obtained, with $750,000 paid-in capital, and with D. M. Ferry & Co. as the corporate name. The gentleman in question remained principal owner, and was chosen president and manager. In making this change, the Detroit Seed Company was absorbed, the business was concentrated and increased, and



Yours Truly

D. M. Ferry.

from that time the prosperity of the Company has been but once interrupted. This break in the record, which at first wore an appalling aspect, but which quickly mended itself, was on the occasion of the great fire on New-Year's day, 1886, when the Company's immense warehouse and its contents were totally destroyed by fire. The aggregate loss was a money value of about one million dollars—the most severe visitation by fire ever known in Detroit. It was during the week succeeding this fire that Mr. Ferry demonstrated the fact that he was a general. When he received his first news of the fire, he was at the New-Year's dinner-table with old friends down in New York State. "The loss has transpired," he argued as he read the telegraph message of misfortune, "and I can be of no great service to-day." Instantly he had outlined his plan of action, the first step therein being to continue the holiday dinner and festivities without furthur interruption. This was done, and it was enjoyed despite the fact that a million dollars had gone up in ashes and smoke. The next day he arrived on the scene, and with the aid of his able assistants, by use of the telegraph and mail, the work of restoration began in earnest, with the general in command. All customers were notified that their orders would be filled on time; temporary quarters were moved into, the working force employed was increased in some departments a hundred per cent or more; from every available source seeds of known quality were obtained and forwarded to Detroit; a competing firm in Detroit and another in Rochester, New York, were absorbed; and within a fortnight the machinery, commercial and mechanical, of the Company was at work, business was going on, orders were being solicited and filled, and over all and through all was that spirit of enthusiasm and energy which told, in stronger lines than type may show, of the wondrous influence of the man at the head of affairs. In brief, it was a magnificent climax, dramatic and beneficial, to a superb career in business. To-day there stands, on the same land where the fire raged, an immense new warehouse, covering half a square of ground, containing about seven acres of floor-space, and probably as nearly fire-proof in construction and management as any like structure in the country. To-day, also, the products of the Company are on sale in almost every village and hamlet in the country, over one hundred thousand merchants being supplied annually with seeds from D. M. Ferry & Co. The annual sales of the Company have aggregated over a million and a half of dollars; and this is a business too, recollect, which has been created in less than thirty years. It is a business which ranks among the most important in Detroit, at the same time taking a leading place among the great establishments of the country. Mr. Ferry, besides his relation to the great seed enterprise, established and controls the National Pin Company, a new and valuable industry for Detroit; he is president of the Gale Sulky-harrow Manufacturing Company, and director of the Detroit Copper Rolling-mill; a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Detroit; one of the organizers and a trustee of the Wayne County Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Company; president of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company; vice-president of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company; a director of the Fort Wayne and Elmwood Railway Company; a trustee of Olivet College (Olivet, Michigan); a trustee of the Grace Hospital, and of the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church; and a trustee of the Detroit Museum of Art. He is, finally, one of the most liberal supporters and first vice-president of the International Exposition and Fair Association, of Detroit. In 1877–78 he was a member of the Detroit Board of Estimates, and in 1884 he was appointed a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, to which latter position he was renominated in 1885. He was not confirmed, however, by the Common Council, because of his uncompromising opposition to the sale of intoxicating beverages on Belle Isle Park. In politics he is a Republican, and repeatedly he has been urged to accept high political honors, which the variety and magnitude of his business enterprises prevented him from accepting. Such acceptance, however, would still be greeted with eminent satisfaction by a large proportion of the better element of Detroit's population, irrespective of party. Mr. Ferry was married on the first day of October, 1867, to Miss Addie E. Miller, of Unadilla, Otsego County, New York; and they have four children, and the happiest home possible. Although a remarkably busy man, he is devoted and liberal in his affection and care of his family. He is not a club man, and yet a more agreeable companion it is hard to imagine. He is liberal, too, toward all persons in his employ who are energetic, meritorious, and loyal to themselves. As a citizen of public spirit he has few peers, and generally his liberality toward all persons and propositions of merit is one of his strongest characteristics. A man of prepossessing address, absolutely frank and honorable in all things, quick to recognize valuable qualities in other men, and thoroughly modest as to his own achievements, he is a citizen whose presence is valuable to the municipality, and a friend whose acquaintance is well worth seeking.

SAMUEL NOTT WARREN, of Albion, was born in Orwell, Vermont. September 15, 1813. His boyhood was not materially different from that of many other boys raised in the rural districts of the "Green Mountain State." When twelve years of age he left home to live with an uncle; he worked on the farm, attended school when permitted to do so, and studied eagerly whatever books he could obtain, and finally enjoyed the advantage of a few terms in Shoreham Academy. He was fond of boyish sports, and at "general training" was always conspicuous in the games. At the age of nineteen he came to Michigan, and entered upon a career whose activity only closed when the weight of years precluded the possibility of further vigorous labor. He arrived in Wayne County in 1832, and during the following winter taught the district school in Redford Center. His summers were devoted to farm work, and winters to teaching, until 1835, when he had, by industry and frugality, saved enough to purchase a farm of forty acres in Southfield, Oakland County. December 31, 1834, he was united in marriage to Anna Keeler West, a woman of sterling qualities, who has ever been a faithful companion and mother. The winter of 1835–6 found him again in the district school. February 23, 1836, a son, Byron E., was born. Soon after he determined to push out into the then wilderness of Shiawassee County, which was at the time attracting the attention of settlers. He sold his farm in Southfield, and, after an eventful ride in which he was successful over several competitors, he reached the land-office in Detroit, and secured the three hundred and twenty acres of land which he had "looked," in Caledonia Township. The laggards who were after the same half section, and who left the county in advance of him, were astonished on reaching the land-office to find that the land had been taken by the boy on horseback who had passed them. An acquaintance with the Indian trails, and his characteristic push, had been of service to him. The following fall found him comfortably located on his new purchase. The country was without roads, with few clearings and sparsely settled; but with the heroism of the pioneers of those days he began work, and prospered in proportion to his enterprise. As the country filled up, his ability was recognized, and he became a leader in his section. He was elected supervisor and justice of the peace. Among the attorneys who frequently appeared in his court were Judge Sanford M. Green, now of Bay City, and the late Hon. Edward H. Thompson, of Flint. In after years he often referred to the first case in which these gentlemen appeared as opposing counsel. It involved the removal of the county records from Owosso to Corunna. He always took pride in the fact that Judge Whipple, who reviewed the proceedings, confirmed his decision in favor of removal. On the farm in Caledonia two more children, Mary E., and Robert L., were born in the years 1838 and 1842 respectively. In the fall of 1842 the farm and a small stock of goods which he had accumulated were disposed of, and, with his family, he removed to Fentonville, where he engaged exclusively in mercantile business, but subsequently he became interested in several flouring-mills, farming, etc. During the nine years which ensued he was a very busy and successful man, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow-citizens to an extent which showered upon him many honors, both social and political. He was postmaster, supervisor, justice, and was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature at its first session in the new capitol, at Lansing, in the winter of 1847–8. At Fentonville, Levi S., S. Roscoe, and Albert E. were born. It was there, too, that the parents and the family circle sustained a loss which neither time nor circumstances have effaced, in the death of Mary E., then a beautiful girl of twelve years. Albert E., an infant of six months, died a few weeks before. Thinking to enlarge his field of operations, Mr. Warren removed to the then thriving village of Flint, in the fall of 1852. There he at once became one of the leading business men, and to his shrewdness and sagacity that flourishing city owes much of its early prosperity. He built the first three-story brick building in the village soon after going there, and was for many years conspicuous in every movement of a public nature. In later years, turning his attention more to political affairs, he became a power in the politics of county, district, and State, and many a hot contest owes its final outcome to his successful leadership. However, as he increased his interest in politics he relaxed his efforts in business, and that investment never proved a paying one, although he was frequently honored with positions of trust and occasionally of profit. When the internal revenue laws went into operation soon after the commencement of the Civil War, he was appointed collector of the Sixth District, by President Lincoln, a position to which he was reappointed, and which he held until removed by Andrew Johnson in 1866. He was for sixteen successive years supervisor of his ward, and several sessions chairman of the Board. At Flint two other children, Anna and Volney, were born, making eight in all; but the former died in 1854, at the age of two years. During the active years of his life, Mr. Warren was a devoted and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to his liberality and indefatigable efforts that society has often been indebted for the accomplishment of undertakings of considerable magnitude. From the days of the pioneer preachers who rode on horseback from neighborhood to neighborhood, to the years when conferences were held in the city of Flint, "the latch-string was always out" to the apostles of his faith. About fifteen years since he removed, with a portion of his family, to Western Michigan, and subsequently to Albion, where himself and wife are comfortably situated, and where he is esteemed by all who have an acquaintance.

HON. ORLANDO M. BARNES, of Lansing. It is not often, in chronicling the growth of a nation or State through the deeds and attainments of those whose names stand out as leaders, that the historian meets with a man who has, in two distinct and widely different spheres, made his name famous among his fellows. It is our pleasure, in recording the life of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, to give him that distinction. Devoting the first twenty years of his manhood to practice at the bar, he became an acknowledged power as a lawyer and a counselor. Afterwards, in the midst of his greatest success, with honor, fame, and fortune assured to him in this profession, he unhesitatingly laid it aside to take up the arduous task of building and bringing to a financial success a railroad. To those who know the man it will be unnecessary to add that this end was fully attained, and, while his judgment in exchanging the one for the other may have been questioned by his friends ambitious for him, how much greater is the praise due him—not so much for abandoning a field crowded by the many, but for taking up a line of labor which few dare adopt and fewer still succeed in, which, if successful, not only gives employment for large numbers, but, while adding to the wealth and growth of the State, contributes comfort, and facilitates the work of thousands of her citizens! The Barnes family was founded in America by John Barnes, one of the early Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Orlando M. Barnes is the son of John and Anna Barnes, and was born at Ira, Cayuga County, New York, November 21, 1824. When thirteen years of age he came with his parents to Aurelius, Michigan, where he pursued his elementary studies in the schools of the vicinity. In 1846 he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated four years later. His studies had developed an acute legal mind, and he at once commenced reading for the bar. In 1851 he was admitted to practice, and opened an office at Mason. In a few years his record was established, and in almost every legal battle of prominence before the courts his name appeared on one side or the other as attorney or counsel. On the death, in 1853, of the prosecuting attorney of the county, Mr. Barnes was appointed to succeed him, and twice thereafter received the indorsement of the people in re-election, as his own successor. At the close of this term of office he renewed his practice, and during the ensuing six years gained a reputation, to attain which might well be the goal of ambition of any member of the profession. During this time he became financially interested in the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad, previously projected, and then being built, but at that time only fairly started on its way to completion. He had participated in its organization, when he became secretary and attorney for the Company, and in 1869 not only accepted the position of its land commissioner, but, as well, became its managing director, and acted as such until January, 1872, when the road

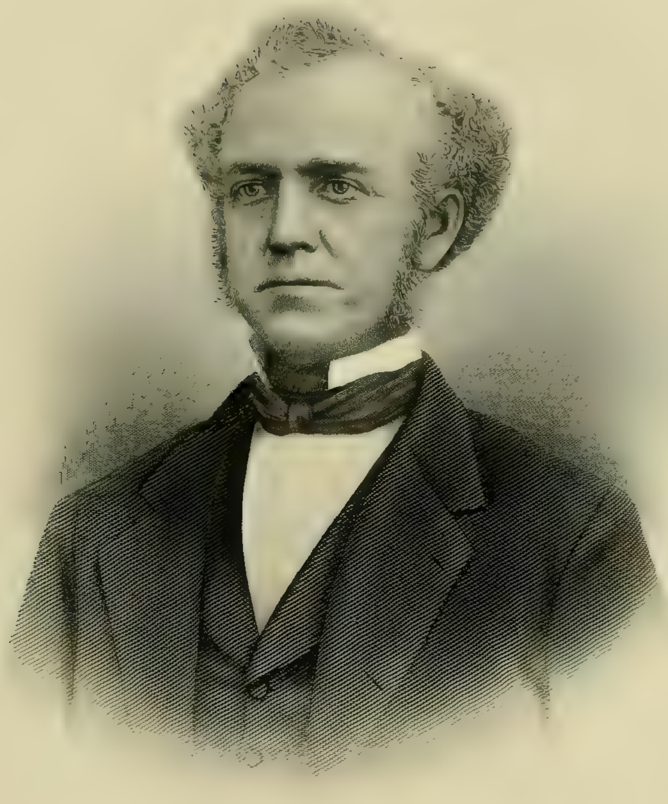
Very Truly Yours
O. M. Barnes

was leased to the Michigan Central Railroad Company, who thereupon assumed its management, leaving, however, the office of land commissioner, one of great importance, in the hands of Mr. Barnes. In order properly to discharge the duties connected therewith he entirely abandoned his law practice in 1871, since which, in his able conduct of this office, he has, with honor to himself, so advanced the interests of all concerned—the stockholders of the Company and the people of the State—that the wisdom of his choice for the position must be unquestioned. Since his final location in Lansing in 1875 as a place of residence, he has in many ways manifested a deep interest in its welfare. In some of its most important business enterprises he is a stockholder; is president of the Lansing National Bank, which he assisted to organize in 1872; and is also president of the Lansing Gaslight Company. By nature reserved and of studious habits, it would have been utterly foreign to Mr. Barnes in any sense to seek the honors of public life. Such men in any community, however, are, by their own force, discovered and called upon to contribute to the equitable administration of public affairs. In 1862, Mr. Barnes was elected to the State Legislature, and during his term lent valued aid to the agricultural interests of the State. He served as mayor of Lansing for one term, 1877–78, and in the latter year was honored by his party (the Democratic) with the nomination for governor of the State. He became a member of the Democratic State Central Committee in 1880, and was its chairman until 1884, then declining a re-election. Twice he has represented his party in her National Conventions,—at Cincinnati, in 1880, where he supported from the first its ultimate nominee; and at Chicago, in 1884, when he acted as chairman of the Michigan Delegation, and from its opening advanced the nomination of Ex-President Cleveland. In 1888 he was elected member of the National Democratic Committee, and by the chairman placed on the Executive Committee. Mr. Barnes is an active member of the Masonic order, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. On June 23, 1852, he was married to Miss Amanda W., daughter of John Fleming, of Albion. Of their three living children, Hon. Orlando F. Barnes, residing at Lansing, is an important factor in the manufacturing and mercantile industries of the State, and a prominent member of the Democratic party; a daughter is now the wife of Professor George Knight, of the Faculty of the Ohio State University; and a younger son is practicing law in Detroit.

ALFRED RUSSELL, of Detroit, attorney at law, was born in Plymouth, Grafton County, New Hampshire, March 18, 1831. His father, William Wallace Russell, was the son of the Hon. Moore Russell, who was State councilor of New Hampshire for many years, and whose father was an officer in the Colonial army, and was killed at the siege of Fort William Henry. The family emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1660. Mr. Russell's mother was Susan Carleton Webster, born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, in the house next to that in which her kinsman, Daniel Webster, was born. She was a daughter of Humphrey Webster, whose great-grandfather emigrated from Ipswich, England, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1648. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Russell comes from good old Colonial stock. His scholastic education was obtained at the Holmes Academy, in Plymouth, New Hampshire; at the Gilmanton Academy, in Gilmanton, New Hampshire; at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden Village, Plainfield, New Hampshire, and at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1850. Having decided to adopt the profession of law, he entered the office of William C. Thompson, Esq., at Plymouth, who was the son of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, of Salisbury, with whom Mr. Webster commenced his study. Mr. Russell then took the regular two years' course at the law school of Harvard University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He also took a prize for an essay on the law of landlord and tenant. He was admitted to the bar at Meredith Bridge (now Laconia), New Hampshire, in October, 1852, on motion of Hon. James Bell, United States senator from New Hampshire, and in November of the same year removed to the city of Detroit, where he entered the office of Hon. James F. Joy. The following year he was associated with Judge C. I. Walker in practice, with whom he remained until appointed United States District Attorney by President Lincoln, in 1861. At the December term, 1858, he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court, and argued two cases which have been often cited since—Allen *vs.* Newberry, 21 How. 244; and Cordes *vs.* Steamer *Niagara*, 21 How. 7. The former case involved a question of constitutional law, and the second the first discussion in the Supreme Court of the Act of Congress of 1851 limiting the liability of ship-owners. He has frequently since argued cases of importance in that court, among which are Beaubien *vs.* Beaubien, 23 How. 190; Moore *vs.* The American Company, 24 How. 1; Leonard *vs.* Davis, 1 Black, U. S. 476; Miller *vs.* United States, 11 Wall. 268; Jerome *vs.* McCarter, 21 Wall. 20; same case, 94 U. S.; United States *vs.* Repentigny, 5 Wall. 211; Allore *vs.* Jewell, 94 U. S. 506; ex-parte Slayton, 105 U. S. 451; Richardson *vs.* Hardwick, 106 U. S. 252; ex-parte Wilson, 115 U. S. 417. All these cases have been often cited. His name is found in every volume of the Michigan Reports from Volume III to Volume LXVI; also frequently in the *Federal Reporter* and other United States Reports, and in connection with many of the great litigations of the last twenty-five years. At the age of twenty-three years he took part in the formation of the Republican party in Michigan, with Blair, Chandler, the two Howards, Bingham, etc., and in the Fremont campaign was president of the Michigan Republican Club. In the Lincoln campaign he was also president of the Republican Club, and spoke at mass-meetings with Salmon P. Chase and others. He took part in both political campaigns of General Grant, and spoke with Senator Ferry, Governor Bagley, and others. He participated in the Hayes campaign, and visited Columbus and Washington; also in the Garfield and Harrison campaigns. Mr. Russell delivered the Commencement address at Dartmouth College in 1878—subject: "Some Effects of the Growth of Cities on our Political System." He has also delivered addresses at the Michigan University. In 1889 he was very strongly supported for the place of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Justice Matthews, having been a candidate for that place when Mr. Matthews was appointed in 1880. He has been a member of the Historical Society, vice-president of the Young Mens' Society, president of the Detroit Club, and member of the Webster Historical Society. In religious affiliation he is a member of the St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He was married at St. Albans, Vermont, October 28, 1857, to Mrs. Ellen P. England, born Wells, sister of Professor W. P. Wells, of the University of Michigan, a genealogy of whose family has been published in a volume—the family being founded in this country by the first Colonial governor of Connecticut. The children are, Mrs. Richard R. Paulison, Mrs. John C. Glenny, of Buffalo, Phœbe Hewitt, and Louisa Brooks. Mr. Russell is a gentleman of high legal attainments. He has always been a laborious student, and his long practice in the courts has given him the wide and well-deserved reputation of a most able and accomplished lawyer. His ability, energy, and profound learning in the law are beyond all question, and his uniform courtesy and dignity in his professional life have always commanded the respect of both court and bar, and he is conceded to be one of the most able and distinguished of the members of the legal profession. He is an untiring and successful practitioner, an indefatigable student, and an able and accomplished jurist. Physically he is a man of fine presence, possessed of a calm and dignified manner.

HON. JAMES M. HOYT, M. D., of Walled Lake, Oakland County, was born in East Aurora, Erie County, New York, October 5, 1817. He was the son of the late Jonathan Hoyt, a prominent and highly respected physician of that place, and who for ten years during the latter part of his life was a Judge of the Circuit Court of Erie County. He was also a prominent politician, and was honored with the nomination for representative in the National Congress from his district by the Democratic party, his opponent being the late Hon. Millard Fillmore, who was then elected to that office for his first term. Our subject received his early education at the public schools of his native village, and subsequently completed his literary studies at an academy at that place. Under the guidance of his father he commenced the study of medicine, which he afterwards continued for three years under the instruction of the late John E. Marshall, of Buffalo, then in charge of the Marine Hospital at that place, where he secured the advantages to be derived from hospital practice. In January, 1839, Dr. Hoyt graduated from the Geneva Medical College, at Geneva, New York, and in May of the following year, coming West, he settled in the village of Commerce, where he remained for about two years, when he removed to Walled Lake, where he has since continued to reside. Like his father, our subject has been a life-long Democrat, and has been frequently honored by the people in election to public office. Being one of the pioneer settlers of the township, and, in fact, of Oakland County, he has at various time held numerous local offices, including those of town clerk, supervisor, school inspector, etc. He was elected in November, 1858, from the then Sixth District of Michigan to the State Senate, by a majority of forty votes over his opponent, Hon. Henry W. Lord, late of Pontiac, to accomplish which the doctor was compelled to run three hundred votes ahead of his ticket, and this fact amply testifies to the personal popularity and high esteem in which he was held by the citizens of the district. During the term he served as chairman of the Committee on Asylums for the deaf, dumb, and blind, and was also a member of the Committee on Mines and Minerals. His report as chairman of the former committee was comprehensive and exhaustive in its treatment of the subject, and the wisdom of its various recommendations was so manifest that the report was unanimously adopted by both branches of the Legislature, and became a law. The doctor was renominated in 1860, but was defeated by a small majority by John Owen, then of Waterford Township, now a resident of Saginaw City; but in November, 1864, what was then called the home vote re-elected Dr. Hoyt to the Senate. He was given a certificate, and took his seat; but the election being contested, and the soldiers' vote being counted by the Legislature contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, his opponent was declared elected, and was given the seat. Dr. Hoyt was one of the organizers of the State Medical Society, with which he has ever since affiliated. He has also been for a number of years a member of the National Medical Association, and was, until recent years, an active member and supporter of the local medical organizations. Dr. Hoyt was married April 3, 1841, to Margaret, daughter of Hon. Hiram Barritt, late of Oakland County, and during his life-time one of its prominent and most highly respected citizens. To Doctor and Mrs. Hoyt were born ten children, five of whom are still living—Hiram J. Hoyt, of Muskegon (a sketch of whose life appears in this work); James M., Jr., a successful farmer residing at Walled Lake, Michigan; Benjamin R., a medical practitioner in good standing in Detroit; William E., a successful lawyer residing in Greenville, Michigan; while the fifth, a daugher, Lutie E., has been a teacher in the public schools in the vicinity of her father's home, where she continues to reside. Mrs. Hoyt died July 25, 1859. May 1, 1860, the doctor married his present wife, Eliza H., daughter of Lyman Hathorn, Esq, late of Novi, Oakland County, Michigan. An old friend of the doctor's, a gentleman of the highest standing in the State, contributes the following testimony: "From the commencement of his medical career in Commerce, the doctor's practice has been highly successful, extending into the adjoining counties of Wayne, Washtenaw, and Livingston. His genial disposition and his sympathy with, and attention to, his patients made him extremely popular. During the latter years of his life he has become blind, an affliction that will test an active man's patience; but Dr. Hoyt bears misfortune bravely, and his declining years, shut out, as he is, from the visible world, are rendered cheerful and as pleasant as such circumstances will permit, by his loving and warm-hearted friends."

ORRIN BUMP, banker, of Bay City. In the quiet officer of a bank, pursuing the daily routine of his chosen occupation, few persons would think of looking for the soldier of many battle-fields. Yet contrasts equally vivid would doubtless be presented by many lives if we knew their histories. Mr. Orrin Bump, whose life suggests the above remark, was born in Flushing, Genesee County, Michigan, August 13, 1843; his father, David Bump, a farmer, having been born in Madison County, New York. Mr. Bump's early education was better than that of most farmer lads. He was attending the high-school at Flint, confidently anticipating the fulfillment of his ambition by a course at the university in Ann Arbor, when the outbreak of the Civil War changed his plans, and doubtless altered the whole course of his life, as it did that of so many others. He enlisted as a private in Company A of the Eighth Michigan Infantry, and was promoted through all the various grades until he reached the rank of adjutant of his regiment. He continued in the service for three years and three months, and during that time passed through no less than twenty-five battles and skirmishes, and was slightly wounded three times on different fields. His regiment was known as the



J. M. Hoyt

"wandering regiment," having been engaged in battle in as many as eight different States. After the war, Mr. Bump tried a mercantile business for a few months, and then accepted a position in a bank at Flint. In April, 1866, he became a book-keeper in the First National Bank, of Bay City, and was subsequently made teller of the same bank. In 1869 he resigned this position, and organized the State Bank of Bay City, of which he was made cashier. Upon the consolidation of this bank with the Second National Bank, of the same city, May 1, 1878, he was elected cashier, a position which he has ever since continued to hold. In 1875 he married Miss Hattie L. Crosthwaite, daughter of Wm. Crosthwaite, a Buffalo shipbuilder. In 1885 a great affliction befell them in the loss of their only child, a lovely and promising daughter, who died at the age of seven years. As a monument to her memory the Second National Bank has her portrait engraved upon its drafts. Mr. Bump is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has always been a Republican in politics. Mr. Bump's character is of that substantial kind that years of industry and integrity have rounded up and solidified. So closely has he confined himself to business that he has never held public office, and is apparently without political ambition. He clings to his convictions with considerable tenacity, in a quiet way, and, being cool and deliberate in his business transactions, is seldom at fault in his conclusions. One who has known him intimately for twenty years gives the following quaintly expressed description of the man and his character: "In personal appearance, prepossessing; in friendship, constant and faithful; in business, prompt and energetic, but courteous and affable; as a neighbor, kind, considerate, and obliging; as a citizen, public-spirited and patriotic." Mr. Bump wins friends and retains them, enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and, socially, is most agreeable and intelligent. He may be summed up as "one who sails by a laid-down course," and toward the haven of right.

WILLIAM R. MCCORMICK. The two great industries of the Saginaw Valley—those upon which all the others depend—are the production of lumber and salt, and to any one familiar with the thriving cities of that valley, it seems hardly possible that one of the operators of the first saw-mill, and the borer of the first salt-well in Bay County, should be living. Such is the case nevertheless, and, what is more remarkable, one of the first mill operators and the first well-borer are united in the person of one of the earliest settlers of Bay County, Mr. William R. McCormick, of Bay City. He was born near Albany, New York, August 16, 1822, of Scotch parentage, and with his father's family, emigrated to the Saginaw Valley in 1833, and settled on the old Indian fields on the Flint River, some twelve miles from Saginaw, adjoining the Indian village of Pe-wan-a-go-wing, and all the playmates he had in his boyhood days were the young Indians. He soon acquired, and has ever since been able to speak fluently, the Indian (Chippewa) language. In his sixteenth year this acquisition called him into business as interpreter and clerk in an Indian trading store, at the head of the Saginaw River, which was started in opposition to the American Fur Company, which was then controlled by John Jacob Astor, of New York; but owing to the vast influence and wealth of the latter, it soon failed. When he returned home to help his father on the farm, in 1837, his father sent him to Saginaw to school, they having started a school there. He was to live with Major Mosby, in one of the block-houses inside the fort, and do chores night and morning for his board. In 1841 he removed to Bay City, at which place his father bought and operated the first saw-mill built in that locality. While here, Mr. McCormick's father and one or two neighbors hired a teacher and started a school, which consisted of seven scholars, Mr. McCormick being one of the seven; this was the first school in what is now Bay City. In 1845, Mr. McCormick went to Kingston, Ontario, as a clerk for his uncle, Wm. Garrett, the founder of Garrettsville, New York, from which place he had removed to Kingston, where he became an influential citizen. In 1847, Mr. McCormick left his uncle and went to Albany, where he was employed in the office of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company. After two years in this office he accepted a position with the New York and Erie Railroad at Piermont, as shipping clerk at their Eastern terminus; and as fast as this terminus was pushed westward by the extension of the road, he was placed in charge of the freight of the extension until the road reached Hornellsville. In 1850 his services were secured as agent by the Buffalo and New York Railroad, now forming part of the Erie, between Hornellsville and Buffalo. In 1852 he took a contract for rock-work and filling on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at White River Shoals, Indiana. After finishing this contract, in 1853, he returned to Hornellsville and resumed his old place, in which he remained for three years. He was then employed by the president of the railroad company in building a hotel at Portage Falls, and on its completion was placed in charge of it. In 1859 he returned to Bay City, and bored the first salt-well and made the first salt in that city. He did this for a company in which he was a stockholder and filled the offices of superintendent and secretary. He was subsequently employed for some years in inspecting and measuring lumber, and for several years held the office of deputy State salt inspector. Meanwhile a considerable amount of real estate, which Mr. McCormick had acquired in Bay City, had gradually become valuable, and relinquishing other business, he now devotes his time to the care of this property. Mr. McCormick was married, September 20, 1849, to Miss Angelica Wayne, daughter of James Wayne, a prominent farmer of Albany County, New York. Six children, all living, have been born to them. They are Hiram W., a lumber-dealer of Bay City; William J., a lawyer of the same city; Tilly, wife of F. B. Chesbrough, of Toledo, Ohio; Hattie, wife of F. Van Lew, of West Bay City; Addie, wife of F. P. Chesbrough, of Bay City; and Lewis H., of Menominee, Michigan. They are all in prosperous circumstances. In politics Mr. McCormick has been a Republican since the days of the candidacy of Fremont. He has held several offices of trust, having been for some years a member of the Board of Education and of the Board of Aldermen of Bay City, and of the Board of Supervisors of Bay County. He is also the father of the Masonic fraternity of Bay City, having organized the first two lodges at that end of the valley. He is an attendant of the Universalist Church. Mr. McCormick still lives in the pleasant house which he built in 1860, at the corner of Twenty-third and McCormick Streets. He has seen Bay City and Bay County grow from a single house, with four white inhabitants, to a population of nearly fifty-five thousand. At the first election held in what is now Bay City, in 1843, thirteen votes were cast, Mr. McCormick being elected to one of the offices. At the fall election, in 1888, there were cast in the same territory, now comprising several counties, forty thousand votes. Naturally, Mr. McCormick is one of the best authorities on the pioneer history of the Saginaw Valley. He is the oldest living settler, with the single exception of Judge Albert Miller. For many years past he has been the vice-president for Bay County of the Pioneer and Historical Society of the State of Michigan, and one of his duties has been to report the deaths and write obituary notices of the pioneers of the county. His pleasant style of writing makes his annual memorial reports valuable contributions to the records and publications of the society. His knowledge of the Indian language, moreover, has enabled him to preserve, in writing, much of the traditionary lore of that rapidly disappearing people, and he has written articles, also, upon their history, as well as upon the mound-building of the Saginaw Valley. For some time he has been engaged upon a history of the valley during the past sixty years; he does not, however, intend that it shall be published until after his death. Mr. McCormick is passing his declining years in peace and comfort, highly respected by a larger number of acquaintances and friends than, perhaps, any other resident of the valley. Mr. McCormick's parents were highly educated people, and took care that their son's education should not be neglected. He attended the first public school at Saginaw, where he lived in the fort for one year, but his chief instruction was imparted by his parents, for which he has ever felt thankful.

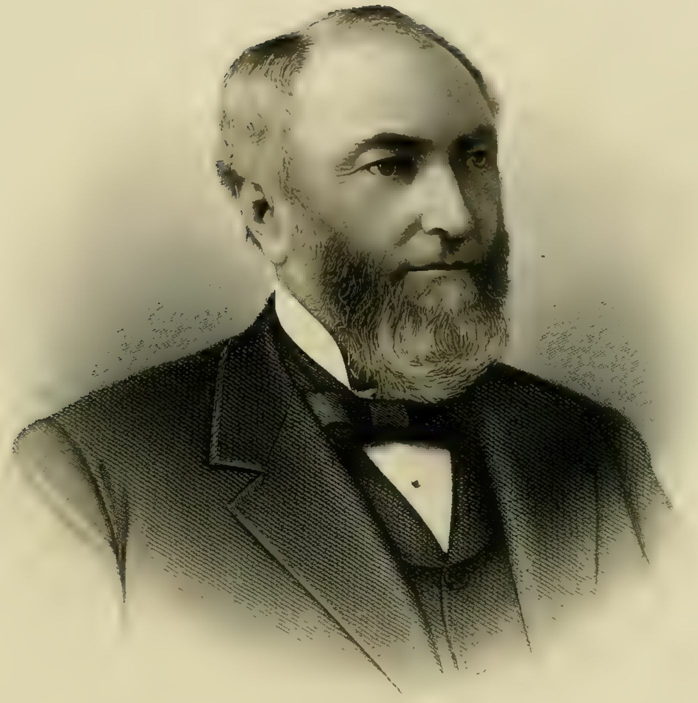
TEMPLE EMERY DORR, of East Saginaw. If a stranger, visiting East Saginaw, should inquire the name of the most practical lumberman in that busy hive of lumbermen, the answer would come, promptly and unanimously, from the acquaintance, "Mr. T. E. Dorr;" from the personal friend, "Temp. Dorr." But such a reputation was not easily gained. It has required many years of patient, persistent, hard labor. It was the outcome of a natural aptitude for the position, and much practical experience. Mr. Dorr was born in Bradley, Maine, on the 14th of January, 1840. It may almost be said of him, that he was born a lumberman; for his boyhood was passed in the nursery of men of that profession. His father was Charles Montgomery Dorr, a native of Dorchester, Massachusetts. His mother's maiden name was Miss Ann Morse, of Waterford, Maine. Young Dorr had the misfortune to lose a mother's love and a mother's devoted care when he was but four years of age. His boyhood career was uneventful—on a line, simply, with that of other boys of his neighborhood. In the winter he attended the common schools of the locality; in the summer he was employed at rafting logs on the Penobscot River. And right here occurs a thought which needs serious consideration: It is the custom in rural places, and in thinly populated lumber regions, to give the children but a six months' course of study in the year, the remaining six months being devoted to farming or lumbering; and yet, with these meager facilities for an education, the children from such localities have vied with those who have been placed much more favorably, in this respect, in the various cities of our land. The "old red school-house" has had, and has now, a warm place in the affections of men and women eminent in many walks of life, who attribute much of the success or renown which they have gained to the incentives given them in their youth by the faithful teacher who "boarded around the district." It may be that a six months' vacation from study would create a desire for knowledge; or it may be that the short time to be devoted to the useful purpose of gaining an education stimulates the student to use the brief period faithfully and honestly. Whatever may be the cause, the country winter school-term is all the chance many a boy and girl in this broad country of ours possesses to fit them for their life's duties; and this was all that young Dorr secured. At the age of twenty-two years he went to California, and remained there four years. He then returned home to Maine; but during the same year he visited East Saginaw, and having secured congenial employment, he determined on settling there permanently. His first engage- was with the prominent lumber concern of Eddy, Avery & Co. In the spring of the following year, 1867, he made a contract to raft and deliver logs from the Cass River boom, in which operation he was engaged during the succeeding four years. These services were followed by his appointment as agent for the lumber firm of Avery & Murphy; and after acting in this capacity for three years, he secured an interest with Eddy & Avery—Avery and Murphy, and C. K. Eddy—in various lumbering operations. This active and eventful experience was invaluable to him. He had thus been engaged, gaining knowledge at every step, for thirteen of the best years of his manhood. He began at the foot of the ladder, climbing every round, until he began to see the reward of his labors in the result. At this juncture in his career the death of Mr. Avery occurred, upon which event a partnership was formed between Mr. S. J. Murphy and Mr. Dorr, under the name of Murphy & Dorr. This was in 1879, and the firm is regarded as one of the most important among the many important lumber concerns in the Saginaw Valley. Mr. Dorr now began to reap that which he had sown so laboriously and well. He had acquired a most thorough mastery of all the details of the business in which he had been engaged. It has been said of him, by a man who himself is a past-master in the same profession, that there is no man in all that vast region who is more familiar with all branches of the business than T. E. Dorr. The same authority says of him, that he is equally at home in a lumber-camp, "on the drive," or in the mill wherein his stock is sawed. In addition to these varied traits of a business character, he possesses the happy faculty of managing large bodies of men successfully. There are but few who have this ability; but Mr. Dorr has it—has it thoroughly. So well was this fact realized by his brother lumbermen some years ago, that, upon the death of the then president of the Tittabawasse Boom Company, Mr. Dorr was promptly chosen to fill the vacancy. This corporation is one of the most important enterprises in Northern Michigan. It is charged with the duty of receiving within its extended limits, logs from the many streams tributary to the Saginaw River, and to deliver the same into the booms of the mill-owners. The organization of the Company was a necessity of the situation. Many hundreds of men are in its employ and on its great pay-roll, annually; and such is the wisdom and prudence with which it is managed, that no friction is ever experienced in all its many ramifications. The presidency of such an institution might well satisfy the ambition, as well as occupy the time, of any man; but Mr. Dorr has learned through his life's experience the value of method and system in all things with which he is associated or in which he is interested. In this way he is able to accomplish much work, as well as much good, for himself and for

J. E. Dorr

others. He has never cared for political life, the aspirations for public office never having gained any influence over him. He is a Republican in party principle, and an earnest one. He is a Knight Templar in rank among Masons, and is a valuable member of East Saginaw's popular St. Bernard Commandery. He is a director in the Home National Bank, of the latter city, the chief financial institution of all that region. He is also a director of the Rifle Boom Company, a corporation similar in its character and relations to the concern of which he is the active and honored head. Mr. Dorr was married to Miss Nancy M., daughter of Edwin Eddy, of East Saginaw, February 8, 1866. There are three daughters of this marriage, and the household thus constituted is a very happy and loving one. Mr. Dorr is still a young man, a healthy man, a thoroughly well-balanced one. His is a busy life; but in this consists its happiness to a man of his temperament. He has achieved success; but he won the success single-handed. "He was found faithful in a few things, and he was made ruler over many people," may be truly said of him. Nor did he "hide his talent in a napkin." On the contrary, he made the best possible use of the gifts he possessed, and the result is success away beyond his expectations. Sum him up, if you choose; sum up the record of his life, as thus far made, and what do we find? This: The boy from the shores of the Penobscot, with his winters of schooling and his summers of rafting, adds somewhat to his education by a trip to California. In his early manhood he has the foresight to settle in a region far west from his New England birthplace, where the business will naturally be of the same character as he had become familiar with as a child. He promptly secures congenial employment, and then there are no breaks in his career onward and upward. Every change is in the nature of an improvement and a promotion, until, finally, he becomes a partner in a live lumber concern, a firm which owns much valuable pine timber—valuable because of its quality, and because it is so closely tributary to the waters of the Saginaw. We find him the executive head of a great corporation, and an active director in the affairs of two others. Is it not a record deserving of honorable mention by others, and one of which he himself may feel proud? And yet in all his active labors of head and hand, "Temp. Dorr," as he is popularly termed, has time for earnest friendships. His head has not become educated at the expense of his heart. There are many who have intimate relations with him, who say that any man is to be envied who possesses "Temp." Dorr's confidence and love.

M. HENRY LANE, manufacturer, of Kalamazoo. It is a well-known fact that wealthy parentage and a finished education do not always insure success in life; and, on the other hand, it is noticed that of the men who have attained to prominence, either in a professional career, or as successful merchants or manufacturers, a large proportion is made up of those who, with nothing other than an incomplete common-school education, a strong arm, and a stout heart, have gone out into the world to fight the battle of life. In this army of eminently self-made men the subject of this sketch takes deservedly high rank. Mr. Lane was born, January 21, 1849, in Genoa Township, Cayuga County, New York. His grandfather, Peter Lane, farmer, was a native of Herkimer County, and subsequent to the birth of his son, William S., the father of our subject, removed to Genoa. William S. Lane learned the trade of a carriage-maker, and, in addition, owned a farm in Chemung County, New York, to which place he removed with his family when Henry was six years of age. He married Miss Mary Smith, and to them were born thirteen children, eight of whom survive. Henry is the second, and eldest living child—his elder brother dying at the age of fifteen years. Our subject attended the district schools for a short period during the winter months, devoting most of his time, in company with his brother, to the care of his father's farm, and occasionally working in his father's carriage-shop. Arrived at the age of twenty-one years, he left home in February, and, with his possessions in a satchel and about two dollars in his pocket, started to walk to his uncle's home in Cayuga County, a distance of about fifty miles. He engaged to work on his uncle's farm at a salary of seventy-five cents per day, and continued until the following April. From then until October his time was spent on a hop-farm in Madison County. Returning home at that time, he took charge of his father's farm, and was thus engaged for one year. He then determined upon coming West, and, having an uncle at Battle Creek, Michigan, he became the virtual manager of his farm, and remained with him for two years. It becoming evident to Mr. Lane that he could, by turning his energies to something other than farming, secure a more adequate remuneration for his efforts, he determined to give up that life. Opening a carriage repository at Charlotte, Michigan, he traded in carriages, wagons, harness, etc., for one year, when he concluded he had selected a poor location. Selling out his stock he went east to Trumansburg, New York, and took a position as salesman for a carriage manufacturing concern at that place. In February, 1876, he entered the employ of the Cortland Wagon Company, of Cortland, New York, to inspect, select, and buy lumber, and filled that position for a year, at which time he became one of their traveling salesmen, his territory covering the States of Michigan and Ohio. Returning to the office from his first trip, he was told that he had sold more goods in the two months he had been gone than had been sold in the same time by any of the other salesmen for the Company—a compliment he appreciated, as it was his first experience on the road. He continued in this position five years, and received an increase of salary each year. Traveling through the West, Mr. Lane became convinced that there was a large field in Michigan and the surrounding Western States for the manufacture of carriages, cutters, and carts, and, severing his connection with the Cortland Wagon Company, January, 1, 1881, he organized a copartnership in Cortland, styled the Cortland Buggy Company, and came to Michigan to look up a location. The village of Kalamazoo offered them a bonus of five thousand dollars, which was accepted, and work was commenced on the factory, April 1st, following. Mr. Lane conducted this business, meeting with very great success for two years, when, owing to the unwillingness of his partners to enlarge their factory to meet the demands of their constantly increasing business, Mr. Lane disposed of his interest to his partners, retiring from the firm in March, 1883. He immediately organized a joint-stock company, composed of his father-in-law, George T. Lay, of Allegan, Michigan, vice-president; Frank B. Lay, of Kalamazoo, secretary and treasurer; and himself as president; Mrs. M. H. Lane being a large stockholder, which was incorporated under the title of the Michigan Buggy Company. Their capital stock was $75,000, which has since been increased to $100,000, all of which is paid up, and it may here be said that the inventory, January 1, 1888, showed a surplus over and above this amount of $40,000. They erected a factory in Kalamazoo, having nearly 60,000 feet of floor space, and made their first shipment before their building was completed. From July 1, 1883, to the following January, they manufactured about 1,300 buggies and cutters, and the following year, about 2,500; and the business steadily increased from the commencement, until, in 1887, their output was something over 17,000 vehicles of all descriptions—an increase of nearly 15,000 in three years. In 1888 they contracted for material for no less than 22,000 vehicles for the year. They make a speciality of the "Easy" road-cart, of which they made about 11,000 during 1887. In addition to this cart they manufacture a full line of buggies, phaetons, surreys, cutters, and sleighs, and the "Favorite and "Champion" road-carts. In 1886, to accommodate their rapidly growing business, they erected a handsome five-story brick factory, having about 50,000 feet of floor space, in which they placed the latest improved machinery, and were soon compelled to rent an additional building to be used to store goods awaiting shipment. They also purchased the improved property, 341, 343, and 345 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, where their goods are displayed at both wholesale and retail, and from which their Western trade is supplied. Their territory covers almost the entire civilized world, regular shipments being made to South America, Australia, France, England, and other countries. Mr. Lane was married, December, 11, 1878, to Miss Ida E. Lay, daughter of George T. Lay, Esq., of Allegan, the vice-president of the Michigan Buggy Company. Their little son, Frank T., was born in September, 1879, and died on August 5, 1880. They are regular attendants of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject is in every sense a worker. A man of few words, he has made up his mind how a thing should be done, and is through with it before most men have finished talking. Wide-awake, energetic, and pushing, he is very apt to be successful in anything he undertakes, and the extraordinary success of the corporation of which he is president, is due greatly to his untiring industry, and his good business judgment. Devoting his time almost exclusively to his business, he takes little interest in politics, and is not a member of any secret or political society. His reputation socially and in business is that of an honorable and upright gentleman, while he is always willing to aid in advancing the interests of the city where he has made his home, and has done much in encouraging others—especially those engaged in manufacturing—to locate there. He is public-spirited and liberal, and just the kind of a citizen that is needed in every place to push forward public enterprises and improvements.

HON. JOHN W. CHAMPLIN, LL. D., Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, was born on the seventeenth day of February, 1831. He is a lineal descendant of Geoffrey Champlin, who, in 1638, came to this country from England, and settled in Rhode Island. The family has strong characteristics of mind and body, which strikingly appear in the subject of this sketch. They are strong in body, firm in conviction, and possess in a great degree that balance of the faculties known as common sense. Jeffrey C. Champlin, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Ellis Champlin, a descendant of a different branch of the same family, who in early times settled in Connecticut. Shortly after their marriage they removed to Kingston, New York, where Judge Champlin was born. Soon after, the family removed to Harpersfield, in the same State, and engaged in farming; and here Judge Champlin continued to reside until he was of age. The story of his youth is the story of the youth of so many of our best public men. In summer he worked beside his father and brothers on the farm, laying up stores of health and strength for the trying demands of his professional career. Here was formed that intimate acquaintance with the affairs of every-day life, its difficulties and its needs, which was to keep him through life in warm sympathy with the people. In this home-life, under the firm but kindly parental government, was acquired that habit of industry and those principles of integrity, independence, and love of justice which have been marked characteristics of the man. In the winter-time he attended the village school; at thirteen he entered the academy at Stamford, and afterwards the academies of Rhinebeck and Harpersfield. With reference to these schools it may be said, as could be said of many other academies in New York and New England towns, that if they lacked some of the advantages and much of the machinery of the modern school system, if they did not undertake to accomplish as large results in a given time, they did not, like the modern school, tend to dull uniformity; they gave to the ambitious youth opportunities to acquire a training that tended to individual development and that individual independence and self-reliance which peculiarly fit the student to grapple with the various questions of our political life. After leaving Harpersfield Academy, Judge Champlin took a course of civil engineering at the Delaware Literary Institute, and commenced the practice of that profession in his native State. Seeking a wider field, at the age of twenty-three years he came to the city of Grand Rapids, in the year 1854, where his brother, Stephen G. Champlin, afterwards General Champlin, was then engaged in the practice of law. Judge Champlin commenced the study of that profession in the office of his brother; he passed his examination before Judge Martin, afterwards chief-justice of the State, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. While the city was comparatively small, and the country around it new, the local bar had in it many men of marked ability—men whose vigorous intellects and natural sagacity, uncontrolled by the strict enforcements of legal courtesy, made the conflicts which necessarily arose in the profession a rather hard but useful school for the young attorney on the threshold of his practice. One further benefit he derived from the position in which he found himself placed: In this, as in other communities where population is increasing rapidly, changes had to be made in the machinery of local government to adapt it to the wants of a larger community, and thus many new and important questions in local government arose. In 1857, Judge Champlin was chosen to prepare a revision of the charter of the city, and the results of his work have been the basis of all charter legislation of that city since. He held at different times the office of city recorder, city attorney, and, in 1867, was elected mayor; and by these varied experiences he became acquainted with the practical workings of municipal government. The value of this experience to a lawyer situated as he was, is shown by his subsequent life. Probably there was no lawyer in the district where he resided whose opinion was more widely respected upon questions of municipal law than his.



John W. Champlin

From this time on, Judge Champlin pursued the practice of the law with an assiduity that withdrew him entirely from all other pursuits. This practice had become so varied and extensive that it demanded his entire time in the trial of causes, and the examination of the many and delicate questions arising in the course of a large general practice. The years of conscientious work brought with them not only increase of practice and reputation, but also that growth in legal knowledge, and that wide and accurate judgment, the possession of which constitutes the most marked excellence of a lawyer. In the trial of cases he was uniformly courteous to the court, his opponent, and the witnesses; he cared nothing for display, never losing a point for the sake of creating a favorable impression with the audience, seeking to impress the jury rather by weight of facts in his favor and by argument, than by an appeal to prejudices. In discussions of the principles of law he was remarkable for his clearness of statement and his candor. He sought faithfully for firm ground on which to plant his feet; and when once he found it, nothing could drive him from his position. He had the faculty of comprehending the point of greatest strength, and, in holding that, spent his entire energies. His zeal for his client never led him to urge in argument what in his judgment was not the law. His conceptions of legal principles were cleanly cut, and he preserved intact the perfect balance of his legal judgment. In 1883 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Judge of the Supreme Court, and was elected by a majority which was so far in excess of the vote of his own party, that it furnished very strong evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the people of the State. He took his seat as a member of that court in January, 1884. He brought to the bench not only a reputation, but a character for integrity unquestioned and unquestionable; a wide knowledge of the law, and of the difficulties which attend its perfect administration and practice; a mind which, while it did not readily adopt for its own opinion the opinion of others, was quick to comprehend an argument, and ready to follow it to a logical conclusion, however far that conclusion might differ from an opinion previously entertained. What has been said regarding his character and attainments as a lawyer affords the key to his career on the bench. To his many friends throughout the State who have carefully scrutinized his work since he has taken his seat, no word is necessary; to the general public, it need only be said that the same careful, conscientious application of thought and study has been given to the duties of that position, as secured his success at the bar, the result being uniformly satisfactory alike to litigants, to the legal profession, and to the people at large, whom, in the capacity of a public officer, he has served with the fullest appreciation of the duties and responsibilities imposed upon him. At the semi-centennial of the University of Michigan, in 1887, the Board of Regents conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In politics Judge Champlin is in principle a Democrat. He, however, declined to follow that portion of his party who opposed the war, and for the past few years he has taken part in public affairs only as one does who would not shirk his duty as a citizen. On the 1st of October, 1856, he was married to Miss Ellen More. The union has been a singularly happy one, three children having been born to them. The Judge is a member of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the city in which he resides. In the ordinary affairs of life, Judge Champlin is a man of unusually keen perception, just and clear in judgment, and energetic in action. Conscious of the dark shadows of human life, he habitually turns his face towards its sunny side; quick in sympathy, unobtrusively helpful, genial to all, and firm in his friendships, it is given to few men to be loved and trusted as he is loved and trusted in the community where he lives. In conclusion, it is proper for us to say, we are indebted to the Hon. Roger W. Butterfield for the greater part of the material in this sketch, taken from an article written by him in the *Magazine of Western History*.

HON. EDWARD K. POTTER, of Alpena. There are many men to whom this country is greatly indebted for the energy and enterprise they have exhibited in developing her resources, and who, on the other hand, are themselves indebted to this new country for the opportunities it has given them for the exercise of talents which, in another land and amid different surroundings, might have remained unused. The lives of such men, as illustrated by the subject of this sketch, are more than enough to justify even the apparently extravagant claims made for the advantages to be gained in a new land by men who are unshackled by petrified customs and legal restrictions. Mr. Potter was born in the Province of Quebec (formerly Canada East or Lower Canada), at Marlborough, near Ottawa, March 19, 1840. His father, Thomas Potter, a farmer, was born in Ireland, and his mother, Margaret Duncan, was a native of the same land. Edward was the third son in a family of seven boys; and when that number of sons are found in the family of a farmer, it goes without saying that the school education of all of them is necessarily limited; their education must be mainly of that practical kind which each one can pick up for himself in subsequent life. In 1849 the family came to Port Huron, and, the father being advanced in years, the boys at an early age branched out for themselves in various directions and at different occupations, Edward beginning in a saw-mill. After nine years in Port Huron, he, in 1858, accompanied his employers, Lockwood & Minor, to Alpena. They were the first men to begin lumbering operations at Alpena or on Thunder Bay River. Mr. Potter worked at first in their camp as a "scaler" of logs, and remained with them, variously occupied, until 1867, when he was made superintendent of the Potter & Campbell mill, the Potter of this firm being one of his brothers, W. H. Potter. In 1870 he had some thoughts of relinquishing the lumber business, and went so far as to join with another brother, James J., in the hardware trade; but in 1871 he disposed of his interest in the store and bought an interest in the mill with which he had formerly been connected, the style of the firm being changed to Campbell, Potter & Co. In 1878 he and his brother, W. H., bought out Mr. Campbell, and later, early in 1887, Mr. Potter purchased his brother's interest, and the firm is now E. K. Potter & Sons, the "Sons" being Charles E., and W. H. 2d. They now own tracts of pine in several different counties of Michigan, and carry on lumbering operations on a large scale. Mr. Potter was married, September 9, 1861, to Miss Sarah G. Mooney, daughter of Mr. Charles Mooney, of Oakland County, Michigan. Their children are the two sons above mentioned and three daughters. In religion Mr. Potter is a member of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and has held important offices. By President Lincoln, in 1861, he was appointed postmaster at Alpena. This was at a time when the mail was brought through by Indian trains, Alpena being then without railroad connection, and not even accessible by boat in the winter time. He held this office for two years, and then resigned. Mr. Potter has also been a supervisor of the county, and a member of the School Board of Alpena. In 1888 he was elected Representative to the State Legislature from the Alpena District, which includes the counties of Alpena, Montmorency, and Otsego. In the Legislature he made a creditable record, acting as chairman of the important Committee on Private Corporations, and as a member of the equally important Committee on Ways and Means, and serving also on the Committee on the Upper Peninsula Prison. He was the introducer of, and successfully carried through, several important measures. Mr. Potter is social, affable, and public-spirited in disposition. The public schools of Alpena recognize his services, and the introduction of electric light, street paving, and other public enterprises have been furthered by his energetic sanction. He was popular in the Legislature, his associates there recognizing his fairness and courtesy, his willingness to oblige, his knowledge of practical matters, and his freedom from partisan narrowness. In all he is one of the best representatives of the "self-made" men to be found in the State.

HON. JOHN. S. NEWBERRY, deceased, Detroit, was born at Waterville, Oneida County, New York, on November 18, 1826, and died at Detroit on January 2, 1887. Many men achieve excellence and command success in some given direction, but it is permitted to few to follow several lines of life and stand well up to the front in each; yet in the subject of this sketch we have a striking illustration in this direction. As a lawyer he won universal public recognition and indorsement; as a business man and manufacturer he produced results of the most positive character, and as a public man he served his constituency with signal faithfulness and most unquestionable ability. John S. Newberry was a son of Elihu and Rhoda (Phelps) Newberry, natives of Connecticut, the grandfather of Elihu, Thomas Newberry, having emigrated from England in 1625, settling in Dorchester, Massachusetts. When the subject of this sketch had reached the age of five years his parents removed to Michigan, and, after a short stay at Detroit, located finally at Romeo, Macomb County, where he participated in such educational advantages as were to be obtained in the public schools of that day. Later he attended an institute of learning at Detroit, and subsequently entered the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom as valedictorian in the literary class of '45. In the meantime he had acquired a practical knowledge of civil engineering and surveying, and, upon graduating from the University, attached himself to the construction department of the Michigan Central Railroad, in which service he remained two years, after which he spent one year in traveling through the Western Territories. Upon returning to Michigan he located in Detroit, where he took up the study of law, entering the office of Van Dyke & Emmons for that purpose. Here he applied himself with such industry and energy that he was admitted to practice in 1853. He afterwards became associated in practice with Messrs. Towle & Hunt, the firm name being changed to Towle, Hunt & Newberry. Later the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Newberry formed a business partnership with Mr. Ashley Pond, the firm name being Pond & Newberry; and a little later the firm was enlarged by the admission of Henry B. Brown (now Judge of the United States Circuit Court) to the partnership. Subsequently Mr. Pond withdrew from the firm, and Messrs. Newberry & Brown continued the business until 1863, when Mr. Newberry decided to abandon the practice of law. While in active practice, Mr. Newberry confined himself almost exclusively to the trial of admiralty cases in the United States Courts, and before retiring from the bar compiled a work on that particular classification of cases, which has ever been recognized as a work of much merit. In 1863, Mr. Newberry, in company with Messrs. James McMillan, Dean, and Eaton, took a Government contract to build cars for army purposes, which proved highly remunerative, with the result that, the following year, the Michigan Car Company was organized and incorporated, with Mr. Newberry one of its largest stockholders and the president of the Company. From this Company have sprung some of Detroit's most important manufacturing industries, notably the Baugh Steam Forge Company, the Detroit Car-wheel Company, the Fulton Iron and Engine Works, and many kindred establishments, in each of which Mr. Newberry had large financial interests and held official positions. The several industries transacted an average volume of business ranging from three to five million dollars annually, and gave employment to nearly three thousand employés. Mr. Newberry was also heavily interested in car-building enterprises at London, Ontario, and St. Louis, Missouri. At the time of his death he was a director in the Detroit, Marquette and Mackinaw Railroad; in the Detroit and Cleveland Steam Navigation Company; the Vulcan Furnace Company, at Newberry, Michigan; the Detroit National Bank, of Detroit; the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena Railroad; D. M. Ferry & Co.; the Detroit Railroad Elevator Company, and many other prominent corporations of Detroit and Michigan. Mr. Newberry was a decidedly careful business man—so much so, in fact, that his death caused no cessation of business in any of the numerous corporations in which he was financially interested. He was a large investor in real estate during the latter years of his life, especially in centrally located business property; and wherever his money was so placed, it has proved of metropolitan benefit, as he erected some of the finest business blocks in the city, thus adding greatly to its beauty. John S. Newberry attached himself to the Whig party upon reaching his majority, and continued to vote that ticket until the birth of the Republican party, when he changed his allegiance to the newer and stronger candidate for public favor. He was the first person to be appointed provost-marshal for Michigan by President Lincoln, serving in this capacity through 1862 and 1863, with the rank of captain of cavalry, during which time he had charge of two drafts, personally looking after the forwarding of the drafted men and the substitutes to the field. Mr. Newberry was elected to Congress from the First Congressional District of Michigan in 1879, and served one term, during which he accomplished much good for the commercial interests of the country, as a member of the Committee on Commerce. He also served on other influential committees, to the labors of which he devoted himself with earnestness. Realizing that his personal business was suffering during his absence in Washington, he positively declined a renomination, and until the time of his death directed his energies toward the development of his vast business enterprises. In early life, Mr. Newberry was a member of the Congregational Church,

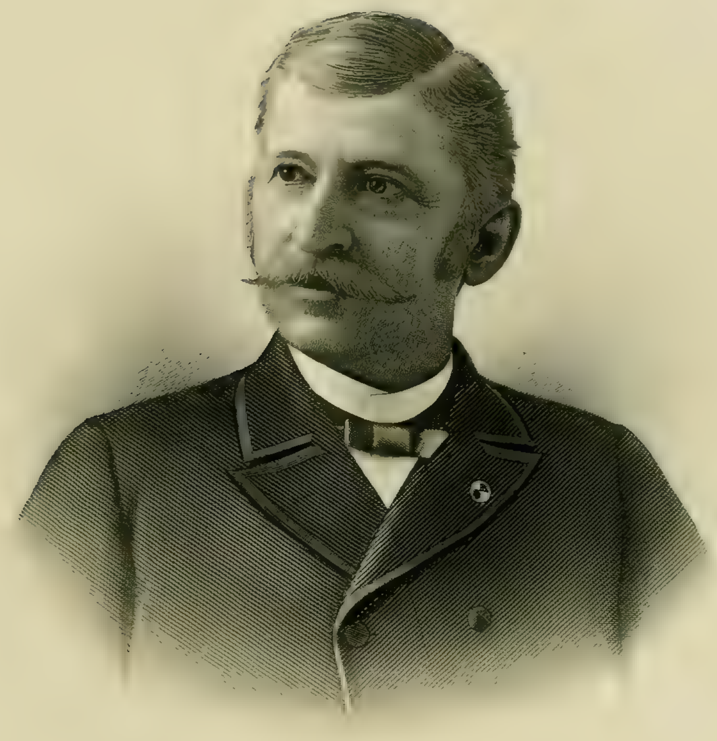
Jno. S. Newberry

but, on locating at Detroit, united himself with the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church, to which he was a liberal contributor and a constant attendant upon its services. He has had few equals in Detroit in his liberality to charity, and his crowning act in this direction came after his death, when it was found he had bequeathed over half a million dollars ($650,000) to charitable institutions. During the last year of his life, in company with his business associate, Hon. James McMillan, he founded Grace Homeopathic Hospital, to the establishment of which he contributed $100,000. In 1855, Mr. Newberry was married to Miss Harriet N. Robinson, of Buffalo, who died early in 1856, leaving one son—Harry R. Newberry. In 1859 he was married again to Miss Helen P. Handy, of Cleveland. There have been born to this union three children, two boys and one girl—Truman H., John S., and Helen H. In the death of John S. Newberry, Detroit has lost a citizen whose place can be filled with difficulty. He was a man of great industry, strict habits of life, and of the utmost honor and honesty in all the relations of life. He was of an exceedingly social disposition, and made friends wherever he went. His home was always open and made welcome to whomsoever might come. His heart was kind, his sympathies broad, and his manners genial. When he was called to the rest of the other life, the feeling of the entire community was that a good and noble man had gone to his reward.

HON. ALBERT H. WILKINSON, lawyer, Detroit, was born at Novi, Oakland County, Michigan, November 19, 1834. His father was a native of Jefferson County, New York, and removed to Michigan in 1825, settling upon a tract of land in Oakland County, which he had purchased from the Government; and there resided until his death, February 3, 1872. His wife, Elizabeth Yerkes, was a descendant of a German family which settled in America many years prior to the Revolution. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson were born six children, the eldest, Harmon, dying at the age of nineteen years. Our subject was the second; then followed James M., who is a banker at Marquette; Melissa (now the wife of Homer A. Flint, register of the Probate Court of Wayne County); William L., deceased; and Charles M., now practicing law at Minneapolis, Minnesota. The boyhood and early youth of Judge Wilkinson were spent on his father's farm, and his rudimentary education was obtained at the district school, and subsequently at the Cochrane Academy, at Northville. In 1853 he entered the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti, where he remained about eighteen months, when he left to accept the position of principal of the Union Graded School at Centerville; but his desire for knowledge was too strong to permit of his continuing, and, after serving five months, he resigned. He next took up the study of Greek at an academy at Lodi Plains, and in 1855 entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the literary department in the class of 1859, whereupon he immediately entered the law department, where he remained during the term, and then entered the law-office of Judge M. E. Crofoot, at Pontiac, where, under the guidance of that sterling practitioner, he studied until June, 1860, when he passed a successful examination and was admitted to practice. In the same year he formed a partnership with Henry M. Look, of Pontiac, which continued but a short time, when Mr. Wilkinson formed a new partnership with Oscar F. Wisner, which lasted until August, 1861, when he removed to Detroit, and entered into partnership with W. P. Yerkes, then Probate Judge. The firm name was Yerkes & Wilkinson, and continued until 1866, when Mr. Wilkinson withdrew and formed a partnership with Hoyt Post, under the firm name of Wilkinson & Post. In 1873 he was elected Judge of Probate for Wayne County, and the firm was dissolved. Judge Wilkinson served on the bench until 1877, and while there was called upon to handle some very large estates, involving millions of dollars; but such were his rulings that he earned a reputation for learning, clear-headedness, judicial fairness, and honesty that gave him the confidence and respect of the litigants and the lawyers practicing in his court. Upon retiring from the bench he formed a partnership with his brother, C. M. Wilkinson, and shortly afterwards Mr. Hoyt Post (Judge Wilkinson's former partner) was admitted, and the firm name became Wilkinson, Post & Wilkinson, which continued until 1884, when Mr. C. M. Wilkinson retired, since which time the firm has been known as Wilkinson & Post; and no legal firm in Detroit has earned a better reputation for upright dealings with clients, and for strict integrity at all times. Mr. Wilkinson was one of the organizers and incorporators of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and also of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and has served both corporations in the capacity of director and attorney; he was, as well, one of the organizers of the Michigan Savings Bank, to which he has given considerable attention, having served as its attorney since beginning business. In politics, Mr. Wilkinson has always been a Republican; but, although having preserved his identity with the party and acted with all its movements, he has had but little experience as a candidate for public office, a membership on the Board of Education being the only official position ever occupied by him in addition to the judgeship of the Probate Court. In early life Judge Wilkinson became a member of the Baptist Church, and has been an active and devout participant in matters pertaining to that body. He has been a trustee and deacon of the First Baptist Church of Detroit for many years, as well as serving the Sunday-school in the capacity of superintendent. He took an active part in the establishment of the Clinton Avenue Mission School, which he also served as superintendent for many years. He was one of the organizers of the Baptist Social Union, of Detroit, and was the first individual to be honored with its presidency. Judge Wilkinson was married, July 4, 1857, to Miss Elvira M. Allen, of Novi. A resident of Detroit for many years, who has watched the career of Judge Wilkinson with considerable pride, furnishes the following attest to his worth as a citizen, his capacity as a lawyer, and his bearing as a Christian worker: "He is personally of a quiet and retiring disposition, but when that hedge is broken down he is found to be one of the most genial, generous, and companionable of men. Capable of an endless amount of work, he is never afraid to do it. From the beginning of his career as a lawyer he gave himself to the duties thereof with all the power, industry, and earnestness there was within him, never allowing anything to interfere with his labors; consequently his hands are invariably full of business, which he gives his personal, constant, and unremitting care. The position he has attained as a probate lawyer is due, primarily, to his upright Christian character, in addition to his natural ability and fitness for that line of work. I believe Judge Wilkinson loves his profession for its own sake, and does not regard it as a mere avenue for the pursuit of wealth. His ideals of moral and intellectual fitness for his chosen vocation have always been exceedingly high, his mannood never being overshadowed by his more professional character. He is generous, high-minded, and manly in all the relations of life."

HON. AARON T. BLISS, M. C., of Saginaw. It would almost seem, to those who have given the matter thoughtful attention, that the two most important factors in the success which has attended the elevation of almost all the men who are now eminent, or who are occupying a prominent position in the world, have been early experience on a farm, and such little education as the primitive district school of the neighborhood has afforded. There are but few among the practical men of this age who have ever received a classical training. Every man who has so risen, has done it by sheer pluck and perseverance. The old adage that it is *necessity* which makes men, is as true as any of the wise sayings of Solomon. The successful men of to-day are apt to bewail their lack of educational advantages in youth, having the firm conviction that the possession of such privileges would have carried them up much higher than the enviable point they have reached, forgetting that the time which would have been devoted to study and to books was utilized in a more practical way for themselves. Education *is* a good thing, but it is not everything. The man who is the subject of this sketch adds one more name to this list, affords another example of what a farmer-boy can accomplish, with no other helps than all farmers' sons can enjoy; but who has the incentive in him to better his own condition. Aaron T. Bliss was the son of Lyman Bliss of Smithfield, Madison County, New York, and was born on the twenty-second day of May, 1837. He was one of seven sons, all of whom had the early advantage—by reason of its healthfulness, if for no other cause—of a life and work on a farm. The district school gave young Bliss the rudiments of learning, and this was afterwards supplemented by a short term at a select school in the neighborhood. Then occurred the greatest disaster the country had ever known or experienced; and yet this same War of the Rebellion, as it is termed, has been a great educator for the men of this generation. It taught them how to love and value their native land; it nurtured in them thoughts and feelings, relative to a free government like that of America, which no college, however eminent, could so fully and effectually instill. Many laid down their lives for this sentiment. All who entered the army, in this behalf, offered all that they had, and were, on the sacred altars of home and country Many, very many, of the young men of the North did this; but among them all, none were more loyal and devoted than were the farmer-boys of New England and of the Northern and Western States. Young Bliss enlisted in a cavalry regiment, the Tenth New York. He did more than that; he induced over a score of others to enlist with him. They were all, or nearly all, farmers' sons, and they offered to furnish the horses they expected to ride into battle with. Aaron Bliss had all the experiences which the young soldiers of that day have lived to tell of. He has something more and worse to recount; for he was one of the number who were taken in battle, and who underwent the horrors and the sufferings which have become the curse and the blot upon the civilization of the times—he was in the prison-pens of the South. For years after the war ended, any allusion to this barbarity and outrage would cause a shudder to pass through the listener, and almost a doubt that such a statement could be credited. Captain Bliss lived through it, however, and he fairly won the title which was given him. Three years and six months of honorable war service, and six months of the time a prisoner, with all that the latter term implied at that day—well, no one will cavil or object if such a man is called captain. He did not rest long upon his laurels, however. Life had something more for him to accomplish than to sit idly down and recount his war experiences. And so, in 1865, we find him emigrating to Saginaw City, Michigan, where he had a brother, Dr. Lyman W. Bliss, enjoying a good practice as a physician. As the lumber business was *the* business of the Saginaw Valley, the two brothers began then to lay the foundation for one of the most successful industries in that line in all that region. Obstacles were met bravely, and as bravely overcome. Fire would destroy their saw-mills, but heroic courage enabled them to build their future mills stronger and better. And, better than all this, during all this time—during the years which have intervened between 1865 and 1889—Aaron T. Bliss has become known to, and loved by, a vast number of people, who have delighted to do him and his brother honor, because they have deserved it. Their workmen are they who speak the best words of praise of the "Bliss Brothers;" because they have felt, all through those many years, that their employers were such in name, but that they were *friends*, too, in many acts of timely kindness. Captain Bliss has been a busy man—that goes without saying. He was not wedded to his business, however, so fully as to have no time to be helpful to the community in which he has lived. In March, 1868, he was married to Miss Allaseba M. Phelps, of Solsville, Madison County, New York, and his home has been one of the most pleasant and charming among the many beautiful homes in the Saginaws. He was a member of his city's government for four years; he was a member of his county's Board of Supervisors; he was elected to represent his county in the State Senate of Michigan; and while General Alger was the governor of the State, Captain Bliss was one of his military staff. Yes, Captain Bliss is a prominent man, a successful business man, a man respected wherever he is known. Is not that eminence? And so, in the prime of his life, and when his usefulness is at its fullest, the people who knew him best—among whom he has lived for over twenty years—said to him that they wanted his services in the Congress of the Nation; and so they elected him. It is a proper ambition, and he can bring a good, clear business intellect to bear on many questions which the people want to have solved rightly. A young man still; and, God willing, with many more years to give to home and country, family and friends.

HON. MICHAEL SHOEMAKER, of Jackson, colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of Michigan Infantry in the late war, was born at German Flats, Herkimer County, New York, April 6, 1818. His father, Robert Shoemaker, was an officer of the American army in the War of 1812, and was sheriff of Herkimer County, and a member of the New York State Legislature. The early ancestors of the family were among the first settlers of the upper part of the Mohawk Valley. His mother was Katherine Myers, whose father, Michael Myers, was for thirteen consecutive years a member of the Legislature of New York. Our subject attended



T. F. Bliss

the common schools in the neighborhood of his home. At the age of seventeen he started West, passing through Michigan on his way to Joliet, Illinois, where he spent the succeeding seven years, engaged in mercantile business, and in contracting for work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which was then in process of construction. In 1842 he purchased the flouring-mills at Michigan Center, and became a resident of Jackson County. Three years later he received the appointment of inspector of the Michigan State prison, at Jackson, and filled that office for a term of three years. In 1847 he was elected by the Democratic party a member of the State Senate for the Second District of Michigan, comprising the counties of Washtenaw, Jackson, and Livingston, and was re-elected in 1849. He was also a member of the first Legislature which met at Lansing, on the removal of the government from Detroit to that city. In 1856 he received the nomination, on the Democratic ticket, as the first Presidential elector-at-large. In April, 1857, he was appointed, by President Buchanan, collector of customs for the port of Detroit, and served in that capacity until December, 1859. He was candidate for State senator in 1854, and again in 1868; but as the district was at each period largely Republican, he failed of election. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he gave his influence and hearty support towards the preservation of the Union. In January, 1862, he was commissioned, by Governor Blair, colonel of the Thirteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Proceeding South with his regiment almost immediately, he joined the Army of the Cumberland, and served with it for a period of nearly two years. Among the engagements in which he participated were the battles of Owl Creek, and the siege of Corinth, Mississippi; Shiloh, Farmington, and Stevenson, Alabama; and Gallatin, Mill Creek, Lavergne, Stewart's Creek, and Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In the last-named battle, which commenced December 29, 1862, and ended the night of January 2, 1863, by the retreat of the Confederates and the evacuation of Murfreesboro, the Thirteenth Michigan, under command of Colonel Shoemaker, particularly distinguished itself. On the afternoon of December 31st, when one-third of the entire regiment were either killed or wounded, it not only maintained its position after the other regiments of the brigade and the battery had retreated from the field, but also drove the Confederate forces, largely superior in numbers to Colonel Shoemaker's command, from the ground, recaptured two pieces of cannon left by the battery in its retreat, and made sixty-eight prisoners. It is claimed by the colonel that this act of his regiment saved the day for the Federal troops; for at that time there was no other organized force to prevent the enemy from cutting off the supplies and hospitals, and attacking the Union army in flank and rear. The regiment was under fire during almost every moment of daylight, from the time, on Monday afternoon, when it crossed Stone River, until the following Saturday night. Speaking of the action of the 31st of December, Captain Cullen Bradley, commanding the Sixth Ohio Light Battery, says in his official report: "I retired my battery and took up a position five hundred yards in the rear, and again opened fire on the enemy, with case and canister, who were advancing in force. After an engagement of five minutes I was compelled to retire my battery, and to abandon two pieces of the battery, one of which I had spiked, and sustaining a loss of one man killed, two wounded, and one man missing; also eight horses killed and three wounded. About this time, Colonel Shoemaker charged the enemy with the Thirteenth Michigan, driving them off the field and recovering the guns, for which Colonel Shoemaker should receive full credit." Colonel Harker, who commanded the brigade of which the Thirteenth Michigan Regiment formed a part, in his official report of this engagement, after stating the manner in which the other regiments of the brigade and the battery were repelled, and two of the cannon captured, says: "The Thirteenth Michigan fired upon the enemy with telling effect; and, having caused their ranks to waver, followed up this advantage with a charge, supported by the Fifty-first Illinois, which had come to our relief, and completely routed the enemy. The Thirteenth Michigan retook the two pieces of artillery abandoned by our battery, and captured sixty-eight prisoners. For this act of bravery Colonel Shoemaker and his gallant regiment are deserving of much praise. The enemy, thus driven from our right, did not again attempt to annoy us from that quarter." The loss of the whole Army of the Cumberland in this memorable battle was over twenty per cent in killed, or wounded, while the comparative loss of the left wing, of which the Thirteenth Michigan formed a part, was twenty-four and one-half per cent, or nearly one-fourth of the whole. The greater percentage of loss, however, was sustained by the gallant Thirteenth Michigan, they losing thirty-nine and three-fourths per cent. At the close of the fight on Sunday morning, at roll-call every man of the regiment was accounted for; there was not one man "missing." All who had left Nashville were "present," dead, or wounded and in the hospital. There were but few, if any, regiments in the whole army with so clean a record. During the time that Colonel Shoemaker had command of the Thirteenth Regiment, it marched three times across Kentucky, twice across Tennessee into Mississippi, at Corinth, and once across Alabama. Passing the summer of 1862 in the last named State, it built the fort at Stevenson, and held it until General Buell moved with his army into Kentucky, to repel the invasion of the Confederate army under General Bragg. In September, 1863, while the army was retreating towards Louisville, Colonel Shoemaker was taken prisoner near Tyree Springs, Kentucky. He was conveyed to General Bragg's head-quarters on the Cumberland River, and sent by him to Knoxville, Tennessee, by way of Sparta, and thence across the Cumberland Mountains. He was paroled by General McCowan at Knoxville, to report to General Winder at Richmond. He traveled by railroad, without guard or escort, and reported to General Winder, who, after extending his parole twenty-four hours, ordered him to be placed in Libby Prison, under charge of Captain Turner. In two weeks from the day he was captured Colonel Shoemaker was exchanged, and passed down the James River to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Baltimore, in charge of officers and men who were exchanged at the same time, and immediately afterwards returned by way of New York to his home in Jackson, Michigan. On November 1st following, he joined his regiment at Glasgow, Kentucky, which was then marching towards Nashville. In 1868, Colonel Shoemaker was elected president of the Young Men's Association, of Jackson, and re-elected in 1873. It was mainly through his efforts, during the first term of his presidency, that the excellent library of the society was established. He has, from his earliest years, been a close student, and has through many years acquired a fine library, probably the largest private library in Jackson County. He has been an active member of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society since its formation, and in 1856 was president of the society. He has been the correspondent for Jackson County of the National Bureau of Agriculture since its establishment, and was president of Jackson County Agricultural Society during the years 1855, 1856, and 1857. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and during the years 1854, 1855, and 1857, he held the position of Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and in 1886 he was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, serving one term. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Board of Public Works of Jackson, serving ten years, and was for a number of years president of the Board. In November, 1876, he was elected State senator for Jackson County, and was re-elected to the same office in 1882, and again in 1884. In 1875 he was elected president of the Jackson County Pioneer Society, and in 1879 president of the "Pioneer and Historical Society of the State of Michigan," and chairman of the Committee of Historians since 1880, when his term as president expired. The society has published, since Colonel Shoemaker's connection with it, thirteen volumes of historical collections of great value, relating to the history of Michigan. It was through the active instrumentality of Colonel Shoemaker that highly important documents in the archives of Canada, at Ottawa, relating to the French and English occupation of Michigan, were copied, and are now being published in the "Collections" of the society. Colonel Shoemaker regards the result of his labor in collecting and preserving the facts connected with the early history of Michigan as of more importance than that of any other work in his life. Colonel Shoemaker has always acted with the Democratic party, and in 1858 was Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. He was one of the Michigan delegates to the Democratic National Conventions, held at St. Louis, in 1876, and at Chicago, in 1884. He was married, July 18, 1850, at Maca-cheek, Ohio, to Juliet E. Piatt, daughter of J. Wykoff Piatt, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She died September 27, 1854. On August 25, 1857, at Penn Yan, New York, Colonel Shoemaker was married to Sarah Wisner, daughter of Henry P. Wisner, Esq. They have three children living—one son and two daughters—of a family of nine born to them. Colonel Shoemaker has always been, and still is, an active business man. He owned and operated the mills at Michigan Center for about thirty years. He has been an active farmer for over forty years, and now owns two large farms in, and immediately adjoining, the city of Jackson. He has also, for twenty-four years, owned and operated oil-wells near Petrolia, Canada, where he now owns a valuable property.

EDWARD D. WHEELER, lumberman, of Manistee, Manistee County, was born at New Marlborough, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, May 8, 1843. He is a lineal descendant, of the fourth generation, of Benjamin Wheeler, who was one of the brothers who came from Scotland about the year 1735, and settled in the State of New York. In 1739, Benjamin Wheeler left that State, owing, according to tradition, to a quarrel with his brothers, and went into the then wilds of Massachusetts. The "History of Berkshire County," that State, says:

> "About one mile north-west of New Marlborough Center, on the road to Great Barrington, by the right bank of the Anthony Brook, so named from the last Indian resident of its valley, is the place first occupied in this town as a white man's abode. Here Benj. Wheeler passed the winter of 1739-40, alone, no white man nearer than Sheffield. The Wheeler homestead remained in the family for one hundred and forty-six years, through five generations of direct descent."

It is somewhat remarkable that each of its five owners bore the name of Benj. Wheeler. The homestead was finally sold in 1885, much to the regret of many members of the family. Zenas, the second son of Benjamin, was, in 1764, one of the officers of a company of militia that went out from New Marlborough and served in the Revolutionary War. In the War of 1812, Abram Wheeler, son of Zenas, and father of the subject of this sketch, was a non-commissioned officer in a company of volunteers from New Marlborough, of which his elder brother, Warren, was captain. Abram was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native State, and about the year 1835 he moved with his family to Hudson, New York, where he engaged in mercantile business. Through the dishonesty of his partner this enterprise eventually failed, when he returned to Massachusetts, and this event had a lasting influence upon his health. In 1857 he moved to Morris, Illinois, whence two years later he moved to Joliet, Illinois, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred while on a visit to his son in Manistee, August 17, 1872, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, Lorinda Canfield, was also a native of New Marlborough. She died at Joliet, January 14, 1874, aged sixty-nine years. They had eight children, seven of whom survive—three sons and four daughters, the subject of this sketch being the second son. Owing to the failure of his father's health, our subject was, with his brothers, called upon at an early age to aid in the support of his father's family. At nine years of age he engaged as clerk in a store at Sheffield, Connecticut, returning home during the winters to attend the district schools. When fourteen years old he came West with the family, and went as clerk in a drug-store, where he remained during the next two years. After moving to Joliet he continued clerking until the breaking out of the war. Although he enlisted a number of times, being filled with that loyalty which in others eventually led to the preservation of the Union, he was prevented by his parents (being at that time under age) from going to the front. They, in July, 1862, to keep him out of the army, sent him on a visit to relations in Manistee. Mr. John Canfield was one of these, and, taking a fancy to him, put him to work about the Canfield mill. Here he continued for three years, having commenced at the lowest possible position—that of firing—and attained at the end of that time the position of foreman of the mill. In 1865 he returned to Joliet, where he remained a year. Coming back to Manistee he was engaged at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per year by Nathan Engelman as a book-keeper, but soon found himself in entire charge of the immense lumbering and shipping interests of his employer. Two and one-half years later the business was purchased by Cushman, Calkins & Co., of Chicago, who engaged Mr. Wheeler at a trebly increased salary, in addition to an interest in a portion of the business as a general manager, in which position he remained until the fall of 1871. On the death of Edmund Canfield, about this time, Mr. Wheeler purchased his interest in the firm of E. & J. Canfield, and that of Canfield & Wheeler was organized, composed of Mr. John Canfield and himself, for the purpose of lumber manufacturing and general merchandise.

Edward D Wheeler

At the same time the firm of Wheeler, Magill & Co. was organized, composed of Edward D. Wheeler, Wm. Magill, now of Chicago, and John Canfield. The latter firm operated the mill now the property of the Canfield Salt and Lumber Company, to whom it was sold in 1886, when the firm of Wheeler, Magill & Co. was dissolved. Canfield & Wheeler own and operate the large mill situated near the mouth of Manistee River, which produces about fifteen million feet of lumber per annum. They own very extensive tracts of pine-lands situated principally in Manistee, Wexford, and Missaukee Counties, and a farm of about three hundred acres, two-thirds of which is under cultivation, lying within the limits of Manistee. Their salt-block produces about eighty thousand barrels of salt per year, fifty thousand of which are dairy and table salt, being the largest output of those grades in this section of the country. Mr. Wheeler is president of the Manistee Water Company, and is a large stockholder in the Manistee Boom Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer during the years 1873–74. He has also served a number of times as a member of its Board of Directors. He is an active and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. April 17, 1867, he was initiated, being the first, into Manistee Lodge, under dispensation. He took the Royal Arch Degree in Oceana Chapter, at Pentwater, Michigan, August 24, 1868; the order of Knights Templar in Muskegon Commandery, No. 22, February 12, 1874; and the Council Degrees in Manistee Council, No. 46, April 28, 1876. He was made a S. P. R. S. in De Witt Clinton Consistory, of Grand Rapids, February 15, 1882, in which he now holds the office of Illustrious First Lieutenant Commander. He was Captain-General for three years of Manistee Commandery, up to 1885, when he was made Eminent Commander, holding that office until 1888. He is a charter member of Saladin Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Grand Rapids. May 14, 1888, he was elected and installed Grand Warder of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Michigan. He was again made Eminent Commander of Manistee Commandery, No. 32, in April 1889, and in May of the same year was installed Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Commandery of Michigan, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Masonic Home Association, formed for the purpose of building and maintaining a home for indigent Masons, their widows and orphans, on the same general plan as that of the Masonic Home at Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Wheeler is a member of the Democratic party, and has, on numerous occasions, been nominated for and earnestly solicited to accept public office, but always declined. He received the nomination by acclamation at the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District Convention for State senator, in September, 1888, but refused to accept the nomination. Mr. Wheeler was married, September 20, 1864, to Miss Cora P. Randall, of Joliet, Illinois. Mrs. Wheeler died on September 9, 1873, leaving two children—Kittie Belle, born June 15, 1865, and Edward Randall, born January 12, 1868. On February 18, 1875, Mr. Wheeler was married to Miss Emma A. Sayre, a descendant of the old and prominent New England family of that name, by whom he has a son, Harold Sayre, born July 23, 1884. Their beautiful home is situated in perhaps the finest location in the city, on high ground, which gives them an expansive view in every direction, and particularly of old Lake Michigan, stretching away towards the west. Mr. Wheeler is a man cautious and circumspect in his business ventures, ready to avail himself of the wisdom and experience of others, but not to the extent of lacking decision and independence. He has never been drawn into reckless speculation, but has preferred the pursuit of business on conservative principles, and to accept certain and reasonable returns, instead of contingent, and therefore possibly delusive, expectations of profit. He is fond of society, and by nature extremely courteous, without being at all affected or insincere. His kindly greeting and cordial manners are spontaneous and genuine. At his home he is a bountiful entertainer, and every guest is made to feel welcome. In this he is ably seconded by his excellent wife, whom both in private and public he invariably treats with that deference and respect which are characteristic of a true gentleman. His integrity as a business man has never been questioned, and he possesses the well-deserved approval of his fellow-citizens. Such a man makes a good neighbor, but his closest friendships have been reserved for the large circle of his relatives. In public benevolences he is not prominent, but silently bears a reasonable share. His elegant home and surroundings are evidence of refined taste, a love of home comforts, and a true appreciation of the value of money as a means of securing something better, and not the chief end of labor.

BYRON E. WARREN, banker and lumberman, of Bay City, was born in Southfield, Oakland County, Michigan, February 23, 1836, a son of Hon. Samuel N. Warren, a native of Vermont. Byron E. received a common-school education, with such general advantages as could be gained at the high-school in Flint. He had the benefit of a short term at Albion College, and was then sent to Professor Hoyt's school, at Niagara Falls. After spending nearly a year there, he returned to Michigan, and took a commercial course at Detroit, under Professor Mayhew; and this was the end of the rudimentary part of his education. The practical part was secured by a clerkship in his father's store, in Flint. In this capacity he remained until 1857, when he succeeded to the business. In 1862 the elder Warren received from President Lincoln the appointment of collector of internal revenue for the Sixth District of Michigan, which embraced an extensive stretch of territory—including the Upper Peninsula—and young Warren had the practical charge of the entire business during his father's incumbency of the office. In 1866, Byron E. Warren removed to Bay City, and from that time onward was the architect of his own fortune. His chief talent consisted in an intuitive love of the study of finance; and to this fact may be attributed much of his success in life. On his arrival in Bay City, he turned his attention to banking, and shortly thereafter became associated with Mr. N. B. Bradley. This arrangement continued until impending disaster rendered the reorganization of the First National Bank, of Bay City, imperative to preserve its charter; and of this institution, saved by his perseverance and sagacity, he became the cashier, in 1868. The banking business, however, did not afford sufficient scope for all of his activity; and so the natural bent of the locality led him into the lumber business. In the latter occupation he was for several years associated with two other prominent men in that pursuit—Messrs. Bradley and Yawkey. From 1873 the lumbering operations of Mr. Warren have been extensive. He is president of the Bay National Bank, which succeeded the First National Bank, of Bay City, at the expiration of its charter, in 1883. Tracing the subject of this sketch from his boyhood onward, we find him true to the best lines of conduct, in every relation of life; there have been no deviations from a right course, and success has been the reward. He has had no love for political station, but a desire to make the world better for his having lived in it; and it is this fact which gains for him public recognition. He was for some time a member of the Board of Education, and his labors there redound to his credit. But his chief work has been his earnest effort to secure a library for the people of Bay City. With the assistance of a few other gentlemen, he was successful in securing a charter from the Legislature, which gave just such helpful and permanent basis as such an institution should have, and the result has been the organizing and equipping of one of the best public libraries in the State. Very soon after gaining a residence in Bay City, he became a communicant of Trinity Episcopal Church, and has continued one of its most consistent and vigorous adherents, and nearly all the time a member of its vestry. The beautiful and substantial stone edifice now occupied as a house of worship owes its commencement and completion very largely to his enterprise and unflinching determination to have a church commensurate with the growing demands of the society and the city. Mr. Warren is now one of the wardens of the Church. A friend of Mr. Warren's, one who knows him well and intimately, says of him, in connection with the public library of Bay City, that the great work was accomplished mainly by the labor of three public-spirited citizens; and that the chief of these, in the labor of love that he made of it, was Byron Warren. He says another thing of him, and it is this: that during the terrible financial revulsion of 1873 the bank that possessed Mr. Warren's services not only successfully weathered the gale, but that the shock which occasioned the downfall of so many was scarcely perceptible to this strong institution. To have saved the credit of a prominent bank in a time of general peril is much, but it is more when it means salvation from panic and distress of a whole business community. It is because of rare executive ability exercised in the ordinary course of business, and strikingly exemplified in the few emergencies to which reference has been made, as well as in many instances not mentioned, and to an unblemished reputation as a citizen, that Mr. Warren enjoys a high degree of prominence among men. No help for the public's weal is ever asked of him, and refused. Every aid which he can give to meritorious enterprises he renders. All that goes to make up good citizenship he possesses. More than this, he is an exemplary husband and loving father. He was married, in 1861, to Jennie E. Ives, who has been a faithful companion and valuable adviser. His home-life is of the most pleasant, and he enjoys nothing more than when his spacious rooms are filled with his children and grandchildren, to whom he is very devoted. Of the six children born to them, five survive—Stuart B., Anna E., J. Blanche, Frederic J., and Harry L. Sammie, a beautiful boy of twelve years, died in 1881.

HON. I. M. WESTON, ex-mayor of Grand Rapids, was born at North Anson, Somerset County, Maine, April 20, 1845. His branch of the Weston family was founded in America by John Weston, who emigrated from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1644, and located at Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. Weston comes from pure Puritan stock, as his mother is a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins, who came on the *Mayflower*, in 1620, and was an intimate friend and associate of Captain Miles Standish, and generally his second in command on military expeditions. In 1772, Joseph Weston, the great-grandfather of I. M. Weston, moved with his wife and children from Concord, Massachusetts, to Skowhegan, Somerset County, Maine, being the first family to settle in the county. He died from exposure, received while acting as a volunteer aid to General Benedict Arnold, in his famous expedition up the Kennebec River to Canada, during the Revolutionary War. His son, Deacon Benjamin Weston, born 1765, settled in Madison, Maine, 1786, where he died in 1851. Among his children was Colonel William Weston, the father of I. M. Weston, born 1810, educated at the Farmington (Maine) Academy, and died November 5, 1882. Upon attaining his majority he embarked in the mercantile business at North Anson, Maine, and later erected a large woolen factory, flouring-mill, and saw-mill, and also engaged extensively in lumbering. He was head selectman of his town, captain of the local military company, regimental major, and, September 11, 1839, was commissioned by Governor Fairfield as colonel of the artillery regiment of the Maine Militia. In 1844 he married Marianne S. Hopkins, who now resides in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They had three children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest; Benjamin F., who resides in Oakland, California; and Charles E., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They are all active business men, and mainly devote themselves to banking, manufacturing, and real estate investments. In 1860, Colonel Weston removed with his family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and made large investments in Michigan pine-lands on the Muskegon, Manistee, and White Rivers, and also engaged in banking and the manufacture of lumber at Whitehall, Muskegon County, Michigan. In 1861, I. M. Weston resumed his preparatory studies at the Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin, and in 1863 entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained two years, when he left for a prolonged visit to the Far West. In 1862, while spending a vacation in the wilds of Minnesota, he served as lieutenant of a volunteer company raised to repel the Sioux Indians, who rose that year under the leadership of Little Crow, and slaughtered over four hundred inhabitants of the Minnesota frontier. Upon leaving college he accepted a position as traveling correspondent for the Chicago *Times*, and made a trip through Missouri, up the Platte River to Denver, Colorado, and from there to Fort Laramie, Dakota, where he joined the command of General P. E. Conner, then operating against the Sioux Indians in that region. Later he was appointed military storekeeper at Fort Laramie. December 1, 1865, he was ordered to report at Camp Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Utah. He immediately started on horseback alone to make the six-hundred-mile journey by the South Pass trail over the Rocky Mountains to his new post. The winter was unusually severe, and the deep snow, severe storms, and hostile Indians made the trip exceedingly perilous. The only stopping-places were stockaded telegraph stations, from thirty to seventy miles apart, garrisoned by soldiers to protect them from hostile Indians. After crossing the summit, his horse became exhausted, and was abandoned. He finished the journey to the overland stage-line at Fort Bridger on foot, where he arrived January 1st, frost-bitten and exhausted. He went on to Salt Lake City, and, after serving the Government one month, accepted the position of editor-in-chief and business

I. M. Weston.

manager of the *Daily Union Vedette*, an anti-Mormon paper, which General Conner had established a year previous. In this position, although but twenty years of age, he acquired a national reputation as a bold, strong, aggressive writer in the warfare he waged against the rule of Brigham Young. His paper was the only daily published in the Territories of Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Arizona, and he trebled its circulation and made a handsome profit for the owner during the year he controlled it. His experience was exciting, and included several narrow escapes from death at the hands of the Mormon Danites. The building of a telegraph line to Montana, and the prospect of a daily paper at Virginia City, with four days' advantage of the *Vedette*, in its best field, made him advise the proprietor to sell. Mr. Weston then returned to Milwaukee to accept the offer of a partnership with his father in the lumber business; and, excepting a few months' service as editorial writer on the Milwaukee *News*, abandoned newspaper work. For the next ten years he resided in Milwaukee and Michigan, and continued the lumbering business in connection with his father and his brother, Benjamin F., excepting less than a year spent on his stock-ranch in Colorado. In 1877 he also became cashier and manager of the Lumbermen's State Bank, of Whitehall, of which his father was president. He reorganized it as the First National Bank, and succeeded his father as president and controlling owner upon the retirement of the latter from active business in 1879. He still holds the same position. January 1, 1881, he removed to Grand Rapids, and took the cashiership of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which he reorganized as the Fourth National Bank, with an increased capital. In three years he trebled the business, and resigned to give more time to outside business, and has since devoted himself to his other banking and real estate and manufacturing investments. He is a stockholder in various Grand Rapids furniture, insurance, and other companies; is interested in several Detroit enterprises, and has been a heavy operator in Mississippi and Louisiana pine-lands. In politics Mr. Weston is a prominent and active Democrat. At the age of fifteen he was a poll-worker in Milwaukee, and at twenty-two was made secretary of his township committee in Michigan for the Presidential campaign of 1868. He continued to be prominent on township and county committees until 1880, when he was made a member of the State Central Committee, and nominated by his party for State treasurer. For six years he was a member of the Executive Committee, and treasurer four years, until 1886, when he was made chairman, and re-elected for another two years in 1888. He has had the longest consecutive service of any man ever on the State Committee. For six months previous to May 6, 1888, Mr. Weston was also acting member of the Democratic National Committee for Michigan, under a proxy from Postmaster-General Dickinson. During the campaign of 1888 he was president of the Democratic Association of the Northwest, which included all the Northwestern State chairmen. Since 1881, Mr. Weston has served two years as treasurer of the Grand Rapids Board of Education, and four years on the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, the last year as president. In 1882 he was a member and treasurer of the Congressional Committee of the Fifth District, when the Democrats elected their candidate for the first time in twenty-six years. In 1884 the Democratic delegates to the Fifth District Joint Democratic-Greenback Congressional Convention presented Mr. Weston's name for the nomination, and he polled over two-thirds of the votes, under a three-fourths rule, for sixty-five ballots; but his being president of one National bank, and vice-president of another, created Greenback opposition, and he insisted on his name being dropped. In April, 1888, he was elected mayor of Grand Rapids. The same year the State Convention of his party elected him first delegate-at-large to the St. Louis National Convention, which renominated President Cleveland After his intimate personal and political friend, Postmaster-General Dickinson, went to Washington, Mr. Weston, more than any other man in Michigan, had the confidence and friendship of President Cleveland and his Cabinet. One of the last official acts of President Cleveland was the appointment of Mr. Weston as Government commissioner to examine the final section of the Southern Pacific Company's railroad between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. Mr. Weston has never married, and is well known in many of the club-houses of the country. He has been for many years a member of the famous old Manhattan Club, of New York; the Iroquois, of Chicago; and the Detroit and Grosse Pointe, of Detroit. He is a charter member of the Peninsular Club, of Grand Rapids, and was chairman of the committee which raised the money to build its magnificent club building. He is also a member of the younger Owashtanong Club, of Grand Rapids, and has been its president since January, 1886. In 1886 he served as commodore of the Northwestern Amateur Rowing Association, and was the first Exalted Ruler of the G. R. Lodge of Elks. Although raised in the Congregational Church, he has been identified with the Episcopal Church since his college days, and served several terms as vestryman and treasurer in Churches of that denomination. "Mr. Weston is a representative citizen in the fullest sense, with broad and liberal but well defined views. He is progressive and aggressive, always up with the times, and alive to any enterprise calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of his city. He is a generous and cultivated entertainer, and is never happier than when acting as host to individuals or gatherings of visitors. His contributions for charity are liberal, and made without ostentation or display. As mayor, Mr. Weston made an ideal head of the city government. His extensive acquaintance and great fund of general information upon all matters pertaining to municipal management enabled him to give Grand Rapids a strong, intelligent, and popular administration, and his formal recommendations to the Council were of a character that received the hearty approval of thinking citizens. Upon all occasions he showed himself a chief executive who reflected only credit on the city, and honor on the office he was so admirably calculated to fill. His prominence in political and business circles has given him probably more of a national reputation and acquaintance than any other resident of Grand Rapids, and this fact enabled him to accomplish much in promoting the progress and prosperity of his city."

JACOB F. BATCHELOR. On the streets, daily, in East Saginaw, walking as uprightly and briskly as many men of half his years, may be met a personage who never fails to attract the attention of the passing stranger, or to receive the kindly greeting of friend and acquaintance. This gentleman is Jacob F. Batchelor, mill-owner and lumber manufacturer, operating a large establishment at Melbourne, on the Saginaw River, under the title of Whitney & Batchelor. Mr. Batchelor, like many of the prominent men of Saginaw, claims the State of New York for his birthplace. He was born in Lowville, Lewis County, on the fifth day of July, 1811; and, although he has lived to the full age of man, yet his years have been so worthily lived, so filled with good to others—it has been such a pure, manly life—that all who know him personally, or know of him from others, write in the hope that many more days may be accorded to him. The father of Jacob Batchelor was a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, from which State he removed to Vermont. In 1837 he migrated to Michigan, settling in Port Huron, and pursuing the occupation of mill-wright. He died at the latter place in 1846. The mother of Mr. Batchelor was also a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, and she died at Port Huron in 1854. Jacob Batchelor left the paternal roof at the early age of twelve years, to seek his own livelihood. He was employed in a carriage-shop until his eighteenth year, but he had stipulated with his employer that he was to be allowed three months in each year for the purposes of an education; and, although he made the most of these opportunities, yet the amount of knowledge secured was but small. He went to Canada at the age last mentioned, and remained there two years, working at his trade. He then returned to his native town, and resided there two years; thence once more to Canada, working as a mill-wright—a trade he learned from his father; then again to his native Lowville home; and finally, in 1835, he also migrated to Port Huron, whither his brother Eben had preceded him. In 1850, Mr. Batchelor made an overland trip to California. He did not remain long on the Pacific Slope, however; for in 1852 he returned to Port Huron, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber with Mr. John Howard. This partnership continued during four years, and then Mr. Batchelor purchased the interest of his associate in the enterprise. In 1869 he built a saw-mill at Port Huron, which was an event of the time, on account of the magnitude of business which it involved, and this was carried on until 1875. In the year 1878, Jacob F. Batchelor removed to East Saginaw. He had now become associated with Mr. David Whitney, of Detroit, and, uniting with them his son, Henry A. Batchelor, under the firm name of Whitney & Batchelor, one of the finest and best saw-mills on the Saginaw River was created. It is located at Melbourne, and has proved a success from its inception. It affords employment to many men, and is a model manufacturing enterprise. Mr. Batchelor was a member of the Common Council of the city of Port Huron, but political position has never had any enticements for him. He joined the Republican party at its birth, and has always remained a member of that political organization. In 1843 he was married to Miss Martha Mason, a daughter of Josiah Mason, of Wayne, Michigan. She died in the month of July, 1851. There were but two children of this marriage; viz., Henry A., his son and partner, and a daughter, Alice Loraine, who died on the 27th of July, 1874. A long and eventful life, lived by a good man!—He has been a resident of East Saginaw but a few brief years—less than a decade—and yet question any of the citizens of that place as to the rank Jacob F. Batchelor holds among its people, and they will promptly respond, "That of an honorable Christian gentleman." Modest, diffident almost to bashfulness, on a first acquaintance; not a man to force himself or his opinions upon his fellows, yet one who has convictions, and strong ones, too—if need were, he would defend these convictions earnestly and fearlessly—he is a good citizen for any community. His experience has been varied. He has traveled, he has read much; and what he has seen, and what he has learned in his seventy-nine years' pilgrimage, is a valuable acquisition, subject to the call of all who have need of it. There are but few men of even sixty years of age who possess the fine physique, the manly bearing, the elastic step, which pertain to Mr. Batchelor. These are noticeable qualities; so also are the moral and social characteristics of the man. The writer knows him well, and loves him well; and yet it proved a happy experience, even to him, when a friend who had known the subject of this sketch much longer, and still more intimately, gave an epitome of his history in these words: "Jacob Batchelor is one of God's noblemen." A more appropriate tribute could not have been invented for the man for whom it was designed, for it fits him like a garment rendered easy by use. He has had misfortunes in his life—misfortunes which often beat men down into the earth; but although the storms have bent him at times, they have never broken his spirit. And therein lies the beauty of this man's character. Troubles, afflictions, the insincerity of men—he has known them all; but they have left him a better, nobler man. They have purified him in reality—not in a spirit of cant—making him a better adviser, and a truer, more perfect friend. Jacob F. Batchelor, by his pure life, his kindly instincts, his broad catholic spirit, and in his love for humanity, deserves well to be ranked among the eminent men of Michigan.

HON. WILLIAM A. MOORE, of Detroit. The family of which he is a representative was founded in America by his great-grandfather, John Moore, who was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, February 13, 1693, and emigrated to America from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1718, with about one hundred and twenty others, and founded the town of Londonderry, New Hampshire, where he died in 1741. His son, William Moore, the father of William A. Moore, was born at Peterboro, New Hampshire, April 9, 1787, and married, in 1806, Lucy Rice, a native of Conway, Massachusetts, where she was born June 28, 1786; to them were born ten children, seven of whom attained their majority—six sons and one daughter. In 1831, William Moore, with his family, removed to Michigan, and settled upon a farm on the Saline River, near the site of the present village of Mooreville, in the southern part of Washtenaw County. His life during youth was that of the majority of sons of pioneers of the West, his educational advantages being confined to the district schools during the few winter months, when his services were not required on his father's farm. His tastes and inclinations led him to seek the profession of the law as a means of livelihood, and with this end in view, realizing the necessity of a college education, he entered upon a preparatory course at Ypsilanti, in April, 1844. In September, 1846, he entered in the freshman class of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, having as his sole resource simply a confidence in his own ability to find the means to enable him to prosecute his studies to a sucessful issue, and this, coupled with an earnest faith, a robust health, and the consciousness of the future value to him of the knowledge which he was seeking, he persevered, and was a member of the graduating class of 1850, the sixth class in the history of the institution. The succeeding eighteen months he was engaged in teaching school at Salem, Mississippi, and, in April, 1852, returning North, he entered the law-office of Fraser, Davidson & Hol-

Wm A. Moore

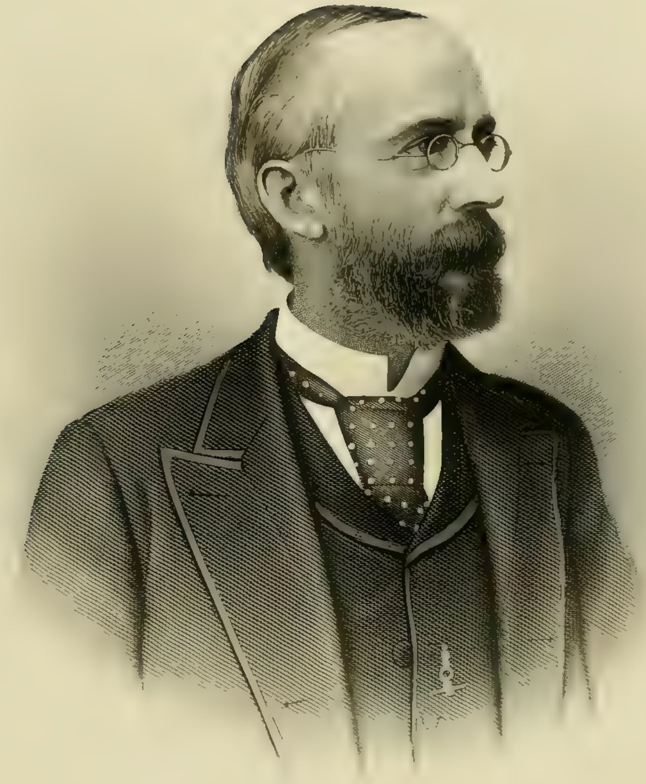
brook, at Detroit, and on January 8th, following, was admitted to practice. For many years he has given special attention to Admiralty Law, and has been retained in almost every important case arising out of collisions tried in the Eastern District of Michigan. For many years he has been a member of the Board of Education, and was for three and a half years its President. From 1864 to 1868 he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and from 1868 to 1876 was a member of the Democratic National Executive Committee. He was a director of and the attorney for the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company and the Wayne County Savings Bank from the time of their organization; also vice-president and a director of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a director of the American Exchange National Bank. He was president of the Board of Belle Isle Park Commissioners for three years, and counsel for the Board of Police Commissioners for ten years. As a lawyer he takes high rank, rather in the sphere of a counselor than of the pleader, and is much sought after in important cases for the reason of his profound knowledge of the law in all its bearings. Mr. Moore was married, December 5, 1854, to Miss Laura J., daughter of Hon. Caleb Van Husan, of Detroit. Their son, William V., who was born December 3, 1856, graduated from the University of Michigan in June, 1878. In religious matters, Mr. Moore affiliates with the Baptist denomination, and is esteemed in the religious and social circles, as in the professional, as a man of high integrity, cultivated, genial, and unassuming, and enjoys in a high degree the respect and regard of the very many citizens of Detroit to whom his face and figure are so familiar. Political honors he has neither desired nor would accept, preferring rather the professional walks of life and the quiet enjoyment of the amenities of society.

WILLIAM JENKINSON, lumberman and capitalist, of Port Huron, St. Clair County. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch claims for his native land that little emerald gem of the ocean, Ireland, and in his career from the hour of landing on American shores has been a seeker after that broader freedom and opportunity for success only found under the Stars and Stripes. He is a fitting illustration of the results attending perseverance, application, and ambition, whether embodied in the keen, active, native American, the more steady-going Teuton, or the quick-witted, sharp-eyed, and ever-ready defender of the Shamrock. His parents were George and Mary Jane (Abraham) Jenkinson, both natives of Tyrone County, Ireland, and now deceased. William Jenkinson was born in that county, February 17, 1834, attained his education in the common schools, and when eighteen years of age, in company with an elder sister, he bade his home and friends a long farewell, and started for the United States. After a short period spent in New York State, he went to Upper Canada, and engaged for about five years as a book-keeper and in tallying lumber. From there, in the fall of 1857, he came to Port Huron. The following spring he became the agent for Sherman, Romaine & Co., of New York, in which capacity he engaged in buying white-oak staves, continuing as such for the fifteen years ensuing. In 1873, Mr. Jenkinson engaged in the lumber business on his own account, and the following year erected saw-mills at East Tawas, Michigan, in which vicinity he owned large tracts of pine-timber lands. Mr. Jenkinson has large interests in addition, identified with many of the most important in the commerce of his adopted city and State. He became a director of the First National Bank, of Port Huron, on its incorporation, and is its largest stockholder; and in 1886, with others, incorporated the Grand Trunk Elevator Company, of which he is treasurer. The object of the Company is to erect elevators on the line of the Grand Trunk and Chicago and the Grand Trunk Railways; the first of which, having a capacity of five hundred thousand bushels—the largest in the State outside of Detroit—was completed in September, 1887. Mr. Jenkinson has an important interest in vessel property, and is the owner of considerable real estate in Port Huron, in addition to which he owns large tracts of timber-lands in Northern Michigan, estimated to contain ten thousand acres. In 1856, Mr. Jenkinson was married to Miss Eliza M., daughter of Joseph Stuttler, Esq., a native of Pennsylvania, but for many years a resident of Canada, where Mrs. Jenkinson was born. They have one daughter, Jennie, now Mrs. Dr. Mortimer Willson. In 1883, with his family, Mr. Jenkinson visited his native home, England, and the Continent of Europe, and repeated the trip in 1885, and again in 1887. Politically he has been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, but has devoted his time earnestly to the management of his personal business to the exclusion of politics, except that during the war he held the office of supervisor of the town of Kimball, St. Clair County, and was a liberal contributor towards the support of the Union cause. One of his fellow-citizens, a friend and frequent associate in business and society, asked as to his characteristics, thus spoke: "Mr. Jenkinson is the embodiment of the very best traits found in the Irish-American character, combined with a fund of good nature, a bright intellect, a liberality of spirit, and keen appreciation of those small good things in conversation which contribute so much to our social life. He embodies a careful, conscientious management of his business affairs, and a clear foresight, always on the alert to make the best of a business venture. His has naturally been a successful career, and, thanks to his own ambition and energy, he can, while yet young enough to enjoy its pleasures, feel secure in the handsome competence he has amassed, as in the honor and esteem of every man who has been brought into contact with him, whether it be in the business or social world."

CHARLES JAMES LANMAN was the son of James Lanman (noted as a judge and a United States senator), and born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 5, 1795. He graduated at Yale College, in 1814; studied law with his kinsman, Roger Griswold, and with his father, and was admitted to the bar early in 1817, in New London. Soon afterwards he was invited by Henry Clay to settle in Kentucky, but he decided to seek his fortune in the Territory of Michigan, on the invitation of his friends, William Woodbridge and Lewis Cass. He made the journey from Buffalo to Detroit chiefly on horseback. Joining Mr. Woodbridge in his law-office, he began the practice of his profession; and while riding the circuit he visited Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, where he married the daughter of a Frenchman named Antoine Gui, and there permanently settled. In that place he held many local positions, such as attorney for the Territory, Judge of Probate, colonel of militia, inspector of customs, and postmaster of Frenchtown. In 1823, President Monroe appointed him receiver of public moneys for the District of Michigan, and he was reappointed by President Adams. In those early days specie was the only currency in vogue, and had to be transmitted to Detroit, through the wilderness, on pack-horses; and it is worthy of remark, that when he visited Washington, twenty-five years afterwards, he was officially informed that there was a considerable balance of money due him by the United States Treasury on account of his services as receiver, and Congress subsequently passed a bill paying him nearly five thousand dollars for extra expenses incurred in his office as receiver. He was also one of the founders of Tecumseh, a commissioner to locate the county-seats of many leading counties in the State, including Ionia, Kent and Clinton; was the surveyor, and once the sole owner, of the land where now stands the city of Grand Rapids, while the same was true of several other flourishing towns in the State. Although not a practical farmer, at one period of his life he indulged his agricultural tastes by carrying on two farms, and he was among the very first to introduce into Michigan, from Kentucky and Virginia, the best breeds of blooded horses. In 1835, from family considerations, he returned to Norwich, his native place, residing there for many years. During the financial troubles of 1837 he lost the bulk of his property, most of which was located in Michigan; in 1838 he was elected mayor of Norwich; subsequently president of the Norwich Water Power Company; and after the conclusion of that service he lived chiefly in retirement. In 1862, lured by early recollections and because of his intense love of the scenery and air of the ocean, he went to New London to reside, died in that city, July 25, 1870, and was buried among his kindred in Norwich, having been a resident of Michigan for the period of eighteen years; but he was indirectly identified with the State as a land-holder until his death.

HENRY MILLS HURD, A. M., M. D., was born in Union City, Branch County, Michigan, May 3, 1843. He was the third son of Dr. Theodore C. and Ellen Eunice (Hammond) Hurd. His father was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, was a graduate of Yale College, and located in the practice of medicine in Burlington, Calhoun County, Michigan, in 1834. His health, never robust, broke down under the hardships and overwork of a pioneer physician, and he died at the early age of thirty-nine years. His mother, who is still living, was the eighth child of Chester and Fanny Hammond, and a native of Chenango County, New York, but of Connecticut stock. She removed to Union City in 1836, and was married to Dr. Hurd in the following year. Dr. Henry M. Hurd was but two years of age at the time of his father's death. His early education was obtained in Union City, where he lived until 1854, at which time, his mother having remarried, the family removed for educational advantages to Galesburg, Illinois. In 1858 he entered Knox College, where he spent his freshman and sophomore years. In 1860 he left college, and devoted a year to teaching. In the autumn of 1861 he entered the junior class at the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1863. His was the last class under the presidency of the late Henry P. Tappan, D. D., the first president of the university. After graduation he taught again for one year. In the year 1864 he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in 1866, graduated from the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Michigan. In 1867 he attended a course of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and subsequently had a temporary appointment upon the resident staff of Bellevue Hospital. In 1869 he located in the practice of medicine in Chicago, but in the following year accepted the position of assistant physician to the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo. His subsequent years have been largely devoted to asylum work. In 1874 he married Mary Doolittle, youngest daughter of the late C. R. Doolittle, Esq., of Utica, New York. Three children have been born of this union, two of whom are living. In March, 1878, he was made assistant superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Kalamazoo, and in May, 1878, became superintendent of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac. The latter institution was not completed at that time, nor was it ready for the reception of patients until the fall of the same year. He encountered the numerous difficulties incident to the organizing of a new institution and the rapid reception of patients from the overcrowded asylum and receptacles of the State. To the work of organization he was singularly well adapted. By mental endowments he is pre-eminently fitted for the specialty of the alienist, being possessed of broad culture, deep discernment, and rare executive ability. His collegiate training and varied hospital experience have abundantly equipped him for his profession, and in his chosen specialty in medicine he has attained wide celebrity. To his untiring zeal and arduous labors are largely due the present high rank of Michigan asylums, and to his influence and personal endeavor are owing, in great measure, beneficent legislation respecting the insane, the extension of the excellent asylum system in Michigan, the vindication of the policy of State provision for the insane, and its establishment upon a sure and permanent basis. He has made many important contributions to medical science, and in his numerous published reports and contributions to medical journals, has enunciated views and discussed questions having a vital bearing upon psychological medicine. Non-restraint in the treatment of the insane, employment for the insane, and the introduction of the comforts of home into institutional life, are subjects which have claimed his best attention and warmest endeavors. He has brought to these subjects his ripe judgment, broad humanitarian impulses, and keen insight into the needs of the insane, has introduced many reforms in management, and placed the institution of which he stood at the head, abreast of the most progressive American asylum. He devoted the winter of 1881–82 to travel and study abroad, visiting institutions in England, Scotland, and on the Continent, and acquainting himself with their methods. The results of this visit were embodied in an important paper to the joint Boards of Trustees of the Michigan asylums. In 1885 his health became very much impaired under the strain of years of arduous work, but relief from care and a sojourn of several months in California restored it, and he returned to his labors with his old-time enthusiasm. He is a member of the Association of Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, and of the State Medical Society, and was one of the vice-presidents of the Psychological Section of the International Medical Congress of 1887. In July, 1889, he resigned the superintendency of the Eastern Michigan Asylum, to accept the position of superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, Maryland, and removed to Baltimore. The following is a list of some of his contributions to the literature of insanity:

1. "Further Provision for the Insane," privately printed for the Legislature, 1880.



Henry M. Hurd

2. "Recent Judicial Decisions in Michigan Relative to Insanity," *American Journal of Insanity*, July, 1880.'
3. "A Plea for Systematic Therapeutical, Clinical, and Statistical Study," *American Journal of Insanity*, July, 1881.
4. "The Treatment of Periodic Insanity," *American Journal of Insanity*, July, 1882.
5. "Practical Suggestions for the Treatment of Insanity," *Physician and Surgeon*, September, 1882.
6. "The Hereditary Influence of Alcoholic Indulgence upon the Production of Insanity," Report of the Michigan State Board of Health, 1883.
7. "Future Provision for the Insane," Proceedings of Convention of Charities and Corrections and County Agents, December, 1883.
8. "The Minor Treatment of the Insane," *Alienist and Neurologist*, October, 1883.
9. "Paranoia," *American Journal of Insanity*, April, 1886.
10. "The Relation of General Paresis and Syphilitic Insanity," *American Journal of Insanity*, July, 1886.
11. "The Data of Recovery from Insanity," *American Journal of Insanity*, October, 1886.
12. "The Colony System in Michigan," editorial, *American Journal of Insanity*, April, 1887.
13. "Morbid Impulse," Transactions of Michigan State Medical Society, May, 1887.
14. "Gastric, Secretory, and other Crises in General Paresis," *American Journal of Insanity*, July, 1887.
15. "The Colony System of Michigan," Proceedings of National Conference of Charities and Corrections, August, 1887.
16. "The Religious Delusions of the Insane," Proceedings of the Ninth International Medical Congress, September, 1887.
17. "The Necessity of Occupation for the Insane," Proceedings of Convention of Superintendents of County Poor, February, 1888.
18. "A History of the Asylums of Michigan," Transactions of Pioneer Society, June, 1888.
19. "Imbecility with Insanity," *American Journal of Insanity*, October, 1888.
20. Reports of Eastern Michigan Asylum for 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888.

The doctor is a man of medium height, slight build, quick and active, both mentally and physically, with a face expressive of great intelligence, combined with firmness, self-reliance, and the greatest kindness—an ideal man for the position he holds.

SAMUEL F. HODGE, deceased, Detroit, is a noble example of a man rising above the circumstances and conditions of his birth and early surroundings. Born as he was in the mining region of Cornwall, England, where illiteracy and the hardest sort of manual labor, with the concomitant of poverty in proportion, is the lot of all; inured to unremitting toil, as are the inhabitants of that region, with the greater part of their lives spent in the tin-mines for which that district is celebrated; delving into the bowels of the earth, shut out from the light of the sun,—it must have been something more than ordinary, he must have been possessed of an inherent spirit of manhood beyond that of his confreres, to have made it possible for him to rise as he did beyond those sordid surroundings. But, imbued (or inspired) with the spirit and desire to rise, coupling with it that determination of will without which never did man accomplish anything in life, we find him seeking that broader field and greater opportunity, in coming to the United States, the dream and hope of so many of his fellow-countrymen; and, while by so doing he did better his condition, and rise to enjoy comfort and affluence, it is due as a tribute to his memory and worth to say that he conferred as great benefits as he received, for his knowledge and experience in metals and mining were put to such good purpose as to add much of value to the country, and especially to the State of his adoption. Mr. Hodge was born in Chacewater, Cornwall, England, on March 6, 1822, a son of Charles Hodge, who had risen to the dignity of chief blacksmith in the works of one of the great mining companies; and so young Hodge was both born and reared with the sound of the hammer ringing in his ears, and the glow of the forge constantly before him. Yet right here under the instruction of his father he unwittingly laid the foundation of his future success, in the knowledge and practical application of it that he was gaining in the mining and working of metal; and he was an apt pupil, for at the early age of seventeen years he held the position of a foreman blacksmith. In 1849, leaving his wife and two young children behind him until he could send for them, he set sail for the United States, New Orleans his objective point, from whence he proceeded to Toledo, and after a brief stay came to Detroit where he settled permanently. At Detroit he soon obtained Government employ as a blacksmith at the fort. His wife and children here joined him, and from 1851 until 1854 he was foreman of the blacksmith-shop of De Graff & Kendrick, engine-builders; and until 1858 was with the Detroit Locomotive Company, where ended his life as an employê, for right here came the opportunity to utilize his knowledge of mining and mining machinery. The mineral resources of the Lake Superior region were just then attracting great attention, and their development undertaken, and Mr. Hodge proved to be the right man in the right place; he had found his niche, and a much larger one than he had hitherto filled. The demand was for the right sort of machinery, and his Cornwall experience having made him familiar, he resolved to help supply the demand, and so started in the manufacture of special mining machinery. He almost immediately was carried to the front rank as consulting and constructing engineer, receiving large contracts, the construction, etc., of which he sublet and delegated to others to carry out in detail. In 1863 he relinquished this business and, in company with William Cowie, Thomas S. Christie, and William Barclay, established the firm of Cowie, Hodge & Co., for the manufacture of engines and heavy machinery. Two years later Messrs. Cowie and Barclay retired, and the firm became Hodge & Christie, continuing thus until 1870, when Mr. Hodge bought out the latter's interest in the business. In 1883 the firm was incorporated under the style of Samuel F. Hodge & Co., of which he was the president until his death, which occurred on April 14, 1884, when his son, Harry S., was elected to succeed him. He married, as we have seen, in early life, in his native home, and left his widow, Elizabeth (Clark) Hodge, and five children, to mourn their loss. Mr. Hodge was in many respects a remarkable man. With almost an absolute and utter lack of any scholastic advantages, he became a man of education through reading and observation. Not only was he a great reader, but the choice of his reading matter was of the most instructive kind; his mind retentive and wide in its grasp and hold. He was also to an eminent degree a man of method—methodical in everything; hence his business accuracy and discipline were but the normal outcome of a well-balanced mental power. Strict in his own exactness in the execution of anything he had in hand, he would not permit or tolerate any lack of thoroughness on the part of his employês; he believed in and carried out the maxim, "Do well whatsoever thy hand findeth to do." He was also terse and logical in argument in anything pertaining to his field of life—machinery and mining. He died, as he lived, in the enjoyment to the fullest extent of the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact. Such a life as his is surely fit to "point a moral or adorn a tale." In a land where all are free, and opportunity is offered to all to rise, he simply rose to his own level—to that level for which he was by nature fitted. The business which he established, and which grew so large under his guiding hand, is now controlled by his son, Mr. Harry S. Hodge, and as a factor in the city's prosperity occupies an important place, being one of its foremost manufacturing institutions. Until 1876 the business had been carried on in a building leased for that purpose, situated on the corner of Atwater and Rivard Streets. In that year, Mr. Hodge erected, at a cost of $30,000, the extensive buildings since occupied by the Company, Nos. 314 to 326 (inclusive) Atwater Street, calling it the "Riverside Iron Works," to which an addition has since been made costing about five thousand dollars. On the incorporation of the Company in 1883, Mr. Samuel F. Hodge became president and treasurer, Harry S. Hodge, vice-president, and Joseph Mayworm, secretary. The incorporated capital was $200,000, and the first year the Company found employment for about one hundred men. Its present officers are Harry S. Hodge, president and treasurer, Joseph Mayworm, secretary, and James Scholes, superintendent, about one hundred and seventy-five men being employed. The business is the manufacture of marine engines, mining machinery, propeller wheels, and general machinery, and reached in extent for the year 1888 the sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

HON. CHARLES E. BELKNAP, of Grand Rapids, Kent County, member of Congress for the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan, was born October 17, 1846, in St. Lawrence County, New York. His father, James A. Belknap, was a native of Vermont, where his paternal ancestors, emigrants from Scotland, had settled in 1750. The mother of our subject was a native of New York State, of Irish descent, her father being a soldier in the War of 1812. The warlike proclivities of Charles E. Belknap, demonstrated in his enlisting in the Union army at the age of sixteen years, are thus accounted for, his paternal ancestors for generations having participated in their country's wars, from that of the Revolution in 1776, to the Rebellion in 1861, in which his father served as a private soldier in a Michigan regiment; was twice wounded, first at the battle of James Island, in the spring of 1862, and again at Petersburg, in front of Richmond, in 1865, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He, however, never fully recovered from his wounds, dying from their effects in August, 1870, at Sparta, Kent County, Michigan, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife, Mary (Butler) Belknap, died in March, 1887, at Grand Rapids. In 1855 the family moved to Grand Rapids, where Charles attended the common schools until the summer of 1862, when, not quite sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-first Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, organized at Ionia, which regiment he was with every day from that time until the close of the war. September 1st of that year he was promoted to sergeant; January 1, 1863, orderly sergeant; February 1, 1863, sergeant major; April 1, 1863, second lieutenant; September 22, 1863, first lieutenant; January 8, 1864, captain; and March 14, 1865, brevet major. He was with his regiment in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Stone River, December 31, 1862, January 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863; Mission Ridge, November 23, 24, and 25, 1863; Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864; Savannah, December 20, 1864; Averysboro, North Carolina, March 16th, and Bentonville, March 19, 1865. He was also engaged with his regiment, and with other commands, in no less than sixty-three skirmishes. He was seven times wounded in battle, the first being at Stone River, where he was wounded in three places. His promotion as orderly sergeant, and shortly afterwards as sergeant-major, were in recognition of his bravery in rescuing the flag of his regiment in this battle, when the color-bearer was shot. At the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded in four places, and was promoted on the field by General Sheridan for meritorious service, receiving at the same time the personal thanks of Generals Sheridan and McCook. On his promotion to a captaincy in the spring of 1864, he was assigned to duty in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he had the fullest confidence of his superior officers of every rank, and was intrusted with many important commissions. During the Atlanta campaign he was actively engaged, and, at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, was in command of a regiment made up in Chattanooga from the members of many regiments going to the front, and for the ardor displayed and work done on this occasion received the personal thanks of General George H. Thomas. One of the many officers under Sherman on his "March to the Sea" and through the Carolinas to Washington, Captain Belknap was the first to organize the foragers into brigades, his unique plan making it possible for Sherman's army to live while constantly on the march. This branch of the army under Captain Belknap was the first to open the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, where it saved Sherman's army from a complete surprise. He was discharged at the close of the war in June, 1865, and shortly afterwards passed an examination and was offered a first lieutenancy in the cavalry service of the regular army; but declining, he returned to Grand Rapids and engaged in business as a manufacturer of wagons. With the exception of four years—1868 to 1872—during which time he was engaged in the occupation of farming in Sparta, he has made the manufacture of wagons and sleighs his chief business. In 1882 the Belknap Wagon and Sleigh Company, of which Charles E. Belknap is the president and principal stockholder, was incorporated, with a capital of $50,000. The Company manufactured in 1888 about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of goods; to do which they employed about one hundred men. They are also jobbers of wagon material, in which branch they employ ten salesmen. Mr. Belknap was also a stockholder in the Stockwell and Darragh Furniture Company, the Beardsley Company, and the Stockwell and Belknap Company, lumber manufacturers, of Grand Rapids. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Fifth National Bank of Grand Rapids, of which he was one of the organizers. In 1872, Mr. Belknap organized an independent fire company, and three years later was foremost in the reorganization of the department, which, until then, had been conducted upon the volunteer system, into a paid department. He was in this service eleven years, first as a private, then foreman of his company, and from 1876 to 1881 was assistant chief, and acting chief of the department from 1881 to 1882. In 1874, Mr. Belknap was elected a member of the Board of Education to fill a vacancy, and was afterwards re-elected for three consecutive terms of two years each. He served as alderman of the Seventh Ward

Charles E Belknap

for a term of two years, 1881-1883, and in 1884 was nominated and elected mayor of the city by a majority of 800 votes. In 1888 he was the Republican candidate for this office, and, although defeated, succeeded in reducing a fusion majority of fourteen hundred to nine votes. He received the appointment at the hands of Governor Alger, in January, 1885, of member of the Board of Control of the Institute for the Deaf at Flint. In 1886 he was nominated by the Republican Convention for State senator from the Twentieth Senatorial District of Michigan, which honor he however declined, owing to the demands of private business interests. August 30, 1888, the Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District nominated Mr. Belknap as their candidate, and in November following he was elected by a majority of about two thousand seven hundred votes over Hon. M. H. Ford, who then represented the district. Captain Belknap is a member of no secret organization, but is a charter member of Custer Post No. 5, G. A. R. He was married, December 25, 1866, to Chloe M. Caswell, whose ancestors have been natives of the State of Vermont since the beginning of the eighteenth century. To them have been born four daughters, as follows: Bertha Emor, born October 7, 1867; Nellie Arlina, August 8, 1869; Jennie Almari, September 13, 1870; and Grace Alice, July 18, 1872. As to those characteristics and principles which have ever dominated in Mr. Belknap, and have enabled him to rise from the obscure position of a private citizen, without means and almost without friends, to the prominent place he now occupies, an intimate and old friend thus speaks: "During the war Mr. Belknap was never idle, but worked constantly night and day in an endeavor to keep his regiment in good condition. As a boy, he was, during a large part of his leisure time, about the river, and has saved during his life no less than eighteen lives from drowning; while in the fire department he rescued many people from burning buildings. During the great fire of 1872 he saved the bridge crossing the river and prevented the fire from crossing to the east side of the river, where, had it once gained a foothold, it would undoubtedly have destroyed the larger part of the city, by swimming the canal with the hose, thus getting behind the fire and subduing it. His personal characteristics are such as to endear him to men of all classes. His genial, warm-hearted, and appreciative nature finds the most enjoyment while ministering to the comfort and happiness of others. In almost every undertaking he can always be found with the laboring oar in his hands. Modest and unassuming in manner, generous and warm-hearted by nature, he is an honor to his friends and a credit to the high place he occupies. Sincere and conscientious in purpose, with a resoluteness that often won commendation on the field of battle, he embodies in a well-rounded character the virtues that ennoble and dignify mankind. The night is never too dark nor the mission too perilous for him to perform when duty calls, and he is honored and beloved because the people know he is true-hearted and loyal to every trust confided to his care."

JAMES LEWIS KETCHAM was born March 4, 1819. His father was Isaac Ketcham, and his mother Elizabeth Beyea; his birthplace, Mount Hope, Orange County, New York. He traces his ancestors, on his father's side, back to 1680, a portion of the family settling on the east end of Long Island, while his progenitors on his mother's side founded a home in Westchester County, New York. Mr. Ketcham is now a resident of Milwaukee; but having been for so many of the best and most active years of his life one of East Saginaw's foremost men, the claim is made for him, by his friends, that no authentic record of the citizens of the latter place could well be made which omitted the name and deeds of James L. Ketcham. It is claimed further, and with some show of justice, by the enthusiastic founders of East Saginaw, that it is equivalent to receiving a liberal education to be privileged to reside in that prosperous commonwealth. And thus it is that Mr. Ketcham's life is included in this volume. On reading the sketches here recorded, one is struck by the fact that many were not only born poor, but that they also received a very limited education. Another fact may be mentioned, that many, very many, of the successful men of the day were farmers' sons, and that they worked hard, yet faithfully, during their entire boyhood. It would almost seem, while dwelling upon the antecedents of men of rank and eminence, that paucity of privileges in one's early youth was a *sine qua non* of future success. There is but one solution of the obvious riddle in the careers of all men of note, and that is its evident tendency to imbue the individual with a determination to rise above his lowly surroundings. The early life of James L. Ketcham was of this same generic character,—a limited common-school education, and laborious work on his father's farm. Young Ketcham's ambition, however, could not rest content with life on a farm. He early became imbued with love for a career on a railway—anything that could gratify such a predilection had an attraction for him; and so in his early manhood he was found firing a locomotive for five months for the New Jersey Transportation Company, now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and while with them fired the locomotive *New York* (a six-ton engine), that carried the inaugural address of President Harrison, March 4, 1841, from New Brunswick to Jersey City, a distance of thirty-two miles, in fifty minutes, which at that time, and with so small a locomotive, was considered a great feat in the matter of speed. This was nearly half a century ago, when railroads were just beginning to take the place of the old stage-coach; and the idea of the hazards and excitements of the rail was sufficient to stimulate the ambition of a wide-awake youth. Shortly after this experience he was appointed to the honorable position of road-master on the Erie Railroad, a situation he continued to hold for nine years; after which, again he became assistant wood-agent for two years—all for the same (Erie) corporation. He secured a lucrative contract with the Company, and this occupied his time for three years. For a period of sixteen years in all he was associated, in various ways, with different railway companies, and this brought him, in the sequence of time, down to the year 1857, when he removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, where he had a few years previous bought pine-lands. His employment and his railway contracts yielded, with prudence and economy on his part, a fair capital with which to engage in the lumber business in his new home. He worked hard, and was very successful in his operations until the disastrous fires of 1871 occurred and swept away the savings of a life-time. Such an experience as this—to be suddenly bereft of what it had taken all of the best years of his manhood to accumulate—would have struck a death-blow to all future endeavor on the part of the most of mankind; but Mr. Ketcham was cast in a better mold than this; for, although the blow bent him, it did not break his indomitable spirit. Shortly after the disaster just recorded, and failing in health in consequence of the hardships of the pioneer life of that time, he removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he resided for five years. He then made another Western migration; this time to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he has since continued to live and prosper. On January 25, 1853, Mr. Ketcham married Miss Rebecca J. Corwin, the daughter of Horton Corwin and Jane Wheat, residents of Orange County, New York, whose counsel to her husband through their long married life has been, as Mr. Ketcham himself asserts, of incalculable benefit to him. In politics, Mr. Ketcham classified himself as a "Jackson Democrat"—an old-school term, equivalent to the "Henry Clay Whig" of the opposing line of political thought. Although a lover and firm adherent of his party, he is in no sense a politician, as the term has come to be understood in this day. His attachment to his country is an ardent one; anything that will develop its resources, and thus add to its greatness, finds in him a hearty supporter. While a resident of East Saginaw, his inclinations in the direction of general improvement had ample scope and play. Every reasonable suggestion looking to the betterment of the Saginaw Valley was sure to receive the support of Mr. Ketcham; nor did he wait for the suggestions of others. It was his constant endeavor to make East Saginaw the leading commonwealth of Northern Michigan, and he gave to the pioneers and architects of that bustling city his heartiest sympathy and assistance. He never became dismayed or disheartened; his faith soared supreme over every impediment or temporary set-back. He contributed liberally of his means, and gave the best work of his hands, to establish the salt industry on a permanent foundation; and he did his level best in the way of securing the construction of plank-roads leading out into the farming country surrounding the Saginaws. He helped to build bridges, to erect gas-works, to do anything and everything for the public good, bounded only by his ability to give and to do. In the years 1868–9, as a kindly recognition on the part of his fellow-citizens, and as a token of their personal esteem for him, Mr. Ketcham was elected mayor of East Saginaw, and while occupying that position he added to his popularity among his fellow-men by the valuable services he rendered to his entire constituency. The summing up of the record he has thus far made is much in his favor. A thoroughly self-made man, who was able to rise superior to humble surroundings, and thus take his place with the prominent men of any community; a good citizen, a true friend, an honest man, self-helpful, and with the ability and the inclination to help others,—such is the impression the career of James L. Ketcham has left upon the minds of those who know him best, and are therefore the most capable of judging him impartially.

HON. CHARLES I. WALKER. The bar of Detroit embodies on its roll many illustrious and historic names, and among those of its members still living are a number whose first retainers date back to the time when the Detroit of the present day would have exceeded the wildest conjectures of her most far-seeing citizens, and who have since that time placed their names well up on the historic page which chronicles honor, good faith, and success. Among these none is more frequently heard than that of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, whose part in life, since his arrival in Detroit, in June, 1851, has had no small share in bringing to that city the encomiums it so justly enjoys for the able, honorable, and prosperous citizens who make up so large a part of its population. And not alone is Judge Walker's name inseparably connected with the bench and bar of Detroit, but in the chronicles of the history of the State he has, by his arduous and faithful research, contributed much of importance relating in especial to the earlier settlement of the country, that must make his name a familiar one wherever its story is read. This is, perhaps, the more creditable and the more noteworthy when it is considered that Michigan is but his adopted State. He was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego County, New York, April 25, 1814, the ninth child of Stephen and Lydia (Gardiner) Walker. His paternal grandparents were Ephraim and Priscilla (Rawson) Walker, the former one of the respected and well-known citizens of Providence, R. I. His wife was a lineal descendant of the distinguished Edward Rawson, a graduate of Harvard College in 1653, and at one time secretary of the Colony of Massachusetts. Stephen Walker was born at Providence in 1765, and resided at that place until 1812. He was by occupation a house-builder, and his life that of an upright citizen, a devoted husband and father, and an honorable Christian gentleman. He was first married in 1790, to Miss Polly Campbell, by whom he had two children. Mrs. Walker died in 1795, and in the following year Mr. Walker was married to Lydia Gardiner, a native of Nantucket, and by education a Quakeress, and to them were born eleven children. In 1812 the family removed to Butternuts, New York, where Judge Walker's boyhood was passed and his rudimentry education obtained. He afterwards attended for one term a private school at Utica, New York, and at sixteen was engaged in teaching for a short time. In 1834 the longing for a newer and wider field seized him, and resigning the position of clerk in a store, which he had then held for four years, he made a trip West, reaching the eastern shore of Lake Michigan *via* Detroit and St. Joseph, Michigan. Returning to Cooperstown, New York, he spent a year in business on his own account, and then resolved upon locating permanently in the West. With this idea in mind he visited Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, finally coming to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he engaged in business as a land and investment agent. This business was a busy and profitable one until the system of "wildcat" banking induced a period of depression which made it no longer remunerative, and Mr. Walker became editor of the then sole Grand Rapids newspaper, the *Times*. In 1838, disposing of this interest, he was elected justice of the peace, and was thus introduced to what was to become his life-work—the study, practice, and interpretation of the law. Under tuition of Chief-Justice Martin he began its reading, and in the fall of 1841, removing to Springfield, Massachusetts, he became a student in the office of Henry Morris, subsequently Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; and later finished his preparatory studies with Dorr Bradley, of Brattleboro, Vermont. On his admission to the bar, in September, 1842, he formed a partnership with Mr. Bradley, which terminated in 1845, when Mr. Walker succeeded to the office and practice of Hon. Daniel Kellogg, of Rockingham, Vermont, on the election of the latter to the Supreme Court. Three years later he removed to Bellows Falls, Vermont, where his former successes brought him almost immediately a large and profitable practice. Michigan had, however, for him an increasing attraction; and in 1851, having almost without

C. J. Walker

regret laid aside his certainty of success in Vermont to try what fate had in store for him in the West, he again came to Detroit. Here, in partnership with his younger brother, Mr. E. C. Walker, then making for himself a place among the legal fraternity of the city, he took up the practice of his profession. In July, 1853, on the admission of Mr. Alfred Russell into the partnership, the name of Walkers & Russell was adopted, and thus continued until our subject retired from the firm, in 1857, since which he has had no business associate in his professional career. His tastes inclining him to that class of law practice involving more or less extended litigation in the courts—and this was the primary cause of his withdrawal from the firm of Walkers & Russell—he was soon abundantly able to satisfy his ambition, a large number of such cases coming to him; and, with the exception of his short service as Circuit Court Judge, he has been prominently identified with much of its most interesting, intricate, and important litigation in the State and Federal Courts since that time. For fifteen years—1859–74—Judge Walker was connected with the University of Michigan as a professor in its law department, and the labors of the office being to his taste, it was with sincere regret to himself, and as well to the faculty and students generally, that failing health and his large practice necessitated his resignation. On the death, in 1867, of Judge B. F. H. Witherell, of the Third Michigan Circuit, Mr. Walker was appointed by Governor Crapo to succeed him. The then salary allowed to Circuit Court Judges being no inducement to him, it was only owing to the fact that an amendment to the Constitution, increasing such salaries, was about to be voted upon by the people of the State, that Mr. Walker was induced to accept the appointment. It is, however, symbolical of Michigan that, like all "great bodies," she moves slowly whenever a question arises involving a revision of the Constitution of the State; and, not yet being prepared to accept this latest proposition, it was defeated, the result being Judge Walker's immediate resignation of his seat upon the bench, after a service of ten months, in the face of strenuous efforts on the part of the bar and business men generally to induce him to remain. The State Legislature of 1869 provided for the appointment of a commission to visit and examine the penal and charitable institutions of this and other States, and Governor Baldwin named Judge Walker one of its members. The work of the body was laboriously and conscientiously performed, and resulted in the passage of an act creating a Board of State Charities, to which Judge Walker was appointed, and by its members was elected chairman. At the National Prison Reform Congress, held at Baltimore in 1872, and again at St. Louis in 1874, the judge was delegated to represent the Board. Reference has heretofore been made to Judge Walker's valuable work in delving into the past and recording the results of his labors as a contribution to the history of what is now the great State of Michigan. His researches began soon after his locating permanently in Detroit, and have covered an immense field. As early as 1854 he was president of the Young Men's Society, of Detroit, and during that year delivered the initial lecture of the course, taking for his subject "The Early History of Detroit," being assisted in its preparation by that eminent history-maker, General Lewis Cass. Judge Walker assisted in the reorganization of the Historical Society of Michigan, in 1857, of which he was for many years a corresponding secretary and valuable contributor. The Pioneer Society of the State elected him its ninth president, and published his biography and portrait in the fourth volume of their Pioneer Collections. Among his most valuable historical papers may be named that devoted to "The Life of Antoine de Lamothe Cadillac, and the First Ten Years of Detroit," read at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Detroit, July, 1858; "The Early Jesuits of Michigan;" "Michigan from 1796 to 1805," and "Civil Administration of General Harrison." The third volume of the Wisconsin Pioneer Collection contains his paper, "The Northwest Territory During the Revolution," read before the Historical Society of the State in 1871. Judge Walker is the owner of one of the most complete, extensive, and valuable historical libraries in the country, in addition to a law library of no mean dimensions. In politics he is a Democrat, an earnest supporter of the principles of democracy laid down by Jefferson, and on the great questions of the present day, notably that of tariff reform, his convictions are even in advance of his party's platforms. His Quaker connection tended to make him an ardent opponent of slavery, and at the age of twenty-one he was a member of the Anti-Slavery Convention held at Utica, and until the close of the war, in 1865, his efforts were never relaxed in aid of the Union cause and the abolishment of slavery forever in America. During his residence in Grand Rapids, in 1840, he was elected to represent a large district, which included the counties of Kent, Ionia, and Ottawa, and the territory to the northward—not then included in any county organization—in the State Legislature. He served as a member of the Detroit Board of Education for several years, commencing in 1853, and has ever manifested a hearty and lively interest in educational matters, lending his valued aid as well to the promotion of the interests of the public library. Since coming to Detroit, Judge Walker has been identified in his religious life with the First Congregational Church of the city, taking an active part in its affairs. Early in 1838 he was married to Miss Mary, a sister of one of Kalamazoo County's pioneer settlers—Judge Mitchell Hinsdale. Mrs. Walker died in February, 1864. In May, 1865, at Townshend, Vermont, Judge Walker was united in marriage to Ella, daughter of Rev. Dr. Horace Fletcher, of that place.

HON. EDWARD D. KINNE, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit, embracing Washtenaw and Monroe Counties, was born at DeWitt Center, now East Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York, February 9, 1842. His father, Julius C. Kinne, was a native of that State, and a farmer by occupation. He was for a number of terms a member of the State Legislature, and was married to Rachel W. Wetherby, who was also a native of New York State. The subject of this sketch attended for a time the district schools, and subsequently the Syracuse High-school, up to the age of fifteen years, when he commenced preparation for college at the Cazenovia Seminary, New York. From here he graduated in 1860, and entered the University of Michigan. He graduated from the classical department of the university in 1864, and, going to Washington, D. C., he entered the employ of the Government in the Diplomatic Bureau of the Treasury Department, and also took up the study of the law at the Columbian Law-school, in Washington. He retained his position for a period of three years, and graduated from the law-school in 1867, when he was admitted to practice at the bar of the District of Columbia. Soon afterwards he resigned his position under the Government, and, coming again to Michigan, he located at Ann Arbor, where he opened his office and commenced practice. He formed a copartnership with the Hon. Olney Hawkins, which continued until 1869. Subsequently he was for a time in partnership with Messrs. Coleman & Root, but since about 1870 he has been alone. His law practice has been large, ranking among the first in the county; and his business, involving his whole attention, has kept him to a great extent out of politics. In 1869 he was elected city recorder, and held that office two terms. In 1871 he became city attorney, to which office he was elected three successive terms. He was elected mayor of the city in 1876, and was re-elected the following year. In 1879 he was sent to the Lower House of the State Legislature by the Republican party of his district, and while a member of that body was chairman of the Committee on Private Corporations, and a member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit of Michigan, and entered upon the duties of that office on January 1, 1888. Judge Kinne is in the vigor of early manhood, of medium build, and possessed of great vitality, capable of severe and prolonged mental labor; a good student and a rapid worker; a strong reasoner and a safe counselor. He has a fine legal mind, which has been greatly strengthened and enriched by severe literary and legal training; and by close application and attention to business he has fairly and justly won his way to the front rank of the profession, and made a grand success of life. He is one of the few active and successful practitioners who have been able, through a long and successful practice, so to conduct the varied and complex interests submitted to his management that his integrity has never been questioned; and while it is true that, in the trial of a case, his adversary has urgent need to hedge himself about with all the defenses known to honorable warfare, still his standing at the bar is such that no stipulation with him was ever required to be put in writing. His oral promise was all that was necessary. In his business life he is conservative, bordering on timidity; and it is only in the trial of a case where great interests are at stake, in the midst of a conflict such as an ordinary man shrinks from, that he discloses that tenacity of purpose, independence of mind, and personal bravery, of which he is possessed in an unusual degree. As a trial lawyer he has but few equals; thoroughly a master of himself, with an intimate knowledge of his case, of quick perceptive faculties, ready to take advantage of any error, master of every principle of the law involved in the case, an accurate reader of human character, able to discern the motives and purpose of a witness as if by inspiration, of inexhaustible resources, he is a formidable antagonist, and whoever wins from him a verdict is entitled to it. The judge is of easy and graceful manners, free from mannerisms, a fine conversationalist, fond of repartee, possessed of a wit of no mean order, a welcome guest in every household, and the center of refined and polite society.

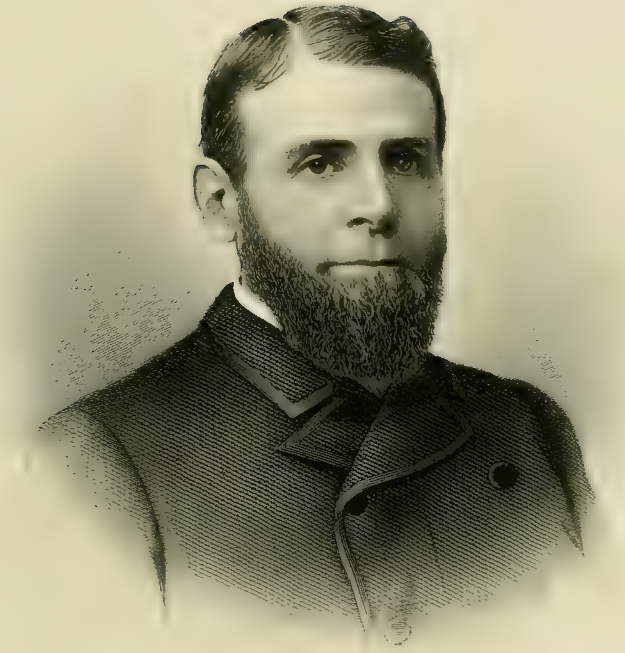
CHARLES W. WELLS, of Saginaw City. In all Michigan, perhaps, there is no business organization which has secured the wide celebrity that attaches to the concern known as the Wells-Stone Mercantile Company, of Saginaw City—one of the prettiest inland cities of the Peninsula State. And as much of the success that has attended that enterprise, from its inception to the present moment (as well as others of a similar nature), is fairly attributable to the personal ability and popularity of one of its projectors and owners, it goes without saying that a sketch of such a man is worthy of place among the histories of other eminent men of the day. The story of the career of Charles W. Wells will not only be interesting reading to old and young, but it would seem almost like a romance in any other country than America. It is the story of a poor boy who has carved out an honorable career for himself; and the tribute which is here rendered has been honorably earned. Fortunes have been won by men by a single lucky stroke; fame has been achieved by others in some opportune chance promptly seized; but the fortune and fame which have come to the subject of this sketch have been the result of years of earnest effort, backed by the best traits which go to make up American manhood. Charles W. Wells was born in Upper Jay, Essex County, New York, on the 16th of July, 1841. His father, Benjamin Wells, is a native of Massachusetts, and is still living, a hale old man of eighty-six years, on the same farm where his son was born forty-seven years ago. Like all the farmer boys of that region, Charles Wells had the usual advantages of the common district school in the way of education. The old rule held good in his case: farm work in the busy season of the year, school in the winter, with a year at Bingham Academy, Rutland, Vermont, to give the finishing touch. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of a firm of iron manufacturers and general dealers at Black Brook, Clinton County, New York. Here he remained during four uneventful years; and yet it was an eventful period to him, for here it was that he laid the foundation for his future mercantile career. But the War of the Rebellion then broke out, and the Government called on the young men of the Nation for help. Have the farmer boys ever received their full credit for their prompt uprising at that critical time, and for the bravery and devotion they displayed during the terrible years of war? Some of the noblest deeds ever recorded were performed by the country boys during that awful struggle. Young Wells responded to the call made upon his early manhood, and, in 1862, we find him enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers. His regiment made part of the memorable Army of the James. Promotion was awarded to merit in that war, and Charles Wells, from a private, became a second lieutenant, and he then went up in successive stages until he reached the brevet rank of major, by order of the noble Lincoln, for gallant conduct in the final campaign which resulted in the surrender of Lee. The war was over, and then was seen the noblest sight ever witnessed in any land—an army of soldiers (the greater part of the male population of the country) laying down their arms, and each man again entering some peaceful vocation. Mr. Wells returned to his former employment, and there remained for two years longer, at the completion of which time he turned his steps westward, and settled in Saginaw. This was in 1867. His first mercantile venture was a success. It was to deal in lumbermen's supplies, and the field was a large one and a splendid one for the right man, or the right men. Originally, the firm was composed of Northrop, Wells & Co., Mr. A. W. Wright being the "Co.;" but in two years from that time Mr. Northrop retired, Mr. F. C. Stone was admitted, and then the firm of Wells, Stone & Co. was created. Each member of the concern was a host in himself; but, united, nothing could stop their onward progress. The growth of the business seemed

C. W. Wells

almost fabulous; other interests became involved, or were the natural outgrowth of the original venture, and these interests have, in their turn, been cared for until they themselves have assumed mammoth proportions. The policy of the firm has been to secure to its service the best blood, the most devoted attachment of the best attainable talent in the mercantile line; and the list of kindred enterprise and "branch" houses grows with the passing years, but they have all retained the headship of Wells, Stone, and Wright. It will thus be seen how almost impossible it is to write a succinct sketch of the life of a man who has also been a component part of a triune firm. One can readily imagine how natural it was for a man to sign the name of the firm of which he was the head when the baptismal register was handed him; and, although no such blunder has ever been attributed to Mr. Wells, yet he would have been almost excusable had it occurred. The original venture is now known as the Wells-Stone Mercantile Company, a corporation with Mr. Wells for its president. Then there is Wells, Stone & Co., having immense dealings in pine-lands and lumber, and making of this business a specialty. Then comes the A. W. Wright Lumber Company, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, lath, and shingles, with C. W. Wells for vice-president of the organization. There are four branch stores, each doing an excellent business, located in various points in Michigan; but the pet among these branches is the one recently established at Duluth, and which has already taken a high rank. As if the foregoing were not a sufficient drain upon one's brain-power and physical forces, Mr. Wells has supplemented the duties he owes to his legitimate business enterprises by being the vice-president and director in a National bank in Saginaw City, and a director in a similar institution in Duluth. He is also a director in the Tittabawassee Boom Company, one of the most important concerns of that nature in the country. In addition to all this, he desired to try his hand at railroad building, and so he became associated with others, and they have recently completed the Toledo, Saginaw and Mackinaw Railway, of which Company Mr. Wells is one of the directors. He naturally takes an active interest in the political history of his country—the country for which he fought and helped to save. In 1884 he was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket; but aside from this he has not accepted party place; yet he finds time and ample inclination to be a member of the local Grand Army Post and a valued member also of the Loyal Legion, of Michigan. On the 22d of October, 1868, Mr. Wells married Mary E. Bingham, daughter of Mr. Reuben P. Bingham, of Cornwall, Vermont. Two children are living, of the four who crowned this union. A happy home, a loving home circle, of which the father is the central figure in the lives of its inmates, gives the wearied man of business respite from its pressing cares; a charming companion, the life and wit of the social sphere in which he moves; a good citizen, meeting every demand upon him freely and promptly; a charitable, kindly hearted man, giving generously to those in need; above all—better than all—a steadfast friend. To him friendship is a living fact—to be believed in; and happy is the man who can, in all truth, call him friend. This is Charles W. Wells, the farmer boy, who, starting without factitious advantages, is now, at the age of forty-seven years, at the summit of a mercantile career which has no superior, and few equals, in Northern Michigan.

HON. MICHAEL E. CROFOOT, of Pontiac, was born in Schenectady, New York, March 14, 1822, the son of Charles and Louisa Crofoot, and died in Pontiac May 11, 1884. When he was seven years of age his father, with his family, removed to Constableville, Lewis County, New York. Mr. Crofoot's educational advantages were confined to the public schools. He was ambitious to study law, and, although unable to procure a college education, by close application to his studies in the common schools, and afterwards by teaching school, he educated himself. In 1836 he went to Rome, New York, to live in the family of B. B. Hyde, a canal collector. Here he remained two years, and attended the public school. He then returned home, engaged in farm-work, and attended school a portion of the time, until 1838, when he began teaching to earn the means to enable him to finish his education. As soon as he was able he entered the Temple Hill Academy, at Geneseo, New York, and took a two years' course. In 1841 he undertook the study of medicine, that being the only profession open to his limited means. He continued his studies for about a year, when he engaged to teach at the town of Gates, near Rochester, New York. In the spring of 1843, acting under the advice of Mr. Monroe, an officer of the school district and a warm personal friend, Mr. Crofoot entered as a student the law office of General H. L. Stevens, then one of the most prominent lawyers of Rochester. He continued his law studies there for a period of three years, teaching school during the winter seasons, and also attended to various suits in the justices' courts, and some matters in the police courts. In the spring of 1845, General Stevens had business which called him to Michigan, and soon after removed his family to Pontiac, engaging in the practice of law at that place. Mr. Crofoot continued at Rochester in earnest pursuit of his studies. Seven years of preparation were then required to gain admission to the bar, yet four years might be allowed for the study of the classics. During the fall of 1845 he was persuaded by General Stevens to remove to Pontiac. In the winter of 1846 he was admitted to the bar, and continued in the regular practice of his profession up to 1879, when he retired from active practice owing to ill-health. In 1848 he was elected Probate Judge for Oakland County, and re-elected in 1852, serving eight years. In 1862 he became prosecuting attorney, and in 1864 was re-elected to that office. He was connected with most of the public enterprises in Pontiac, and gave much encouragement and attention to the public schools. He was also interested in the Oakland County Agricultural Society, of which he was an officer for some years. He was a member of the Building Commissioners for the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac, and was a member of the Board of Trustees for the administration of the asylum for a number of years. He, with Colonel J. Sumner Rogers, projected the Orchard Lake Military Academy, which was opened in September, 1877, and has since taken rank as one of the best educational institutions of the country for boys and young men. He believed in the divinity of Jesus Christ, and in the Biblical doctrines, with no sectarian connection or prejudice, but was an attendant of the Episcopal Church. He married, on the 29th of October, 1849, Miss Annie E. Fitch, daughter of Lodowick Fitch, Esq., of Bloomfield, New York. They had seven children—four sons and three daughters. Six of the children are living, as follows: Charles M., born at Pontiac, now in mercantile business at that place; Margaret S., now the wife of Mr. William J. Evans, residing in London, England; Lewis W., now practicing law at Huron, Dakota; Mary F., residing at home; Lodowick F., who was admitted to the Oakland County bar in 1887; and Sarah E., who resides at the family homestead in Pontiac. Mr. Crofoot gained a distinguished place in his profession, and early showed special power as a jurist. He was admitted to practice at Rochester, New York, in 1846, and in the Oakland County courts on February 12, 1848. His first great case was the trial of the Bismuth murder case (so called), wherein he gained much celebrity in the defense of the accused, and procured the acquittal of his client. In addition to his practice at Pontiac, he opened an office in Detroit, and continued his practice in both places, spending much of his time, however, at Detroit. He was one of the leading members of the Oakland County bar, meeting with marked success. He was a member of the Democratic party, and in former years took an active and leading part in political matters, but during the latter ten years of his life was not an active politician.

MARTIN S. SMITH, lumberman and banker, Detroit. There are few men of Mr. Smith's age in Detroit or Michigan who have crowded into their years as much active energy and as many diverse labors as have been his; and as he is only just in the prime of life, and in the full possession of matured mental and physical power, there is no telling what results may be credited to him in the future. Like a majority of our successful business men, he began at the foot of the ladder. Having inherited strong physical as well as mental qualities, he found no difficulty in working his way to the front, and in overcoming the many obstacles and disadvantages peculiar to his early educational surroundings. He was the son of Ira D. and Sarah (Snyder) Smith, natives of Columbia County, New York, and was born at Lima, Livingston County, New York, on November 12, 1834. When he was ten years of age he migrated with his parents to Michigan, locating first near Pontiac, Oakland County. His schooling advantages were of the most meager character; but he made the best of such as did exist, and supplemented them out of the great reservoir of his energy and determination. At the age of fourteen years we find him in the employ of a clothing-house in Pontiac, but soon afterward he changed to the office of the Pontiac *Gazette*, where he remained about two years; then subsequently made several changes among the commercial houses of Pontiac; after which he removed to Detroit, where he spent one year in clerking for Holmes & Co., and then entered the employ of L. P. Durkee & Co., jewelers, where he remained until 1859, when the firm went into bankruptcy, and its stock and business were placed upon the market. Notwithstanding the various changes in his business career, Mr. Smith had been a close financier, and was thus enabled to accumulate the snug little sum of one thousand dollars, as well as surrounding himself with many stanch friends; and he determined upon purchasing the effects of his late employers, although the step seemed a hazardous one for so young a man. He, however, succeeded, and his prosperity has been a matter of continual growth from that day to this. In 1864 the business was changed to a partnership by the admission of Frank G. Smith, a brother, who had been for some time a clerk in his employ, and Edward J. Smith, who had been connected with the jewelry house of George Doty, of Detroit, for many years. The new firm was named M. S. Smith & Co., by which it was favorably known for nearly twenty-five years, when it was changed to F. G. Smith, Sons & Co. Mr. Smith has been a progressive business man from the time he first assumed the cares of a commercial career, as is evident by the growth of his business, which in 1859 amounted to but seventeen thousand dollars, and has since reached the vast sum of from three hundred thousand dollars to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He early conceived the idea of importing his goods direct, and thus saving to his customers the profits which had previously been consumed by importers and other middlemen. He was also quick to grasp the advantages, in a commercial sense, of the rapid advancement being made in art, and his store was for many years the recognized headquarters for the beautiful. The store where the business was first carried on was at No. 51 Woodward Avenue, and in 1863 a removal was made to the corner of Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, where they remained until 1883, then removing to the magnificent building now occupied by the firm at the corner of Woodward Avenue and State Street. The firm was incorporated in 1879 under the title of "M. S. Smith & Co.," Mr. Smith retaining an interest in the concern, serving it in the capacity of treasurer, but retiring from its personal management, to enable him to devote more time to his numerous other enterprises, chief among which is his lumbering interests, he having, in 1874, associated himself with General R. A. Alger, under the firm name of R. A. Alger & Co., for the carrying on of a general business in pine-lands and pine timber. This firm was incorporated in 1881 under the name of Alger, Smith & Co., Mr. Smith assuming the treasurership, and it was not long in taking its position at the head of all lumbering concerns in the world. Its reputation for business ability and financial strength was fully matched by its good name for honesty and square dealing. It detracts nothing from the honor of success that may be due to others to say that in the persistency and shrewdness of Mr. Smith, as much as anything else, is due the great success which this Company has been enabled to command. The multiplicity of details in so extensive a business, employing thousands of workmen and involving daily transactions of immense magnitude, must be distracting and bewildering in the extreme, were it not for the remarkable system developed by this Company. For all the details of his work Mr. Smith has a remarkably retentive memory, reaching not only the financial interests of the Company, but the practical aspects as well, which include the locating and purchasing of timber-lands, and the felling and shipping of timber. In the quiet offices of the Company, in Detroit, little hint can be obtained of the magnitude of these daily operations. There is no noise, no confusion, no clashing. Everything is systematic and business-like. Telegrams, correspondence, reports, and visitors are disposed of in regular order, and with an ease and self-possession born of long study and constant practice. While Mr. Smith's chief thought and the greater portion of his time are given to this great lumbering industry, he has been able to have a part in other enterprises connected with the extension of Detroit's banking and commercial influence, as well as the great railway system of Michigan. He was one of the founders of the American Exchange National Bank, of Detroit, and is now a member of its Board of Directors, as well as its president. The position is not regarded by him as a merely honorary one, but he gives to it the same care, close attention, and business sagacity that he has displayed in other enterprises. It has ever been one of his fundamental principles of action



W J Smith

to give the same honest care and good faith to the interests of others, when reposed in his hands, as he expends upon his own. In addition to the National Bank, Mr. Smith is a heavy stockholder and vice-president of the State Savings Bank, of Detroit, which to-day ranks among the leading savings institutions of the city and State. He has also been quite active in railroad enterprises, being one of the promoters of the Detroit, Bay City and Alpena Railroad Company, of which corporation he is now vice-president and treasurer; also president of the Manistique Railway Company. Mr. Smith is a member of the Board of Directors and treasurer of the Manistique Lumbering Company, which was organized in 1882, and a director of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company. Upon the death of the Hon. K. C. Barker, the immense tobacco industry which he had built up was reorganized into a stock company, known as the "American Eagle Tobacco Company," and of this Company Mr. Smith has been president since its incorporation. He is also president and treasurer of the Detroit and St. Clair Plank-road Company, and a director of the Woodmere Cemetery Association, serving in the latter capacity since May, 1869. In politics, Mr. Smith has voted the Republican ticket since the inception of that party, but has never been a partisan; has never held an elective office, nor sought a nomination. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Police Commission for the city of Detroit, to fill the unexpired term of John J. Bagley, who had been elected governor; he was reappointed in 1877, and again in 1886. Mr. Smith has been an active worker in every movement tending toward the intellectual improvement of the masses, and has given generously of his time and money toward the art movement in Detroit, being one of the prime factors in the movement which gave the magnificent permanent art museum to the city. He was married, in 1862, to Miss Mary E. Judson, of Detroit. A citizen of Detroit, who has every opportunity to know Mr. Smith in his business and social career, gives the following personal sketch: "As a business man, measuring the accomplishments of his life by the years they have occupied in the making, and the capital with which he began, his success stands second to none among the many successful men of Detroit. There has been nothing sensational or speculative in his career. Every step has been thoughtfully and deliberately made, and every advance has been at the cost of hard and self-denying labor. Socially he holds an important position in the economy of the city, and a very warm place in the esteem of those who know him well. He is kind, unaffected, liberal, though wisely discriminating in charity."

HON. JOHN G. OWEN, of East Saginaw. The history of every man's life-career is of interest to his fellowmen, even if that career may be lacking in exciting incidents. All records of such a nature can be made of value and use, if for no other purpose than to point a moral, or to show wherein the need of certain qualities has prevented a man from achieving greatness; but, where the intention is to select those only of our citizens who have arrived at eminence in some particular station, it is singular to notice how certain traits of character predominate—certain characteristics which pertain to all of them alike, setting them apart, as it were, as a class. Take most of the prominent men in the State of Michigan as an illustration, and it will be found that the same want of educational advantages, the early necessity existing for physical labor, to aid their parents in the struggle for a livelihood—in short, there was an actual necessity impelling them onward; but wherein they differed from other men was, that the necessity which impels all onward, in their case was used also to impel them upward. It is not essential to the truth of this doctrine that the man, to be successful, must be of native birth; but it is essential that he should be inspired by necessity to seek a betterment in all that concerns him; and it is also an important factor in his success that his lines must be cast in America. One other thing is an absolute essential in this pursuit of success, and that is a dominating will, an imperative purpose to succeed. To some, especially to those who do not possess this purpose, this peculiar trait is termed obstinacy; but the term is as harsh as it is undeserved. And yet, too,

"There is a divinity which shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we may."

A strong illustration of this truth is to be seen in the incidents which have influenced the life of John G. Owen, of East Saginaw. In his case, the want of health in his early life induced him to leave his native country and seek recovery in another land and with other surroundings. He was born at Woodchurch, Kent County, England, March 28, 1825, and was one of a family of ten children. It might be deemed worthy of mention that his parents were somewhat noted for their longevity, his mother dying at the advanced age of eighty-six years. When he had reached his fourteenth year, young Owen was apprenticed to the drug business in the city of Rye; but at the expiration of four years he was obliged to relinquish this employment on account of failing health, as has been stated, and try the effects of an ocean voyage. He was much benefited by the trip, and ultimately the climate of America effectually restored him. His first abiding-place on reaching this country was Pittsford, New York; but in November, 1843, in company with his sister, he emigrated to McComb County, Michigan. He devoted a portion of his time to farming while in this locality, and then removed to Detroit, to accept a clerkship there in a wholesale grocery-house. In April, 1845, he was married to Maria A. Sabine, a daughter of Mr. John Sabine, who was formerly from Canterbury, England; and in this same year he moved to Clarkston, Oakland County, and engaged in a general mercantile and grain business on his own account. In 1860, Mr. Owen purchased the Waterford Flouring-mills, which he rebuilt and operated, and removed there in 1863, and established a store in connection with his mills, deciding to make Waterford his home. During his residence there his business became more extended in all its departments, in part attributable to the Rebellion and greatly advanced values of all commodities. This experience naturally led him to see the wisdom of establishing a mercantile business in East Saginaw, which he did in 1865. Saginaw at that time was not a producing district, and depended largely on the older sections for its supplies of grain and other farm products, opening up to him a good market, which he embraced and combined with the wholesale grocery and lumberer's supply business, doing the largest business there, exceeding in value half a million dollars annually. He removed to East Saginaw in the fall of 1866, and is a Saginaw man. In 1872, however, Mr. Owen retired from mercantile pursuits, and became a lumber manufacturer, which occupation he has continued to follow until this present time. Circumstances have so controlled his operations, and he has so controlled circumstances, that every venture he has made has been successful. His growth in experience, as well as in wealth, has been rapid; and yet, natural as the results have seemed, they have been secured by the exercise of great sagacity and an indomitable will-power. No man in any line or profession has lived a more active, busy life, than has the subject of this sketch; and yet he has found time to be of use and service to his fellow-men. In 1861 and 1862 he represented his district in the State Senate, from Oakland County; and, as this period was just at the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion, his position in the State Legislature was no sinecure. He was placed on important committees, and was influential in the advocacy of measures of vital interest to the general public. There were extra sessions held, to meet emergencies, and Michigan was the better for the services rendered by John G. Owen and his colleagues. In 1866, however, Mr. Owen was heavily afflicted by the loss of his estimable wife, who died, leaving nine children to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother and a faithful adviser and friend. He was afterwards married to Miss Lucia A. Greenleaf, of Oakland County (formerly of Saratoga, New York). One of the pleasant personal incidents of his career was his trip to England in 1854, whither he went on a mission of love and filial duty to his aged parents, and to visit relatives and the friends and companions of his boyhood. In the year 1870 the people of East Saginaw elected Mr. Owen to the chief magistracy of that city. He has served also in the capacity of alderman, and he was later chosen the first president of the Board of Water Commissioners, during the most important period of the history of that organization; viz., when the Holly system of water supply was adopted by the city. And, though he has filled all these stations of prominence and use, he has cared nothing for political preferment, so far as it affected himself. He cared especially to be of service to his fellow-citizens, and, this accomplished, he preferred the retiracy of private life to the turmoil of party politics. One would think that so much of personal toil and active care for public interests would consume about all the available time at the command of any ordinary man; but Mr. Owen is an extraordinary man, in so far as busy activity goes. For thirty-three years of his life he has been more or less interested in agricultural pursuits, and he is at present the owner of a fine farm near the city of East Saginaw, in the cultivation of which he finds great pleasure. But this is not the only one. Mr. Owen is developing a large tract of land in Huron County, Michigan, where he has large industries in pine and other timber; has the present year erected large mills for the manufacture of lumber; established a town; is building a railroad, and has a fine farm started therewith. Age does not stand in the way of improvement and enterprise. Within the past few years he has been instrumental in adding another banking establishment to those already in operation in the city, in the growth of which he has always felt a commendable pride; and the directors of the institution paid him a deserved compliment when they elected him the first president of the East Saginaw National Bank. A busy man, a useful man, a good citizen, a warm friend, and possessing the friendship of many; the president of a bank, a successful farmer; operating a large saw-mill and planing-mill, employing many men, and thus a benefactor to his kind,—is not such a life worthy of printed notice? Has he not obeyed the Scriptural injunction: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, that do with all thy might?" Could any man have done more, or better? He seems in the vigor of his life and usefulness; and though he has reaped where he himself sowed the seed, and though the harvest of his reaping has been abundant, there is none to envy him his good fortune, for he is deemed worthy of it all, and a ripe, healthy old age, in which to enjoy it, with his family of six sons and four daughters, most of whom are honored as citizens. The oldest son, John S., is widely known in Wisconsin as one of the prominent lumbermen of the West, and president of the Rust-Owen Lumber Company, of Eau Claire; another son is in like business in Nebraska; the other four sons are lumbermen in this State; and they might be termed a lumber family.

HON. DANIEL MCCOY, lumberman, of Grand Rapids, Kent County, is the son of John and Mary (McGowan) McCoy, and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1845. His father was born in Scotland, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1832, settling at Oakwood, Oakland County, Michigan, and there grew to manhood, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he continued to reside until his death in 1861. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to America with her parents at an early age, settling in Philadelphia, where she is still living, and in the enjoyment of good health. The family name was originally "McKay," by which the ancestors were generally known in Scotland, but by some unaccountable circumstance became changed to "McCoy" about the time of the first ancestral settlement in America, and by which the members of this particular branch of the family are universally known. Daniel McCoy began his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and in due time was admitted to the Central High-school of that city, where he was making successful advancement, until, by the death of his father, he was compelled to abandon his studies and enter upon the active duties of life, which he did by securing a position as clerk in a wholesale hardware establishment. Being of a decidedly ambitious nature, he soon became dissatisfied with his vocation and its surroundings, and determined to leave home and seek greater fields of usefulness and a more active life than was to be obtained in the "Quaker City." The oil excitement of 1866 was at its height, and West Virginia was the scene of a large share of the activity. Thither he went, locating at Burning Springs, where he engaged in various business enterprises without finding any that promised either permanency or lucrativeness. In May, 1867, he abandoned the oil regions, and went to Cincinnati in search of a business opening; but his anticipations were not realized, and he continued his search, in the pursuance of which he visited Louisville, St. Louis, and Kansas City, only to meet with the same disappointment as at Cincinnati; and, with a desire to see the old homestead of his ancestors, turned his footsteps toward Michigan. After visiting with his relatives for a short time, he decided that Michigan was good enough for him, and, after inspecting several business ventures in the State, settled at Romeo, Macomb County, where he conducted a general grain and produce business for two years. In 1870 he became interested in the lumber industry, with James A. Remick, of Detroit, and John G. Riggs, of Saginaw, the outcome of which was the organization of a firm under the name of

Daniel McCoy

Remick, Riggs & McCoy, for the purpose of acquiring ownership of a piece of timbered land located on the south branch of the Manistee River; and here they began operations, sending their logs to Manistee, where they were sawed by Canfield & Wheeler. The first lot of logs cut by the new firm yielded richly to the upper grades, which fact was so incredible to lumber-dealers that it was with considerable difficulty that Messrs. Remick, Riggs & McCoy were enabled to dispose of their lumber. Theirs were the first pine logs to be sawed at Manistee, and the lumber was the first to be cross-piled at that now world-renowned lumbering town. The business was continued until 1873, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. McCoy removed to the village of Clam Lake (Cadillac), where he associated himself with Mr. C. M. Ayer, under the firm name of McCoy & Ayer, to engage in the manufacture of lumber on an extensive scale, the product of their mill being shipped exclusively by rail, the only previous shipper from that point being George A. Mitchell. Early in 1883, Mr. McCoy purchased individually a large tract of pine-land in Lake County, and built a mill at Totten. In May, of the same year, the firm of McCoy & Ayer was dissolved, and Mr. McCoy removed to Grand Rapids, from which point he directs his extensive interests. In 1888 he purchased another tract of standing timber in the same county, and removed his mill from Totten to Raiguel, and considerably enlarged it, putting in new machinery, which gives it a present capacity of fifteen million feet per annum. There is also a planing-mill in connection with the plant. Mr. McCoy has also recently acquired possession of eight thousand acres of standing pine in Louisiana, admirably located for shipping facilities. He was one of the organizers of the Edison Electric Light Company, of Grand Rapids, of which he has been president since its inception. This Company, although only organized in October, 1887, erected one of the most complete stations in the entire country, and turned on the current May 10, 1888, supplying illumination to over one-half the business houses of Grand Rapids, since which the business of the Company has steadily increased. Although an active business man, Mr. McCoy finds time to devote considerable attention to his stock-farm, located two miles north of Grand Rapids. He has also met with good success in breeding trotting horses and Jersey cattle. He is not a member of any secret society, is an attendant upon the services of the Congregational Church, and his political faith is centered upon the principles advocated by the Republican party. Soon after going to Cadillac he was elected president of the village; and in 1880, after the village was granted a city charter by act of Legislature, he was elected mayor, holding the office for three successive terms of one year each. Mr. McCoy was married, October 19, 1869, to Miss Gail, daughter of Alvin B. and Martha Ayer, of Romeo, Macomb County. Her father was formerly a manufacturer of lumber in Maine, and, after removing to Michigan, carried on the lumbering business on a much more extensive scale in Lapeer County. He died in Romeo, in 1882, where Mrs. Ayer is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. McCoy have been born four children, as follows: Helen F., Ralph, Kate, and Gerald. A legal acquaintance of Mr. McCoy, when importuned to express an opinion on his standing in the community, said: "He is one of the best examples of good citizenship. What more need be said, or what better implied? Positive in all characteristics, he is a faithful friend; punctual and 'four-square' in dealings; aggressive and even eager in all good business enterprises; liberal in judgment of men and affairs; generous in charities; genial and courteous in society. No man mistrusts his word, doubts his capacity, or suspects his motives. It is no uncertain prophecy that Daniel McCoy will always be found abreast of the times in which he lives, and in full sympathy with the best element of the community and State in which he holds so honorable a place."

CHARLES LANMAN is the son of Charles James Lanman, who came from Connecticut to Michigan, in 1817, residing on the River Raisin until 1835, where, and afterwards in Connecticut, he held many offices of trust and honor. His mother was Mary Gui, of French descent, and who, as a child, witnessed the Indian massacre at Frenchtown. It was also his uncle, James H. Lanman, who published the first regular "History of Michigan," in 1839. He was born in Monroe, June 14, 1819, and chiefly educated in Connecticut. After spending ten years as a merchant's clerk in New York, he became a writer for the press; was editor of the Monroe *Gazette*, in 1845; associate editor of the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, in 1846; and was subsequently identified as a correspondent with the *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Observer*, *Journal of Commerce*, of New York; the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington; and the London *Illustrated News* and *Athenæum*. He became a resident of the metropolis in 1848, where he married and held the positions of librarian of the War and Interior Departments, of the Copyright Bureau, then in the State Department and House of Representatives; was head of the Returns Office, Interior Department; examiner of depositaries in the Gulf States; private secretary of Daniel Webster, and for eleven years American secretary of the Japanese legation. The duty was also assigned to him, in 1851, to organize the library in the Executive Mansion, and in 1888 to organize the Municipal Library for the city of Washington, to which the State of Michigan made a donation of seven hundred and thirty documents, thereby excelling in that particular all the other States of the Union. As an amateur artist, Mr. Lanman made annual tours in every State east of the Mississippi, and is said to have painted not less than one thousand landscape pictures in oil, and was the first Yankee to depict and describe the scenery of the Saguenay River, in Canada, and the mountains of Western North Carolina, for which, and his exploits as an angler for salmon, he was designated by Washington Irving as the "Picturesque Explorer of America," and he was also elected an associate member of the New York Academy of Design. As an author he has written thirty-two volumes, two of which are identified with his native State; viz., "The Red Book of Michigan," and the "Life of William Woodbridge." Of his publications, seven of them were published in Great Britain, and twenty-two are in the National Library. One of them, the "Dictionary of Congress," went through six editions, was published as a public document, and yielded a profit of $17,000; another, entitled "Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States," attracted attention at the Centennial Exposition of 1876; three of them were identified with Japan, one of them described a canoe voyage on the Upper Mississippi and Lake Superior; one, an equestrian tour from Georgia to Virginia; and one of them was devoted to the private life of Daniel Webster. A revised edition, in uniform style, now in course of preparation, will consist of twenty volumes, as follows: "Essays for Summer Hours," "Curious Characters and Pleasant Places," "A Summer in the Wilderness," "A Tour to the River Saguenay," "Letters from the Alleghany Mountains," "A Tour to the River Restigouche," "A Winter in the South," "Private Life of Daniel Webster," "Life of Octavius Perinchief," "Haphazard Personalities," three volumes; "Life of William Woodbridge," "Evenings in My Library," "Riverside Essays," "A Motley Crew," "My Ships of Thought," "From the Potomac to Mount Desert," "Japaniana," and "In the Evening Twilight."

HON. AUGUSTUS CARPENTER BALDWIN, of Pontiac, Oakland County, was born at Salina, Onondaga County, New York, December 24, 1817. He is the seventh in lineal descent from Henry Baldwin, who, according to the early records of the family, came from Devonshire, England, and settled in Woburn, Massachusetts, shortly before 1640. Sewall's "History of Woburn" says he was a subscriber in Charlestown to the town orders for Woburn in 1640, and, after that, a distinguished citizen of the latter town. He lived at "New Bridge," or North Woburn, where, in each succeeding generation, some of his descendants have lived, and been large owners of land. He was selectman in 1681, and a deacon from 1686 until his death, which occurred February 14, 1698. His original will, with his own signature, well written, was admitted to probate, April 4, 1698, where he is called Deacon Henry; and it is now to be found at East Cambridge, Massachusetts. Augustus C. was the son of Jonathan Baldwin, who was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, March 9, 1786. His mother, Mary Carpenter whose name he bears, was the eldest daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Carpenter, and was born in Rutland, Vermont, in October, 1798. After a long and eventful life, she spent her declining years with her son, and died at his residence in Pontiac, February 9, 1869. He was the eldest child and only son in a family of three, his sisters being Pamelia S. and Mary Elizabeth. Mary died unmarried at Buffalo, New York, January 25, 1843; Pamelia, wife of John B. Farnham, died at Buffalo, December 5, 1845, leaving two little children, a son and daughter, to whom their uncle gave henceforth the tender and affectionate care of a father, himself personally superintending their education. There are now living but three descendants of Jonathan Baldwin. The Baldwin family were well represented in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. Two brothers of Rufus Baldwin (grandfather of Augustus C.), Thomas and Waterman, served all through the Revolutionary War, and rendered active service at Yorktown, in 1781, assisting at the capture of Cornwallis and his army. Waterman Baldwin was a remarkable character. Of him it is said that "he filled to the full his measure of usefulness during the Revolution, and that he prided himself as being one whom Washington had trusted." Jonathan, the father of Augustus, was engaged in mercantile business; but, like many of the pioneer settlers of Western New York, possessed slender capital, and at his death, which occurred at Salina, August 12, 1822, his family were left in somewhat straitened circumstances, the husband and father having been their only stay and provider. Left an orphan in his fifth year, Augustus first lived with an uncle, a brother and former partner of his father. With this uncle, and afterwards with an aunt, his father's sister, he remained until 1828, when he joined his mother at Lancaster, New York, where she was then living. Inheriting from both parents and a long line of vigorous ancestry, mental, moral, and physical strength, the difficulties with which he had to contend, served only to aid in the development of the bright and interesting boy into a noble and useful manhood. It is stated authoritatively that at the age of four he could read as fluently and correctly as do most children at eight or ten years. During all his early life, whatever may have been his occupation, a book was close at hand, to be studied at every spare moment. This intense love of books, which has characterized his whole life, exhibited itself thus early in his boyhood. While his youthful associates were at play, he was eagerly acquiring the language and literature and science of the day. In November, 1836, he left New York and went to Canterbury, Connecticut, his father's birthplace, and the home of many of his ancestors and kindred. There he taught school for a short time, and also pursued his studies at Plainfield Academy. The limited advantages afforded in the Eastern States to young men of energy, caused him to turn towards new and wider fields. In the fall of 1837 he started for the great West, and on November 12th, that year, he arrived in Oakland County, in the then newly admitted State of Michigan; and during the ensuing winter taught a district school at Southfield, and for the five years following taught and studied by turns, delving all the while as deeply into history and standard literature as the time and books at his command would allow. Having determined upon the law as his profession, he began reading under the tuition of John P. Richardson, Esq., of Pontiac, in 1839. During this time he took advantage of the facilities afforded by the branch of the State University, then located at Pontiac, for higher advancement in his academic studies. Subsequently he entered the law-office of the Hon. O. D. Richardson, at Pontiac, and there continued until his admission to the bar in 1842. In June, 1842, he settled and began the practice of his profession at Milford, Oakland County, and it was during his nearly seven years' residence there that he won to himself that solid business confidence, and established those habits of close application, temperance, and strict economy, which lie at the foundation of his exceptional success. It was at Milford that he faced and overcame those two mighty obstacles which lie in the pathway of almost every young lawyer—poverty and obscurity; and there, too, he made the proverbial "first thousand." But the demands of his growing practice made his presence at the county-seat more and more necessary, and in 1849 he moved to Pontiac, and entered into partnership with Hon. Hestor L. Stevens, with whom he continued about two years. There, with the exception of a residence of about fifteen months upon a farm, which he purchased in Commerce, his home has ever since been. Since this, his last and permanent location, his career has been that of a busy and successful lawyer, eminent, trusted, and honored, with such interspersion of official station and public duty as naturally falls to a man of high character and superior intelligence. He has participated in almost every capital case that has been tried in Oakland, Lapeer, and adjoining counties since he came to the bar, and the records of the courts bear his name as counsel through a greater variety and extent of litigation than probably any other attorney of Northern Michigan. In 1851 he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles Draper, of Pontiac, which partnership, with a few changes, and some brief intermissions, still continues. For nearly forty years, Judge Baldwin has not only been an acknowl-

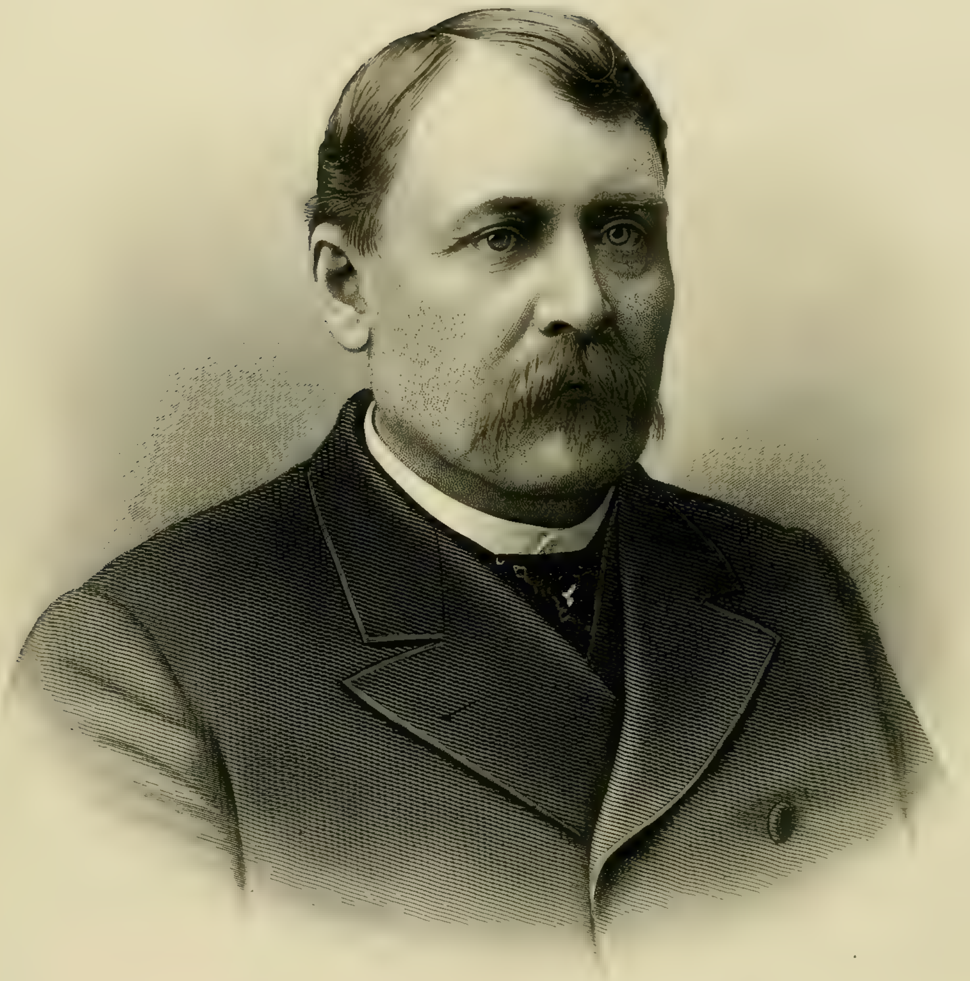
Yours Truly
Aug. C. Baldwin

edged leader at the bar, but has stood as one of the ablest counselors and most courageous champions of the great Democratic party, of which he has always been an active and consistent member. He has been an efficient and influential coadjutor with the best men of the State in improving and perfecting the government of the State in all of its institutions and departments, as well as in the upbuilding of his profession and the strengthening of his party, as great instruments of justice and of good within the commonwealth. The following brief outline of his official and public record, aside from his professional and private employments, will serve to show the esteem in which he has been and is still held by his compeers, and in some degree the extent of his services and usefulness. The first public office ever held by him was that of school inspector for the township of Bloomfield, Oakland County, to which he was elected in 1840. He was elected to the House of Representatives in the Michigan Legislature in 1843 and 1845, and served during the sessions of 1844 and 1846. In 1846 he was appointed brigadier-general of the Fifth Brigade of State Militia, and held that office until 1862, when the militia system, as then existing, was abrogated by law. During 1853 and 1854 he was prosecuting attorney of Oakland County. In 1862, Judge Baldwin was elected a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress from the Fifth District of Michigan, over R. E. Trowbridge, Republican, and served on the Committees on Agriculture and on Expenditures in the Interior Department. When the proposition was before Congress, in January, 1865, to amend the Constitution by submitting the proposition to abolish slavery, he was one of those Democrats who gave it a full and hearty support, thus enabling it to be engrafted into the organic law of the country as the Thirteenth Amendment. At the beginning of the late Rebellion he took a decided stand in favor of maintaining the unity and integrity of our Government. His voice and his efforts were untiring in aiding to fill our regiments, and to sustain the Government against the act of secession. It was his fortune to be in Congress in one of the most eventful and critical periods of our country's history, and he gave the Administration every aid in raising men and money for the preservation of the Union. While doing this, he did not, nor could he, support such measures as the denationalizing of the States, or the Confiscation Act. His doctrine was that a State could not, by its own will, secede, and the fact of armed resistance being made against the National Government did not take away the rights of a State as a member of the Union; and therefore, when the Rebellion ended, the State was entitled to its former position. He was nominated for re-election by his party in 1864, with Mr. Trowbridge again as his opponent. The State had in the meantime enacted a statute authorizing Michigan soldiers in the army to vote in the field. The Supreme Court of the State had, upon a test case, declared the statute unconstitutional. Judge Baldwin received a clear majority of the lawful home vote; nevertheless, upon a contest, the House of Representatives gave the seat in Congress to Mr. Trowbridge, in direct defiance of the decision of Michigan's own Supreme Court as to the validity of the law. Judge Baldwin was elected mayor of Pontiac, in 1874, and from 1868 he was continuously, for eighteen years, a member of the Board of Education of that city. During this period very important improvements in the local school system were made, largely through his influence, and the present fine school buildings were erected. He was active in securing the location of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac, and he has for many years been one of its Board of Trustees—a State appointment. He has always contributed largely towards the present success of the Michigan Military Academy, situated at Orchard Lake, about five miles west of Pontiac, and has for a number of years been one of its trustées and its president. He was also for several years president of the Oakland County Agricultural Society, and president of the Pioneer Association of the county. In 1875 he was elected Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, for the term of six years. He presided upon the bench more than four years of his term, with the ability which his eminent legal attainments would indicate, when the utter inadequacy of the salary caused him to resign and return to the practice of the law. Besides having been, during the past fifty years, a frequent member and officer of local and State political conventions, Judge Baldwin was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston and Baltimore, in 1860; delegate-at-large to the National Convention at Chicago, in 1864; delegate to the National Peace Convention at Philadelphia, in 1866; and at different times a member of the State Central Democratic Committee. From early manhood he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Past Eminent Commander of Pontiac Commandery, No. 2, of Knights Templars. The judge is slightly above medium stature, and is naturally of a strong constitution and robust physical frame. By temperate and prudent habits of life his powers have been well preserved, and he is now, at the age of seventy-two, in the full possession of physical and intellectual vigor, which gives promise of much further usefulness. He is still to be found daily at his office, applying himself diligently to his business, which includes that of solicitor for the Pontiac, Oxford and Port Austin Railroad. His industry is unceasing, and he rarely takes a holiday. The most prominent traits in Judge Baldwin's character are an untiring energy, strong common sense, and that kind of moral courage which men call decision of character. In financial affairs he is prudent, thrifty, and just, but not miserly. When he gives, he gives freely and generously, but not until he is satisfied the object is worthy. His is a clear and accurate mind, acquiring a subject with deliberation, and reaching a conclusion by a due course of reasoning. A subject once acquired is mastered forever, and a conclusion once reached is generally firm and correct. His power as an advocate lies in his clear, straightforward reasoning upon the facts of his case, rather than in magnetic oratory. While he loves poetry, he deals in plain hard prose, and drives home facts and figures with merciless force. Positive in his opinions, he is ever ready to maintain them. He is a man of unbending integrity, yet with a warm heart, steadfast and strong in his friendships. His broad and extensive culture, united with a genial humor and ready wit, give a charm to his conversation which not all men possess. He was married, October 26, 1842, to Isabella Churchill, of Bloomfield, Oakland County. His wife is still living, and is a lady of kind heart and generous deeds, much esteemed by a large circle of friends. They have one daughter, a young lady of amiable qualities and fine attainments, who is the light of their pleasant home. Having amassed a comfortable fortune, he has invested quite largely in farming lands, in the care and supervision of which he finds needful relaxation from business. But his ruling taste is for books, and his special delight, apart from the devotion to the learning and literature of his profession, is his private library of general literature. This collection comprises nearly twelve thousand volumes, and is kept at his residence. It has steadily grown under his fostering care, through all the years of a long and laborious life, until each volume has become to him a personal and familiar friend. In the departments of history, philosophy, poetry, and the drama, Judge Baldwin's library is very complete. He has many rare and costly volumes, some of great antiquity, and his cultivated taste is further shown by his fine collection of works of art, both paintings and statuary. His law library now numbers about three thousand volumes. The lives which contribute most towards the improvement of a State and the well-being of a people are not always those which furnish the most brilliant passages for the pen of the biographer or historian. There is in the steady and laborious career of the business and professional man little, perhaps, to attract an idle reader. But to a mind thoroughly conscious of the reality and meaning of human existence, there are great and immortal lessons to be learned from the life of a man who, with no other means than a clear head, a strong arm, and a true heart, conquers adversity, and, toiling on through the long years of an arduous career, sits down at the evening of his life with an honorable competence and a solid, good name. Such a man is the subject of the above sketch—a man whose character, through threescore years and ten, stands unblemished and unquestioned; a man honored and respected in and by the community where he lives, and wherever he is known. While another or a different mind, peculiarly endowed, might bear a vast assembly upon the loftiest wave of impassioned eloquence, or weave over millions of hearts the raptures of an immortal poem, yet in all that goes to benefit practically the common mass of men, and to bear society forward in all that is meant by that expansive term civilization, there are but few men in Michigan, thus far, who can with justice be assigned a place coequal with Judge Baldwin.

NOTE.—A portion of this article appeared, in November, 1886, in the *Magazine of Western History*. To that sketch considerable additions have been made, and a careful revision given by one who is familiar with the facts of Judge Baldwin's history, and who has known him intimately more than forty years.—H.

GEORGE T. SMITH, of Jackson. The subject of this sketch, like by far the largest portion of those who have achieved marked distinction in any walk of life, began his career sufficiently near the bottom of fortune's ladder to call for the most determined, energetic, and unremitting effort on his part to secure such a place among his fellow-men as he aspired to; hence his life has been, and still is, a busy one He was born at Bethany, New York, in 1841, and is therefore still in the very prime of life. With his own fortune to build from the very foundation-stone, it was necessary that he should be early at the task; and before he had reached his majority he had acquired such a knowledge of the trade he was destined later to completely revolutionize in every principle and process, as made him a recognized expert in every thing pertaining to the manufacture of wheat into flour by the methods then practiced. From the constitution of Mr. Smith's mind it was inevitable that he should be specially impressed by the grave defects in the system on which his chosen calling was conducted, and should strive to remedy them; and, being naturally a very close and correct observer, and accustomed to make deductions, and sound ones, from his observation of things as well as of facts, and their relations to each other, his selection of an occupation which gave ample opportunity to work with mind, as well as hands, was an unusually happy one. Late in the sixties, Mr. Smith had removed to the West, and had located at Hastings, Minnesota. Here the result of his thought and skill soon made itself apparent in the wide reputation and comparatively high value of the flour produced by the mill under his charge. Success of this kind is sure to be followed by opportunity for still greater success, and in 1870 he found himself at the head of the Washburn Mill, at Minneapolis, then a village, now a great city and the milling metropolis of the world—a result to which Mr. Smith contributed by far the most important factor. At this time milling at Minneapolis on a large scale was nearly impossible, owing to the inferior quality and lower price of spring-wheat flour as compared with that made from winter wheat in all the leading flour markets; but in 1871 the New York *Journal of Commerce* chronicled the then surprising fact that a lot of Minneapolis flour, made from spring wheat by a new and secret process, had been sold in that city at a price more than two dollars per barrel higher than could be obtained for the best grade of its winter wheat competitor. The process referred to, and the machine by which it was carried out, were the invention of Mr. Smith, and the development of the Northwestern States and Territories, whose soil and climate especially favor the growth of spring wheat, dates from that invention. It goes without saying, that a thousand eager hands were at once reached out to grasp the fruits of an invention of such importance from their rightful owner, and Mr. Smith's experience of the treachery of trusted friends, the law's delay, and the crushing power of money unscrupulously employed, would have made a man of narrower mind or less generous nature the bitterest of misanthropes. To him, however, the situation simply presented so many obstacles to be overcome in the road to the end he was determined to reach; and with matchless skill, patience, and perseverance, he has surmounted them all, and not only established but secured his rights. The Geo. T. Smith Middlings Purifier Company, which takes its name from the most important machine of his invention, and of which he has been for years chief owner and unquestioned manager, is known in every country in the world where wheat is grown and ground into flour. Under his direction it has grown up from small beginnings to the greatest establishment of its kind in existence—a striking witness to the inventive genius, as well as to the business capacity of the man who gave it its origin. Mr. Smith is still a young man, with ambition as eager, mind as bright, and body as sound as at any period of his life, and it may therefore be safely predicted of him that before his career is closed it will furnish ample material to whoever, a decade hence, may undertake the preparation of such a work as this, for even a more interesting chapter than the one we close here.

HON. THOMAS D. GILBERT, president of the National City Bank, of Grand Rapids, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, December 13, 1815. His father, Thomas Gilbert, was born in the same city, in 1793, and died there forty-nine years later. He was for many years sheriff of Franklin County, in which Greenfield is located, and obtained his title of "General" through a life of active membership in the State militia. He obtained his first military

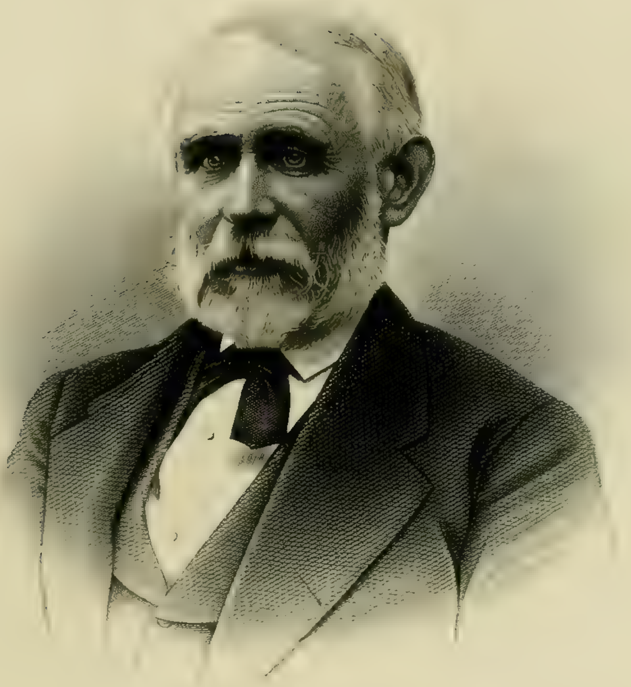


Geo T Smith

tastes as a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife, Harriet A., was a descendant of the well-known Arms family, a daughter of Ebenezer Arms, also of Greenfield. Mrs. Gilbert died at Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1837, at the age of forty-five years. Of their seven children, two were sons, the subject of this sketch being the eldest of the family. He attended the common schools, and afterward the Deerfield Academy, until fourteen years of age, at which time he became a clerk in the store of John Clark, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who, during his life-time, was widely known for his philanthropic works. Here Mr. Gilbert remained for five years, when he became one of a company of migrators to the Territory of Michigan, and locating at Grand Haven, which then consisted of one house, he, in June, 1835, commenced business by the purchase of an interest in a small saw-mill owned by the Grand Haven Company. He had been connected with it about two years when the panic of 1837 forced the Company into liquidation, and the ensuing five years were spent by Mr. Gilbert in a successful effort to pay off his indebtedness and square himself with the world. In 1842 he was elected sheriff of Ottawa County, holding that office two years. The firm of Gilbert & Co., composed of Thomas D. Gilbert and his brother, Francis B. Gilbert, was organized in 1844 to engage in lumbering and the forwarding and commission business, and continued until 1856, during the last six years of which the firm had been engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber. In that year their mill was disposed of and the partnership dissolved, our subject devoting the following two years to an extended tour of the United States, Europe, and the Orient. Returning to Michigan in the autumn of 1858, he located in Grand Rapids, where his home has since been. He became interested in the Grand Rapids Gas Company, and three years later was made its manager, also holding the offices of secretary and treasurer. The Company has grown with the city's growth in extent of business and wealth, and is now reputed to have the best equipped gas-light plant in the State. Mr. Gilbert assisted in the organization of the City National Bank, in 1865, and was, on its incorporation, elected its president, holding that office until the expiration of the charter of the bank, twenty years later, when its business and banking-house was succeeded by the newly organized National City Bank, of which Mr. Gilbert had been made president. Mr. Gilbert was one of the original stockolders in the Michigan Barrel Company, of Grand Rapids, and of the Grand Rapids Brush Company, and was one of the incorporators of each. He has, during his residence in Grand Rapids, become considerably interested in city real estate, and has numerous financial interests in addition to those shown above. During his thirty years' residence in Grand Rapids, Mr. Gilbert has devoted a great deal of his time to public service in various official capacities. In 1860 he was elected to the State Legislature. It will be recalled that the session of 1861–62 was the first convened after the breaking out of the war, and its work was therefore of vital importance. Mr. Gilbert served on the Committee on Ways and Means, and on the Committee on Municipal Corporations. In 1864 he was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, and served as such for twelve years, during which time he was chairman of the Finance Committee. He came into the Republican party naturally through the old Whig tendencies instilled into his mind as a youth, and to this party his services have always been given. On the organization of the Grand Rapids Board of Public Works, in 1873, he was appointed a member, and elected its president, which he continued until the expiration of his term in 1878. He was also for many years a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Gilbert was brought up in the Congregational Church. He was married, November 28, 1871, to Mary A., daughter of the late Rev. Abel Bingham, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was for nearly thirty years a missionary among the Ojibway Indians of Lake Superior, at Sault Ste. Marie. Replying to an inquiry, a gentleman who for many years has been a fellow-resident of Grand Rapids with Mr. Gilbert, and known him the greater part of that time, thus writes: "In physical appearance, Mr. Gilbert is commanding, being tall, straight, and well-formed for action—of which fact his life has given ample evidence—having neither a superabundance nor a scantiness of flesh. His features are regular and well formed; his complexion inclines to pallidity; his countenance suggests thought and firmness, often giving expression to the sunshine and shadows of the mind animating it; in manners a gentleman, affable with his friends and those with whom he is in sympathy; to others, less so; and at times inclined to a plainness of manner and brevity of speech, that give to some unfavorable and unjust impressions of him, and furnish the real foundation for any and all unfavorable comment that may, or can, be made about him as a man and a citizen in the community in which he lives. He is no bidder for the phantom popularity, but his integrity and solid worth command public esteem and confidence to an unusual degree. He has an honorable reputation throughout the State. At home, among his fellow-citizens, no man bears a higher character. Socially, as in all other positions, he sustains the highest relations. He is not a leader in social life, as he cares nothing for its glamour and glistening display; but in all the best and nobler phases of it he is not excelled. His standing as a business man is in the front rank, where he is pre-eminent among his associates. He is public-spirited, taking interest in all public affairs, but more particularly in the municipal affairs of his own city, having given largely of his time and means to promote the public good. His activity and usefulness have been such as to command both the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens generally, while among his immediate neighbors, friends, and associates, no citizen has accorded to him a larger share, and none will be found of whom it may be more truthfully said, The world is better from his life in it."

JERRY R. HALL, shingle and salt manufacturer, of Bay City, was born in the Province of New Brunswick (where his parents were temporarily residing while his father was engaged in lumbering), on January 2, 1830. His father, Neal Hall, was born in Brunswick, Maine, and was descended from John Hall, one of the earlier pioneers of Massachusetts, to which he came from England early in the eighteenth century. His mother, Alice (Stone) Hall, born in Calais, Maine, was also a descendant of the pioneers of that State. The early tastes of Mr. Hall were decidedly for mechanical pursuits and inventions, and these tastes he has kept up through life. His first years, from the age of two and a half until he was thirty, were spent in Brunswick, Maine, and his business was lumbering from very early manhood until the last named age. In 1860 he removed to Salem, Ohio, and engaged in the manufacture of a patent shingle-machine of his own invention. This machine is said to be the best in use. In 1870 he established a mill for the manufacture of shingles, and also began the production of salt, in Bay City, or rather at Essexville, an adjoining village. His family were removed to his new scene of operations in 1876. Here, for nearly twenty years, he has carried on a flourishing business. His shingle-mill is probably the largest and best equipped mill for the purpose in the Saginaw Valley, and his salt-works produce fifty thousand barrels of salt yearly. In politics, Mr. Hall is a Republican, but has not been an aspirant for office, although for three years after the incorporation of Essexville, in 1884, he held the office of president of that village. He was married, November 2, 1853, to Judith L. Gilbert, of South Leeds, Maine, by whom he has had three children, two now living: Fred. E. Hall and Alice L. Cupit. Mrs. Hall dying in 1878, he was married again, January 20, 1879, to Susan C. Macomber, of West Union, Iowa. Mr. Hall stands very high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is a man of social and genial disposition. His yacht, in which he takes great delight, and from the ownership of which his friends have given him the title of "Commodore," is enjoyed most when giving pleasure to his friends and neighbors. He adds a directorship in the Commercial Bank to his other affairs; and in all business transactions his word is as good as his bond. He is honest, candid, and very straightforward, and all business men think well of him. His employés also think well of him; and during the great strike in the Saginaw Valley a few years ago, no disturbance occurred on his premises through the action of his own employés. It does not detract at all from his good qualities, but enhances his merit, to say that he is a very modest man, and, while doubtless enjoying his success in life, is heartily averse to all ostentation and notoriety. He is a man, in short, whom to know thoroughly is to be made better by that knowledge.

JUDGE SAMUEL T. DOUGLASS, of Detroit, was born in Wallingford, Rutland County, Vermont, February 28, 1814, of parents whose ancestors were among the early settlers of New England; but he is essentially a Western New Yorker, for his parents removed to Fredonia, Chautauqua County, New York, in 1816, and that was his home until he reached early manhood, and migrated to Detroit, in 1837. He was educated at the Fredonia Academy, and studied his profession principally with Hon. James Mullett, an able lawyer and brilliant advocate, who was afterwards one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York. He spent some time, however, in the office of Hon. Esek Cowen, at Saratoga, while he and Nicholas Hill—both distinguished jurists (though the latter was then young and comparatively unknown to fame)—were engaged in writing their notes to "Phillips's Evidence." He was admitted to the bar in Michigan in the early part of 1838, and immediately commenced practice in Ann Arbor, but in the autumn of that year returned to Detroit, where, with the exception of his service upon the bench, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. Of his early professional contemporaries the only survivors are Hon. James F. Joy, who preceded him by a few years, and, after a brilliant professional career, carved his way to fame and fortune in a wider sphere of activity, and the Hon. George V. N. Lothrop, who came a few years later, and was the recognized and honored leader of the Michigan bar for over thirty years, until his professional career was closed by his appointment as minister to Russia, in 1885. Judge Douglass has never held, nor apparently aspired to any strictly political office. During his early career he was at one time city attorney of Detroit, and while he resided within the city limits he was for several terms a member of the Board of Education, being a contemporary and co-laborer on the Board with his friend, Samuel Barstow, to whose ardent and enlightened zeal the city is largely indebted for the early organization and development, under peculiar difficulties, of our present free-school system. He was president of the long since extinct Detroit Young Men's Society in 1844, for many years subsequent to its foundation, in 1833, a literary and educational institution of no inconsiderable importance and influence. In 1845, and on the first creation of that office, he was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court, and in that capacity published the two first of the now nearly seventy volumes of its decisions. His reports cover the years 1843 to 1847, inclusive. The Constitution of 1850 divided the State into eight Judicial Circuits, of which Wayne County was the third, and provided for the election of a Circuit Judge in each circuit, who was to preside over the Circuit Courts in his circuit; and these judges, sitting together, were to constitute the Supreme Court. This was Michigan's first experiment of an elective judiciary. At the first judical election held under this Constitution, by a spontaneous movement of citizens irrespective of party, Mr. Douglass was put in nomination as an independent candidate for Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit, and was elected by a large majority. This was the more flattering compliment, because Mr. Douglass was a decided Democrat, and was not an aspirant for the office, his name not having been used in connection with it until this movement took place a few days before the election. He held this office until the spring of 1857, when he declined a renomination, and returned to practice. A separate Supreme Court had been organized, and the first election of judge of that court took place in the spring of that year. His party put him in nomination for one of the judges of that court; but it was a mere compliment, for the party was in a hopeless minority. His brother-in-law and former partner, Hon. J. V. Campbell, a Republican, was then first elected one of the judges of that court, and so continued until his death, in March, 1890. The office of Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit during Judge Douglass's incumbency was an exceedingly laborious one, for the Circuit Court was then the sole depository of all the jurisdiction (except of case arguing under the city ordinances) now exercised by four Circuit Judges and the city recorder; and, in addition to circuit duties, he was occupied about one-third of each year with duties as a member of the Supreme Court. In 1856 he married Elizabeth Campbell, an intellectual and accomplished lady, the sister of Hon. J. V. Campbell. They have three children—two daughters, both married—one to T. P. Anderson, formerly of Cincinnati, now of Grosse Isle; the other to Louis P. Hall, of Ann Arbor; and one son, Benjamin, who is well established in his profession of civil engineer. In 1860, impelled by his strong taste for rural life and scenery, he removed to Grosse Isle, a beautiful island in Detroit River, which is fast becoming a sort of suburb of Detroit, and this has been his home ever since. Here he has kept his law library, and done much of his professional work. Adding from time to time to his possessions on the island, he has carried on farming on a considerable scale for the last twenty years or more. But agriculture has been a recrea-

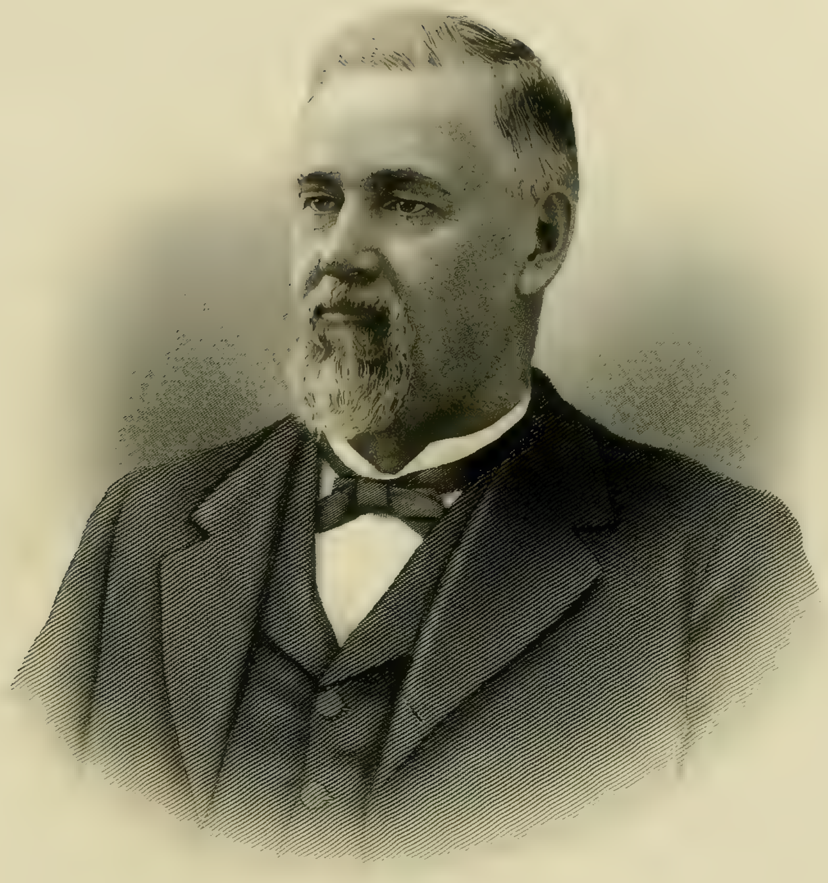


Sam'l T. Douglass

tion, a means of preserving mental and bodily health, rather than a serious employment, and his profession has always continued to be his chief occupation. In this he has been throughout all the years devoted to its practice, occupied mainly with difficult and intricate cases, involving, perhaps, years of litigation, and it is scarcely necessary to add that he has been uniformly successful. He has, in a remarkable degree, that equanimity of temper, calmness of insight and judgment, and steady mental poise, which enable him, naturally and with great ease, to carry the lawyer's burden of complicated law and fact along the lines of light, reason, and level-headed sense, and reach rational conclusions with remarkable force and clearness. Judge Douglass never sought success at the bar by the arts and affectations of the mere advocate, but was invariably so exact and painstaking in his preparation, and so honorable, pure, and high-minded in his life and motives, that he was enabled to put into the cause in hand the most potential factors in all advocacy—a masterful grasp of his case, and the weight of an unsullied character. His first professional association in Detroit was as a member of the firm of Bates, Walker & Douglass, his partners being Asher B. Bates and Henry N. Walker. In 1840, Mr. Bates retired, and the business was conducted by the survivors until 1845, when James V. Campbell, who had been a student in the office, was admitted, and the firm name was changed to Walker, Douglass & Campbell. As might be surmised from the foregoing, Judge Douglass is a very successful lawyer, his name standing well up to the front among the legal practitioners of Michigan. For many years his practice has been confined almost exclusively to cases of the more important order; but in his earlier career, before the common law pleading had been abandoned in this State, he was conceded to be without a peer, or even a rival, as a special pleader. Jury trials were never regarded with much favor by Judge Douglass, yet he was ever considered as successful to a high degree in the trial of issues of fact. In eliciting the truth from obstinate or dishonest witnesses, he exhibited a rare gift; and his oratory, if not pretentious, was certainly of a decidedly convincing nature. No more fitting evidence of his accomplishments can be found than is contained in the following remark concerning Judge Douglass, made by one of Michigan's foremost jurists: "His greatest professional sin is against himself. He undertakes tasks of such magnitude that they seem almost beyond human accomplishment; and he not only undertakes, but well performs them. This, however, is done at the cost of a strain upon himself, which he is scarcely justified in enduring." Judge Douglass has been a life-long Democrat in politics, but never a narrow-minded partisan. He regards the party as a representative of certain constitutional principles far above any present emergency. Though ardently supporting the fundamental principles of his party, he nevertheless ofttimes takes issue with the interpretation placed upon them by temporary leaders in times of excitement. A resident of Detroit, who has had many opportunities of studying the characteristics of Judge Douglass, thus speaks of him: "In every association he maintains a distinct and unmistakable independence of character. Most amiable and loyal in all relations, there is a piquant dash of *caviare* in his character which makes him an especially charming companion. He is, himself, a man of salient qualities; without any lack of symmetry, he entirely lacks neutrality. He is not a person of conventional views or opinions. Outspoken and frank to a high degree, holding his right to independence of opinion as sacred, he has no hesitation in declaring his views whenever they are demanded, and they are always so declared as to leave not the least chance of misapprehension. In spite of these strong opinions, conscientiously followed, which have arrayed him in opposition to many of his fellows in critical affairs, he has made no enemies among those whose friendship is worth the having, and his honesty of motive and fair dealing are admitted even by those whose interests he has most seriously opposed. Though now seventy-five years of age, Judge Douglass shows not the least evidence of mental decay, and is even physically stronger than he was twenty years ago, and his friends have much hope that he will yet see many years of active and useful work in his profession."

JOHN F. BRAND, of Saginaw. There are not many men in Saginaw City who have a more genuine claim to respect and popularity than he whose name heads this sketch. Men may achieve prominence in any one position; they may become notoriously well known, it may be; but it is of a different kind of popular notice that we would treat. It is the intention of the writer, by a plain, unvarnished narration, to tell the story of one who has secured to himself name and character by the possession of those traits which bind men one to the other with hooks of steel. Many years ago—to be more exact, in the early part of the present century—a young lad named Nathan Brand made the journey from Westerly, Rhode Island, to a place known as Leonardsville, in Madison County, New York, entirely on foot. It was a distance of several hundred miles, and the boy was but eleven years of age. He had but one objective point, and that was to find an uncle who was located at the place named. In these days of rapid transit and luxurious modes of travel, it is hard to conceive of such a pilgrimage as this, and by such a mere child. But it is of such grit that New England boys and girls—her men and women—were made. It was the possession of just such a ground-work, mental and physical, which made the American Republic a possibility to its settlers. It was the possession of these qualities, in all their fullness, which made the volunteers from the North invincible in the late war, and which insured to the whole people a united Nation of freemen. This digression was a necessity; for it will supply the reason, if any were needed, why the Brand family history is replete with the names of men who have conquered fate and wrested good fortune from adverse circumstances. Young Nathan Brand reached his destination safely, and thenceforward made Leonardsville his home. In due time he established an important industry at that point, and he obtained the celebrity attaching to a pioneer inventor and manufacturer. His skill in inventing many important devices, especially in the making of hoes and forks—a necessity in every agricultural region—made him famous; and many of his ideas are still in vogue in every manufactory of those implements in the United States. He is now (1890) eighty-two years of age, hale and hearty, and is a resident of Ilion, New York. It is of such parentage that John F. Brand, the subject of this sketch, springs; and it is of this parentage that he is so justly proud. He was born at Leonardsville, New York, December 14, 1845. His mother, Clarinda Brand, was born in the vicinity of the same town, and died in 1876. John attended common school until he was thirteen; but, unlike many boys of that day, he was fortunate enough to secure the advantages of a finishing educational touch at the Whitestown Academy. He did not obtain this opportunity, however, until he was in his sixteenth year, nor did he enjoy the advantage very long; for, one year from that time, when the country was calling upon its brave men to rise in defense of their liberties, young Brand volunteered for the war. He enlisted in Company G One Hundred and Fourteenth New York Regiment. He was but seventeen; and yet the same spirit which animated the father to make the long and perilous journey of his youth, single-handed and alone, inspired the son to give his earliest manhood to the service of the Nation. His enlistment occurred in 1862. His regiment, with which he remained during the war, formed part of Banks's expedition to New Orleans. It rendered glorious duty in Western Louisiana; aided in the siege of Port Hudson; was then withdrawn to the North, and became part of Sheridan's army, serving valiantly in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and engaging in the battle of Cedar Creek. Like many others—like the vast majority of those who enlisted—young Brand obtained no military rank. To him, as to them, the motive which actuated his enlistment was the patriotic desire to preserve the integrity of the Union. If that were accomplished, then was his work well done; and the discharge papers which he received, when mustered out of the army, claimed for him that he had been loyal, steadfast, and true. On leaving the army he located at Ilion, New York; but the fatigues and hardships of the war, the marching through and camping in deadly swamps, had made sad havoc with his constitution, and he was obliged to remain idle for a year, in order to recuperate his wasted forces. After recovering his health somewhat, he procured employment in the Remington Armory, and there he remained for two years. He then made a trip to Saginaw, and, liking the place, he started a small mercantile business there. This was in 1868, and he continued in this business until 1875, when he sold out and once more returned to his old home in Leonardsville, and remained there some years. But in 1878 he again turned his face westward, again settled in Saginaw, and this has been his home ever since. The love for manufacturing enterprises comes naturally to him, for it is an inherited trait. At first, Mr. Brand rented the old Saginaw City Mills, and entered upon the manufacture of flour and feed; and to this was added another dissimilar industry, but an industry peculiar to that region—the making of shingles. To these two enterprises he added still another—the making of salt; and here he found the employments for which he was best fitted. His ventures were successful, so much so that in 1882 he erected a new flouring and shingle mill. It was the first all-roller flour-mill in Michigan, with a capacity of two hundred barrels of flour per day; and it has run almost continuously from that time. In 1880, however, Mr. Brand formed a copartnership with Mr. A. C. Hardin, and the concern of Brand & Hardin has no superior, in its various lines of business, in the entire West. The enterprise, in all of its parts, has been a success from the outset, for the reason that its projector aimed first to excel all competitors in the quality of the goods. His pride was to produce the best articles, to deal honestly by all men, to trust the result to the Supreme Ruler and Arbiter; and success, under these conditions, was a foregone conclusion. And as John Brand has sown in the past, so shall he reap in the future. By his upright dealing, by his sterling honesty, he has formed friendships which are among his most valued possessions. It has been well said that the man who causes one blade of grass to grow where none grew before, is a benefactor to his race. Brand & Hardin are benefactors in this sense, and in many ways. They have given employment to many, and they have given an excellent reputation to the city in which they make their home, by the character of the enterprises they have established in her midst. In 1870, Mr. Brand was married to Emily P., daughter of Daniel Hardin, of Saginaw. A friend, in giving his estimate of John F. Brand, recently said of him: "The purity and nobility of his personal character make the characteristics of a beautiful, well-rounded life. Men who know him are proud of the acquaintanceship." What better record could any man have made? What better legacy can he leave to those he loves, and those who love him?

HON. J. W. MOON, capitalist and lumberman, of Muskegon, was born in the township of Van Buren, Wayne County, Michigan, January 18, 1836, to which place his parents had removed two years previously from Ontario County, New York. His father, Stewart C. Moon, was born in 1798, in New York State, and is of English descent on his father's, and Irish on his mother's side. He is still living, now in his ninety-second year, residing with his son at Muskegon. His wife was Mary A. Snyder, of Jersey Dutch ancestry, and a native of New Jersey. She was born in 1804, and lived to be seventy-six years of age, passing away at their home in Jackson County, Michigan, in 1880. Until eighteen years of age our subject took part in the routine work on his father's farm, attending "district school" during the winter seasons. In 1852 the family removed from Wayne to Jackson County, and in December, 1854, leaving the shelter of the paternal roof, he commenced the battle of life in earnest. He went to the lumber-camps on the Flat River, near the then lumbering town of Greenville, Montcalm County, where, in the following spring, he secured work in a saw-mill, and within nine months was found occupying the position known in those days as head-sawyer, from his taking charge of the lumber-yards, attending to the selling of lumber, and scaling logs as they were drawn into the mill. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Muskegon, and found employment as head-sawyer in the mill of Beidler Bros., then one of the leading lumbering firms on Muskegon Lake, with whom he remained in this capacity until the fall of 1860. The year 1861 he spent on his farm in Ionia County, purchased with the savings from his wages; and in the spring of 1862, returning to Muskegon, he engaged as head-sawyer with Roberts, Calkins & Hull, with whom he continued in that capacity two seasons, scaling logs in the woods during the winter months. The years 1864 to 1867 he held the position of foreman of the mill during the running season, and had charge of a lumber-camp during the winters. The season of 1867 he ran a mill by the thousand, and in March, 1868, in company with Mr. Alexander V. Mann, organized the firm of A. V. Mann & Co., which still continues, and is now one of the most extensive lumber operators on Muskegon Lake. The firm purchased the mill built the year previously by Shupe, Haines & Weymouth, situated on Muskegon Lake, in the then village of Lakeside, since become a part of the city of Muskegon. The mill then had a capacity of about twelve million feet of lumber per year, which has since been materially increased. The output for the season of 1888 was about twenty million

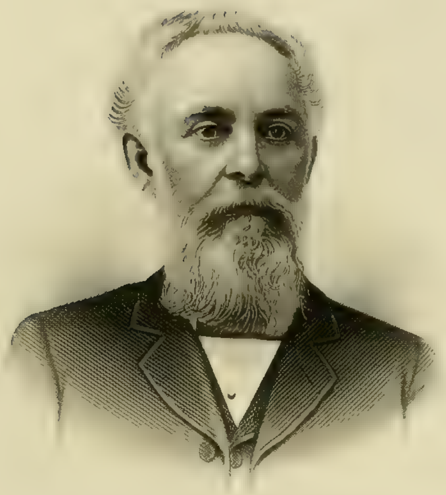


J. W. Moon

feet, the firm employing in this work upwards of seventy-five men. They are largely interested in timber-lands in Arkansas, in which they own about a billion and a quarter of standing pine, and also own a one-third interest in a billion or more of standing pine in British Columbia. In addition to these interests, Mr. Moon is president and principal stockholder of the Alaska Refrigerator Company, of Michigan City, Indiana; president of the Muskegon Savings Bank, of which he was one of the organizers in 1887. This bank has a capital of $50,000, and has been doing a successful business from its inception. Mr. Moon is a stockholder in the Lumberman's National Bank, of Muskegon, and is president of the Michigan Fire Ladder and Truck Company, of Grand Rapids, organized in the spring of 1888. He has large real estate interests in the city of Red Cloud, Webster County, Nebraska, near which he owns and operates an extensive stock-farm; and is also a stockholder in the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, of that city. In politics Mr. Moon is a close adherent to the principles and an active supporter of the Republican party. The township and village of Lakeside, which were built up mainly by the employés of A. V. Mann & Co., have elected him to various offices, among them being township treasurer, supervisor and president of the village, etc. He was elected to the State Senate of 1885-6 from the Twenty-first Senatorial District, composed of Ottawa and Muskegon Counties, and re-elected at the close of his first term. During the second term as senator he was chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations and Finance. Mr. Moon is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Muskegon, and in this connection his name is well known throughout the State as one of the most active workers, both in time and means, in the interests of that denomination. He was first married in February, 1860, to Sarah M. Miller, of Jackson County, Michigan, who died in October, 1861. In November, 1863, he married for his second wife, Miss Cynthia A. Hough, of Ionia County, Michigan. She died May 8, 1866. He was united in marriage, January 23, 1867, to Miss Alice M. Noble (his present wife), a native of New York State, whose father dying during her childhood, she migrated to Michigan with her mother and brothers in 1857. To them have been born six children, as follows: Paul S., born March 1, 1868; Grace N., March 18, 1869; Dora A., March 28, 1874; Roy E., March 15, 1875; John W., Jr., February 22, 1882; and Alice M., April 7, 1884. A Muskegon gentleman contributes the following: "The writer has had the pleasure of an acquaintance with the subject of this sketch for more than twenty years. At its commencement, Mr. Moon was a young man actively engaged in operating a saw-mill here, under contract with the owners, from which arrangement he saved a few thousand dollars. This sum, together with his characteristic energy and high integrity, formed the foundation of his present fortune and noble business reputation. He is large in stature, in benevolence, in public spirit, and in heart. He is of even temper, genial disposition, and warm sympathies. I doubt if a person in real need and trouble ever applied to him without receiving a kind word and substantial aid. Many a young man, now engaged in business, has reason to be thankful for Mr. Moon's kind and valuable counsel, often coupled with material assistance. His character is of the highest, and his habits unexceptionable. His religious convictions are pronounced, and pervade his every-day life. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was twenty-one years of age, and is one of the most prominent and liberal members within the State, though his reputation as a generous and cheerful giver to the Church, its institutions, and benevolences, is by no means confined to our own commonwealth. By nature modest and retiring, yet his high character and integrity, broad and intelligent ideas, have forced him into many positions of trust and responsibility in the business and political world, the duties of all of which have been promptly and faithfully performed. Altogether it may be said of him: He is a broad-minded, public-spirited, benevolent Christian gentleman, whose daily motto would seem to be 'Good will to all men.'"

WILLIAM MERRITT OSBAND, M. A, of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, was born in Newark, Wayne County, New York, June 25, 1836. His father, the Rev. Wilson Osband, was born January 11, 1791, at Tiverton, Rhode Island. The history of his family is known as far back as 1729. William Osband, his grandfather, was connected with the early settlement of Rhode Island. The family is believed to have taken its origin in Scandinavia, and is traced through Normandy to England at the time of the Norman Conquest. Susanna Sherman, mother of William M., was a descendant of Rev. John Sherman, who came from England in 1634, and was the great-grandfather of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. William M's. boyhood and youth were spent on the farm. His father was an itinerant Methodist minister, whose field of labor compelled his absence from his family for months at a time, and so threw upon the mother the sole responsibility of caring for the family, which she discharged with a fidelity and energy seldom equaled. To provide from scanty resources the clothing and sustenance of nine children, under circumstances which would discourage most men, was the task she assumed. The strength of a mother's love and the spirit of ceaseless vigilance were put to a severe test, and faithfully did she toil, and diligently did she train those children to self-helpfulness and independence. To her he owes whatever habits of industry and thrift have marked his later years. Up to the age of seventeen his school advantages were such as were afforded by the ordinary district school of those times. After thirteen years of age he seldom enjoyed those privileges for more than four months in the year, the balance of the time being spent in work on one of the stoniest and most rugged farms in Wayne County. To his father he owes his early impulse toward books. Good's "Book of Nature" opened to him the subject of natural science, and excited an earnest desire to know more of the marvelous theme of which it treated. The Greek and Latin quotations in Clark's "Commentaries" provoked in him the resolution to master the difficulties of those languages; and, though penniless and with no prospect of outside help, he determined to work his way to college, and through it. At seventeen he studied in the Union School at Newark during the winter; also the following winter. About this time his father died, leaving a small farm to an older brother and himself, conditioned on the payment of existing mortgages and legacies, more than the value of the farm itself. At the age of nineteen he began to teach district school, working during the summers on the farm. December, 1856, having leased his interest in the farm to his brother, he bid adieu to the old home, and, with thirty dollars in his pocket, started for school at Lima, New York. He prepared for college in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, entered Genesee College in the autumn of 1858, graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1861, having earned, by working vacations and teaching winters, nearly all the money his education cost. He afterwards received the degree of A. M. from Syracuse University. His tastes were naturally for the law, but necessity forced him to seek employment which promised more ready return for service. Prior to graduation he had closed an engagement as professor of mathematics and natural science in Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, located at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, New York. He held that position three years, and then accepted the chair of natural science in what is now Albert University, Ontario, where he remained one year, accepting, at the close, the principalship of the Northville Union School, at Northville, Michigan. This position he held two years, from 1865 to 1867, when he moved to Ypsilanti, but returned after one year, and took charge of the school again for another year. In 1870 he received an offer from Chelsea, and accepted the position of principal. In 1871 he was elected principal of the preparatory department and associate professor of chemistry in Olivet College. At the close of the first year, in 1872, he was elected to the chair of natural science in Albion College, which he occupied for nearly six years, being obliged in 1878 to give up his work there on account of failure of health. When sufficiently recovered in health he became actively connected with the Michigan School Furniture Company, of Northville, which Company he had helped to organize in 1873, and in which he is a stockholder. With an intelligent comprehension of public questions, he has been for many years an occasional contributor to the public journals on topics of general interest. Becoming deeply interested in the questions which have been prominent in party politics for the last five years, he sought a suitable field for the expression and enforcement of his views; and in December, 1887, purchased a half interest in the *Ypsilantian*, a Republican paper, published at Ypsilanti, Michigan, assuming a portion of the editorial work of that sheet. In this congenial occupation he finds opportunity not only for gratifying his literary tastes, but for exerting a wider influence in the discussion of social, political, and economic questions. He was a member of the Amphictyon Society, in Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and of the Aletheon Society, in Genesee College. His life has been that of the student, and a very busy one. He is a stockholder in, and president of, the Granville Wood & Son Pipe Organ Company, of Northville; chairman of the Washtenaw County Republican Committee, and president of the Board of Education in Ypsilanti; also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, August 7, 1861, to Lucy, eldest child of Hiram and Phiantha Aldrich, of Newark, New York. They have one child, Marna R. One who knows him well writes thus: "Professor William M. Osband is of medium stature, intellectual cast of features, and of scholarly bearing; a most genial gentleman, with warm, sympathetic nature, dignified, self-possessed, and affable. He is in the prime of life and endowed with an analytical and judicial type of mind of the first order. He is possessed of scholastic attainments rarely surpassed, liberally educated, having graduated at Genesee College, New York, in 1861, with distinguished honors. He completed the four years' classical course in three years, less one winter, in which he was engaged in teaching. As an educator he possesses the spirit which keeps him fully abreast with the best, and there is in his nature and qualifications a peculiar power by which students are developed into men and women of culture and breadth of understanding and character. He is also a man of affairs, critically intelligent in politics and all questions of the times; is a ripe Christian, a good speaker—accurate and logical in the broadest sense in whatever he undertakes."

HON. JAMES W. SHELDON, banker, of Albion, was born at Parma, Monroe County, New York, April 25, 1830. He is the son of James Sheldon, who was well known at that place as a master-builder and mechanic, and who came from Seneca County to Parma in 1815, and constructed the saw and grist mills which he afterwards owned and operated. In 1824 he married Harriet Patterson, who was also a native of New York State, where her parents had moved from Massachusetts. In 1833 he located lands near Albion, and in 1835 took his wife and children (of whom there were five, Mr. J. W. Sheldon being the second) there, and engaged in farming and the real estate business. In 1845 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and subsequently was made a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors, and supervisor of the town of Albion. He died at Niagara Falls, New York, November 9, 1866, in his sixty-seventh year, and his wife in Albion, Michigan, in her seventieth year, July 22, 1867. The subject of this sketch began his education in the common schools of Albion. In 1846 he entered the Wesleyan Seminary there, where he studied for three years, and then attended the preparatory school at Lima, New York, for one year. In 1850 he returned to Albion and re-entered the Wesleyan Seminary, where he studied for two years longer, working on his father's farm during the summer-time. It was Mr. Sheldon's intention and desire to study law, but his father strenuously opposed his plans and refused to aid him in carrying them out. He therefore set about procuring, through his own exertions, the means for supporting himself till he could become established in the profession of his choice. Accordingly he obtained employment in a general store as a clerk, where, after three months, he was promoted to a position in the office. Meanwhile he devoted his spare time to study. As it soon became evident that but little progress could be made reading law without giving it his undivided attention, he abandoned all hope of entering upon a professional career, and accepted the position of a book-keeper in a bank just established at Albion by Messrs. M. Hannahs & Son. It was his determination to obtain, in the commercial world, a prominence equal to that which he felt would have rewarded his efforts in the practice of a profession. He consequently remained in the banking-house until 1858, when, as a result of energy and economy, he had amassed sufficient means to enable him to suceeed to its business and establish the Albion Exchange Bank, at the head of which he has since remained. But Mr. Sheldon's attention to commercial affairs has not interfered with his usefulness in other respects. For many years he was connected with the Board of Education, and to his influence during that time the excellent school system and buildings, of which Albion is justly proud, are largely due. For the past twenty-five years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Albion College, and during eight years was president of that body. In that capacity and as treasurer—which position he now fills—his experience has been of great value in



Jas W. Sheldon

directing the management of the college finances. In 1856 he married Mary E. Peabody, daughter of Tenny Peabody, one of the earliest settlers of Calhoun County, and by her has one child, a daughter. Mr. Sheldon has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty years, during fourteen years of which he has acted as superintendent of the Sabbath-school. Politically he has acted with the Democratic party, which elected him mayor of Albion, in 1868, and re-elected him to that office in 1869 and 1870. In 1880 he was tendered the nomination for member of Congress by the unanimous vote of the Democratic Convention of the Third District, which honor, however, he positively declined. Mr. Sheldon's social and business relations have always been of the highest order. His connection with the educational institutions of Albion has given him numerous opportunities for exerting a kindly influence over the younger portion of the community, for assisting and encouraging those students whose homes were elsewhere, and who felt the need of a friend near at hand. To take advantage of these opportunities seems to have been a great pleasure to him, and the effect of this good-will on others has been beneficent and wide-spread. Mr. Sheldon has amassed a large fortune as the result of eminent business capacity. There is no one else in his community to whom the public so naturally look for noble acts of generosity. In this they will not be disappointed; he will live in the augmenting forces for good as the years go by.

WILLIAM HAY, manufacturer, of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, was born in the county of Durham, England, on the 4th of March, 1844. His father was Andrew Hay, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Patterson. Mr. Hay's parents emigrated to Canada, and located in Perth County, Canada West, now Province of Ontario, in 1845, and engaged in farming, which had been their occupation in the old country; and their son passed his boyhood working on the farm, and getting what education he could in the district schools. In 1865 he came to Michigan and obtained employment as an unskilled laborer in a saw-mill in Decatur, Van Buren County, where he remained four years; then for two years more he worked in a saw-mill at South Haven. By this time, through patience and industry, he had become head sawyer, and his old employer having built a new mill at Columbia, Van Buren County, he went there in 1871 to fill that position, and at the end of the year was able to buy a half interest in the property. After two and a half years of successful business his partner retired, and Mr. Hay conducted the business alone for a short time, when a partnership was formed with a merchant named Wing. In 1875 part of the Van Buren County property was exchanged for the Ypsilanti Woolen Mill, of which Mr. Hay immediately took charge. The new business was conducted under the name of Hay, Wing & Co., until, in 1876, Mr. Wing withdrew, and then it was Hay & Todd. In 1886 the Hay & Todd Manufacturing Company, capital stock $100,000, with Mr. Hay as president, succeeded to the business, and has been remarkably prosperous. Mr. Hay was married in 1868 to Caroline J. Dickinson, of Medina County, Ohio, by whom he has had two children, who are still living. Mrs. Hay died in 1874, and in 1876 he married Jennie Fearzell, of Grand Junction, Van Buren County, Michigan, and by her has had three children, who are also living. Though not a politican, Mr. Hay advocates the principles of the Republican party. Socially he stands high in the community, and has an enviable reputation as a thorough, energetic, and successful business man.

EZRA RICHARDSON, of East Saginaw. In many of our New England cities there are names which are an honor to those who hold them—an honor of more value even than hereditary titles to their possessors in the Old World, for the reason that the value of the name, in this country, has been created by the owner of it. As in New England, so also is it true of certain names of people in East Saginaw, Michigan, and in other Western communities where the New England emigrant has made his home. In East Saginaw, for instance, there are but few, if any, names which have a better foundation than the Eddys, the Averys, and the Richardsons, in all that tends to make for good citizenship. It is of the owner of one of these names that this sketch has to do. Ezra Richardson is a native of Burlington, Maine. Nothing eventful occurred during his childhood. He attended the common schools of the vicinity, and at the age of seventeen he entered upon a course of study at the Bucksport Academy. With the knowledge thus acquired he was able to impart information to others; and so he taught school for a while, like many others before him. This school-teaching in their young manhood seems an experience common to all young men with push and ability; but it is an occupation seldom followed by them for long. Like many others in that portion of Maine, young Richardson gained an insight into the lumber operations of his native State, and like many others, too, from that State, he was early impressed with the possibilities of the pine-forests of Michigan. The Saginaw Valley owes much of its success to the sterling qualities of the pioneers from Maine and New York. They have made a permanent impression upon the social and business growth of that entire region; and future historians will give them due credit for their work. In 1864, Mr. Richardson determined to make East Saginaw his future home. He was then twenty-six years of age and in the prime of his young manhood. On his arrival there he entered into the employment of the Huron Boom Company as their agent; but he afterwards returned to Maine, to pursue a course of study at a commercial college in Portland. This completed, he again journeyed to Michigan, and engaged with Eddy, Avery & Co. as book-keeper and salesman, with head-quarters at Bay City. He afterwards served as manager for Ketcham & Edsell, and at the conclusion of this service he became interested in the firm of Eddy, Avery & Co., who lumbered on their own account. Succeeding this arrangement the firm of Dorr, Richardson & Co. was formed, and lumbering was successfully conducted by this concern for two years more. Then, after an association of one year with the Tittabawassee Boom Company, the lumber firm of Richardson & Avery was founded, the names of its members being Ezra Richardson and Waldo A. Avery. In 1865, Mr. Richardson was married to Marian E. Eddy, daughter of Ware Eddy, of Eddington, Maine, by whom he had one child. His wife lived but two years after her marriage, and he was afterwards united to Miss Delia A. Knapp, a native of the State of New York. In politics, Mr. Richardson is of the Republican faith. He has had but little, if any, experience in public official life, for the reason, doubtless, that his time has been fully occupied by the engrossing cares of an active business career. Business men can not enter the political arena and aim at the higher rewards which are possible to some, unless they risk success in business. Both pursuits can not be successfully followed, and hence it is that many business men decline the calls which are made upon them to enter public life; but this fact does not, and should not, prevent the active business men of any community from feeling an earnest interest in all that relates to the public good. Mr. Richardson is of this latter class of citizens. His manner is quiet and unostentatious. In fact, he is rather reticent in conversation, not that his nature is a secretive one, but there is a modesty in his demeanor which is in pleasing contrast to the self-assertive claims which are advanced by so many. This modesty, united to an unfailing courtesy, is one of the traits in Mr. Richardson's character which has so endeared him to his friends, and made an acquaintanceship with him a pleasure. Among business men he has attained a prominent rank—a rank accorded to him willingly and cheerfully, because he has won it by a life of probity and honor. His business is an important one in magnitude, having grown in volume year by year, but it is conducted without confusion or outside show. From his early boyhood, each succeeding year has fitted him more and more completely for his life-work, and success has naturally followed his efforts. Honorable among his fellow men, taking a just pride in the fact that "his word is as good as his bond," he makes his identity felt in the community of which he is a member. Such men as Ezra Richardson do good unwittingly to themselves; for they form models on which the younger generation coming up may successfully build; and when, to all other good things which have been said of him, it is added that his domestic and private relations are of the purest and best, then but little more can be said. A cleanly and a virtuous life, an honorable man among honorable business men, a worthy citizen and a sincere friend,—these traits, to any possessor, round out a perfect character.

ADDISON P. BREWER. East Saginaw, by reason of the fact that it lay somewhat to the north and out of the beaten track of travel, secured the unenviable notoriety among emigrants, and even among the pioneer class of the country, of being an unhealthy locality, unfit even for cultivation or practical development. And the fact that there were men brave enough, in the early days, to risk sickness and other disasters in the true spirit of enterprise and adventure, speaks volumes for their true heroism and innate bravery. Of this class of men—a self-made man among many self-made men—is Addison P. Brewer. Born in 1826, in Greene County, New York, the eldest of nine children, his boyhood days passed the same as those of his neighbors, until he was about seven years of age, when his father, with his little family, moved to the State of Michigan. The voyage consumed eighteen days. It was made by sloop on the Hudson River, by canal through Central New York, and thence by Lake Erie, finally reaching the fixed destination, a piece of wild land in the township of Addison, in Oakland County. Young Brewer was the eldest son, as has been stated, and much of the hard labor of making a home in the wilderness devolved upon him. No such advantages for securing an education existed in those days as are enjoyed now by rich and poor alike, but he managed to obtain the rudimentary branches taught then in the district school; and this, with the privilege of a high-school course for several terms, fitted him, in turn, to become a teacher, which occupation he followed for several winters. He probably might have continued farm-life, until he reached manhood at least, had not an opportunity offered which became the turning point in his career. Call it accident, incident—what you will; but it is the ability to grasp the offer, or chance, at the opportune moment, and to use it to its uttermost limit, that has marked the life of every successful man. In this instance, it was the profession of surveying which had the power to allure the young man. A deputy United States surveyor had a contract for surveying several townships of land in the Upper Peninsula for the Government, and he induced young Brewer to accompany him. The latter soon became so expert in the use and adjustment of the solar compass, that his employer advised him to make the profession of surveying his life pursuit. He acted upon the suggestion, and became so proficient that he secured the chief position in the gift of his employer during the three years he remained with him. From 1853 to 1858 he, with others, was chosen to select the lands for what was known as the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal Company, and here he secured the first elements of his education in the art of estimating and selecting pine-lands, as the Company's selections were wholly of that nature. In the winter of 1859, the late Governor Moses Wisner appointed him to act as one of the State swamp-road commissioners, to locate and establish a road from East Saginaw to the Sable River. This brought him to the spot which was to become his future home; for it was to East Saginaw that, in the fall of 1859, Addison P. Brewer brought his wife and his little family. He was married to Sarah S. Graves, of Washington, Macomb County, Michigan, on the 24th of October, 1850—the daughter of early pioneers from the State of New York. During all the time, until 1863, Mr. Brewer devoted his attention to the profession of surveying and locating and estimating pine-lands, when, at the latter period, he formed a copartnership with his brother and P. C. Killam, and, for the succeeding two years, lumbered on Saganing Creek, near Saginaw Bay. He then purchased the interest of his partners, and became interested in lumbering with Messrs. Sage and McGraw, on the Cedar River, which management was continued for several years. In the year 1870 he united with the late John McGraw & Co. in building their first saw-mill at Portsmouth. In 1872 he purchased a large tract of pine-lands in Wisconsin, which he held but a short time; and then, in 1873, he joined Mr. John G. Owen in partnership, and in the purchase of the McLean saw-mills. This union was severed in the course of two years, he having purchased the interest of Mr. Owen at the end of that time; and thus, until 1878, he was the sole owner, when the crowning disaster of his life occurred; for in December of that year his mill and salt property were entirely destroyed by fire, at a loss, to him, of over eighty-five thousand dollars. Such a loss would have ended the business career of ordinary men; but Mr. Brewer is not an ordinary man Unaided, with none of the factitious helps that surround the pathway of the pets of fortune, he had accumulated a property which would have seemed affluence in his early pioneer days. It was an accomplishment of a great purpose; and although much was lost, many golden prospects blighted, yet the same indomitable energy and will which had enabled him to overcome so many obstacles in the past, stood him in good stead now. The practical knowledge of his surveying days had become an important factor in a region where fabulous fortunes could be made by judicious management, and where pine was prac-

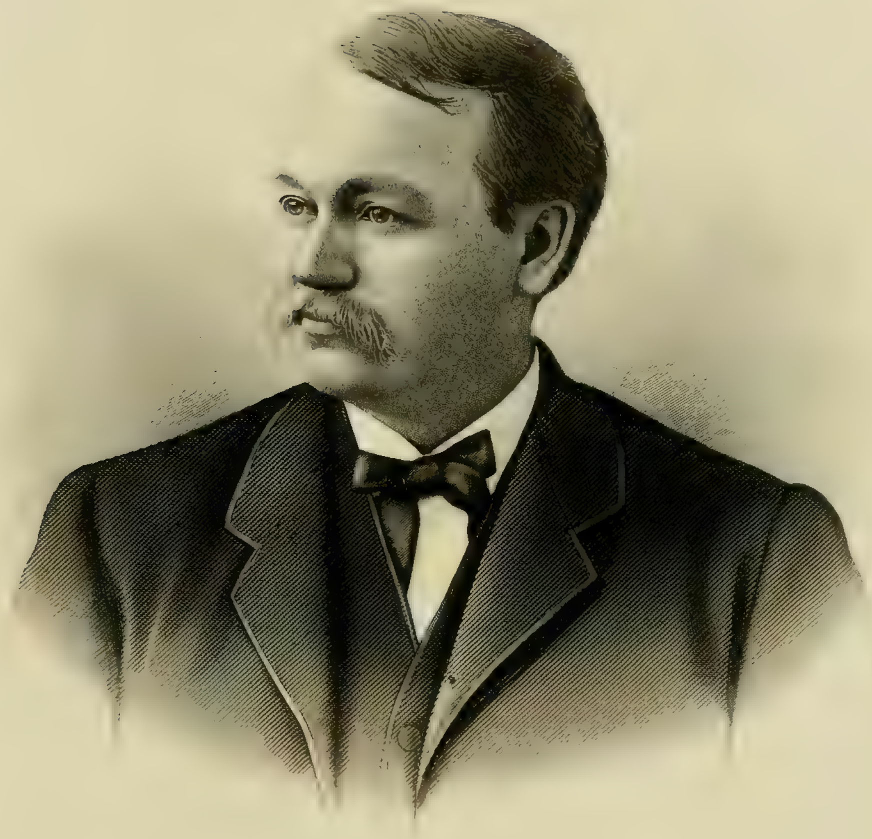
AP Brewer

tically a king. Connecting his sons with him, under the firm name of A. P. Brewer & Sons, he has since then confined his attention to the dealing in pine-lands in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. His marriage was blessed with six children—children who have indeed proven a blessing and a credit to their parents, and in this has been his life's happiness. Politics have had no attraction for him; public life no allurements. He has loved his home, and wife and children have well repaid his care and devotion. His has been an active, stirring life, yet in this he has not differed from the many who, in the early days of the century, resolved to carve out for themselves a name and a fortune in the Far West. And yet there must exist some difference, some salient features in the man, which have marked him as, in some way, a leader among men. Modest, even reticent at times, his is not a nature to force himself into prominence, and yet a rank is accorded him in the community where he has dwelt so long, which it is well worth having lived a life-time to gain. It is a life filled to repletion with activity and the enterprises incident to the people among whom he has sojourned. Possessing a sagacious mind, great energy, and native pluck, he has made circumstances. And yet there is something beyond all this which has attracted men to him; it is a legacy better than gold to bequeath to his children. He is an honest man, that noblest work of God. In the language of one who has known him long and intimately, it may be quoted, "that no man stands higher in the community for honesty and integrity." His instincts of business integrity are of the finest and noblest. He has strong convictions, and he has a manly way of asserting and defending them. Probably one of his strongest characteristics, or the one which the soonest attracts attention, is his supreme contempt for shams; let them be of whatsoever nature you will, whether social or business, or with a cloak of religion, he is energetically their opponent. At the age of sixty-two now, he seems yet in the prime of life. He will endure hardships in the woods, carry as heavy a burden, and step out as briskly as men but half his years. He has acquired a competence again for his older age, when needed rest must be taken, and the verdict of all who know him is, that his wealth has been honestly acquired. He has wronged no man; "his word has been his bond" for all his life long. What richer patrimony can he leave his family by and by? The world has been, and is, the better for his sojourn in it, and there are but few, if any, of the Saginaw pioneers who will leave behind them a more fragrant memory for kindly acts and honest thoughts and purposes than the subject of this sketch, Addison P. Brewer.

HON. JOHN M. NORTON, of Rochester, Oakland County, was born in Richmond, Ontario County, New York, May 5, 1820. His parents, John and Naomi (Short) Norton, were natives of Massachusetts, and removed to New York State about the beginning of the present century. Their parents were from England. Mr. Norton moved to Oakland County, Michigan, in 1823, and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. The family removed to their Western home in 1824, when John M. was but four years old. His father was extensively identified with the early settlement of Oakland County. He built the first house in what is now Oakland Township, preached the first sermon (being a Free-will Baptist preacher), and married the first couple. He died in June, 1839, having lived a life of industry, and winning the respect and esteem of all who knew him. Mr. Norton is a born farmer. His tastes and desires early led him to turn the furrow and sow the seed of agricultural industry. Born of sturdy stock, endowed by nature with a large frame and an iron constitution, he was fitted for the hard blows of pioneer life. His rare natural qualities to endure hardship and hard work have been supplemented by habits of life that have added much to his capacity to meet the arduous duties of a farmer. His seventy years rest lightly upon him, and he meets life's duties and labors with unusual energy for one of his age. By industry and prudence he has mastered the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and reached the goal of his ambition—an independent farmer. He is a practical, not a cultured, man. His education was very limited; but being of a studious turn of mind, he gathered much information, which gave him prominence with neighbors and friends, and his advice and counsel were sought for by many, and when given were always prompted by good intention toward all. In private and official life he devoted much attention to agricultural interests, and made a study of important political questions, delivering public lectures on various subjects to local granges and farmers' institutes. When twenty-six years of age he was married to Miss Nancy Hazen, who was also a native of Ontario County, New York, but ten years his junior, being born January 22, 1830. He purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in De Witt Township, Clinton County, to which place he moved after his marriage. He remained there but one season, selling out and purchasing a farm in Novi Township, Oakland County. He lived there eight years, removing to Avon Township, and thence to Troy Township. In 1865 he again sold out, and located again in Avon Township, where he now resides. He has owned three farms in the vicinity, and still retains one of two hundred and twenty acres. It is situated three miles south of Rochester, and is indisputably one of the finest farms, if not the finest, in the State, in point of fences, buildings, drainage, etc. Politically, Mr. Norton was an Old-line Whig, casting his first vote for Harrison. Subsequently he became a Republican, and attended, as a delegate, the first Republican Convention in the State, at Jackson. He has taken an active part in political matters, being recognized as one of the best workers for the party that he thinks is in the right, but has never sought any particular emolument for his untiring labors. He has held the offices of collector, under-sheriff, and other local offices. In 1876 he joined the Greenback movement, and in 1880 was the nominee of that party for State treasurer. He polled the full vote of his ticket, but failed to get the election. In 1882 he was nominated at Pontiac for the office of State senator, to represent the Fifteenth Senatorial District, and was elected by a majority of 393 votes over Herbert Wyckoff, the Republican candidate. Senator Norton served as a delegate to the National Greenback Convention, held at Indianapolis, when Peter Cooper was nominated for President of the United States. He was also elected delegate to the National Convention held at Chicago, which nominated General Weaver for President. He was also at Cleveland, Ohio, when the party was first organized, and he has since attended all the State Conventions to nominate State officers. The writer of this notice has known Mr. Norton for many years, and during all this time he has been a sacrificing and devoted advocate of every interest and improvement that would enhance the material welfare of the farming class, with whom he has been identified by a life of labor on the farm.

JAMES L. EDSON, of the firm of Edson, Moore & Co., wholsale dry-goods merchants of Detroit, a firm whose volume of business exceeds that of any other of its kind in Michigan, is a representative and fitting illustration of what the man who applies himself to the task may accomplish, and is in himself the exponent of an honorable, honest, and industrious application of natural talent and ability to whatever business he has in hand, or in whatever position he may find himself. His motto (though perhaps unconsciously) has been to "do well" whatever he had to do; and so we find him in early life a clerk in a wholesale store, where his services became of sufficient value to warrant his being invited to become a member of the firm. After some years as such, we find him reaching out for a wider field; and as a result the firm of Edson, Moore & Co. sprung into existence. In a period not very far remote, military prowess was the almost exclusive standard for honor or for fame; but in our happier commercial age the successful founding and building up of a great mart of commerce is considered an honor of more than equal value, and the monument of industry greater than that of arms, and more lasting in its fame than the marble column; for it confers a benefit on humanity in adding to its physical welfare and comfort. Lewis M. and Sarah A. (Flint) Edson were the parents of five children, three of whom were sons, James La Fayette, the subject of our sketch, being their first-born. He first saw the light in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, July 31, 1834. The Edson family came from that good old Puritan stock which has so strongly marked the development of the Nation. On leaving school at the age of sixteen, James L. Edson entered the store of a Mr. Rich, at Akron, where he remained four years, when he went to Buffalo, which city he left about a year later, and came to Detroit. His advent in Detroit was on December 7, 1855. Here his first employer was James Stephens, in the dry-goods and clothing business. Two years later he became a clerk in the wholesale dry-goods store of Orr, Town & Smith, in which firm he became a partner in 1866, when the name of Allan Sheldon & Co. was adopted. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Edson, together with two others from Allan Sheldon & Co., and Stephen Baldwin, a Detroit capitalist, organized the firm of Edson, Moore & Co. The new firm was a success from the start, and has been continuously growing ever since, until it has become the largest of its kind in the State. Mr. Edson has other business interests, among them the Brush Electric Light Company, in which he is a stockholder, and he is also a member of the Board of Directors of the People's Savings Bank. His chief attention is, however, given to the business which he so materially aided in founding, and which owes so much of its success to his efforts. In politics he is a Republican, and has been sought by his party for high political preferment; but the magnitude of the vast business of the firm has precluded his acceptance of office, with the exception of having been president of the Michigan Republican Club, chairman of the Board of Jury Commissioners for a term of six years, commencing in 1887, and member-at-large of the Board of Estimates for two years, from January 1, 1890. Such men as he are the men who build up the community in which they pass their active lives; and the fair city of Detroit has reason to congratulate herself that Mr. Edson, in his early manhood, decided to cast his lot with her, for this fact has resulted, largely through his influence and work, in adding to her commercial interests one of the most important of her many wholesale establishments; and in this connection it will not be out of place here to say that, for business probity and fair and honorable dealing, the business houses of Detroit enjoy a reputation surpassed by none, and the great house of Edson, Moore & Co. most fully share that confidence in their extended business intercourse, alike whether they are the purchaser or the seller. Of Mr. Edson's personality, a friend of many years' standing intimately associated with him, both in the world of business and of society, thus speaks: "Having for a foundation of his fortune only those characteristics of manhood embodied in the best of American citizens, he, with a manner quiet, unostentatious, and unassuming, a determination and ambition amply exemplified in the above outline of his career, and a keen sense of honor, integrity, and manliness, has made his every acquaintance a friend, his business a success, gratifying beyond what he could have expected, and gained a name as a man of generous impulse and kindly disposition, a synonym of whatever is the best."

DAVID K. ALLINGTON, of East Saginaw. Wherever the repute of the pine products of Michigan has gone, throughout the Union, the name of the Saginaw Valley has accompanied it; the one has become the complement of the other. The natural advantages of that region fifty years ago were of the most moderate nature; in fact, the ill reputation of climate and soil was the cause why emigration thither was retarded. It demanded great courage and real genius and skill on the part of the pioneers in that portion of Michigan, to develop resources which have since proven of such inestimable benefit to mankind, and which have given the Saginaw Valley the advanced and important position which it now holds and seems destined to maintain. The chief factor in this great success was the possibilities of the enormous lumber supply; and when the discovery of inexhaustible quantities of salt was made, the future became very bright. All along the Saginaw River, from Saginaw City to Bay City, are scattered mammoth saw-mills, giving employment to thousands, and daily adding to the ever-increasing wealth of that section. It has been truly said that he that causes one spear of grass to grow where none grew before, is a benefactor to his race. Granting this as a a truism, what shall be said of the men whose minds were of such grand capacity as to be able to create saw-mills, stock them with appropriate machinery, or so to improve upon old processes as almost to revolutionize the manufacture of lumber? It is of one of such men that this brief sketch will treat; and no worthier subject for a pen-picture can offer itself. The name of this man is David K. Allington, architect and mechanical engineer, and a resident of East Saginaw. He was born near Dresden, in Yates County, New York, January 6, 1828. His father, William Allington, was a farmer, a native of the same State; and he died when his son David was but ten years of age. His mother's name was Mary King, a native of New Jersey. Her father, David King, moved from New Jersey, in the year 1814, to Dresden, Yates County, New York; and from there to Seneca Falls, New York, in 1830. Owing to the fact that he was left an orphan in early boyhood, he went to reside with his grandfather King until his fifteenth year, attend-



James L. Edson

ing the common district schools of the country. At the age last mentioned he began an apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner trade, which continued five years. He received no wages for his services during all of this period, although he was, after a while, capable of supervising others at this employment. Notwithstanding the injustice of such an arrangement, the information, skill, and experience which he secured while so engaged became of incalculable advantage to him in after-life. When he arrived at the age of twenty years his apprenticeship ceased, and he went into the building business with his brother, as joint partners. This arrangement continued for three years, when the connection was dissolved, and David K. Allington began the battle of life single-handed. He still adhered to the building trade, and nothing of moment in his career occurred until 1856, when he removed to Syracuse, New York, and there engaged in the manufacture of lumber for the Solar Salt-works, of that city. He also invented some valuable mill machinery while there; and finally, in 1862, he went to East Saginaw, which became his permanent home. Here it was that his inventive faculty and his mechanical skill were to have full play. He was chosen to the superintendency of the Michigan Salt Company, and while in its employ he built what is now known as the Mitchell & McClure saw-mill, finally assuming the management of the entire establishment. In 1873, Mr. Allington was selected to supervise the construction of the East Saginaw Gas-works, a very important enterprise. This employment continued for about a year, and he then again ventured upon his legitimate business of builder and architect; and this choice of vocation has proven a blessing to many. The monuments of his skill are to be seen throughout the entire valley. Hardly a first-class saw-mill in all that section can be found that does not contain some of his handiwork. He was also an inventor and adapter of no mean pretensions, but his inventions ran chiefly in the line of mill machinery; and this improved method is rapidly being introduced into the mills of the vicinity. On November 11, 1852, Mr. Allington married Miss Sarah Cuddeback, the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Cuddeback, of Wayne County, New York, and two children were the result of the union; viz., William Eugene, born May 6, 1858, and Winfield Everett, born December 26, 1860. Like most of the men who helped to rock the cradle of Republicanism, in the infancy of that heroic party, Mr. Allington remained faithful to its teachings. In the dark days preceding the War of the Rebellion, men needed something of more than ordinary earnestness and principle in a party—something that would bind them together like hooks of steel; and to such the Republican party was an ideal organization. They gave to it the love and devotion of their young manhood—a love and devotion which they never afterwards withdrew. But although his convictions in political directions were earnest and sincere, he was never bitterly partisan. He never cared for or sought prominence in official life, although, as was but natural, he had been sought and urged to accept party nominations. His aspirations, however, had a higher and better aim than those which animate the professional politician. For him it was reserved to benefit humanity—to make many spears of grass grow where before was barrenness. His inventions, his appliances, have added to the wealth, to the growth, and to the higher supremacy of his native land. It was a noble ambition, and was carried out in the modest, manly way which marks the possessor of true genius the world over. His was a very active, laborious life, and was filled with that which is useful to his fellow-men. Of David K. Allington it may be truthfully said "that the good this man has done will live after him." His life-work will prove his most enduring monument. He died, April 22, 1889, after an illness of but a few hours.

ERNEST NELSON SALLING, lumberman of Manistee, was born March 15, 1843, at Viborg, Denmark. His father, Christian A. Salling, was for many years a contractor at that place, where he is still living at the age of eighty-eight years. His mother, Else C. (Dyerberg) Salling, died in 1880, aged seventy-four years. She was the mother of nine children, of whom three were boys, our subject being the youngest of the family. He attended the common schools up to thirteen years of age, when he engaged as clerk in the mercantile establishment of his brother, with whom he remained until 1862. In May of that year he left home and came to America. From New York he went to Chicago, where he remained for about nine months as clerk in a retail dry-goods store. Leaving that position he went to Detroit, whence he shortly afterwards came to Manistee, where he arrived April 3, 1863. His first work here was as a laborer in the saw-mill of Michael Engelman. In September following he became a clerk in Mr. Engelman's store, and the next spring was made outside foreman, in which capacity he served for the two following years. Mr. Salling continued in the employ of Mr. Engelman until 1868 (when the latter disposed of his saw-mill), being engaged during the winter months in superintending the lumber-camps, and was foreman of the mill in the summer seasons. From that time until 1871 he had charge of the Engelman vessel property, which included five steamers carrying passengers and lumber. In 1867, Mr. Salling formed a co-partnership with Mr. R. Hansen, under the firm name of R. Hansen & Co., for the purpose of buying and selling pine-lands, which continued until 1878, when Mr. Hansen removed to Grayling, Michigan. In 1871 a partnership was formed under the title of Engelman & Salling, composed of M. Engelman and our subject, who purchased the saw-mill formerly owned by Waterman & Wing, situated in Maxwelltown, an addition of Manistee, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. The following year, Mr. S. Babcock was admitted to the firm, which then adopted the name of Engelman, Babcock & Salling, and opened lumber-yards in Milwaukee and Chicago. In 1879, Mr. Salling sold out his interest in the firm, and spent the summer of that year in visiting his old home in Denmark, and traveling over the European Continent. Returning to Manistee in 1879, in company of Mr. Hanson, of Grayling, Mr. Nels Michelson, then of Manistee, and Mr. Engelman, he organized the firm of Salling, Hanson & Co., for the purpose of general lumber manufacturing and logging. Mr. Salling at present controls the Manistee interests of the firm, which are under the management of Mr. Hanson at Grayling, where they have a saw-mill having a capacity of one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day of twenty-four hours, and a large store. Mr. Salling has, as well, been interested in various other mercantile interests in Manistee, and, as member of the firm of Salling, Hanson & Co., has an interest in pine-lands in Crawford, Kalkaska, Montmorency, and Presque Isle Counties. He has a large individual interest in pine-lands situated in Manistee, Lake, Mason, and other counties on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and in Washington Territory. Mr. Salling was brought up in the Lutheran Church, but is now a member of the Congregational Church, of Manistee. He has, ever since attaining his majority, voted with and upheld the principles of the Republican party. He was married, October 25, 1867, to Miss Marion L. Johnston, daughter of William Johnston, Esq., lawyer, of Mackinaw Island, by whom he had five children, as follows: Ernest Johnston, born January 30, 1870; Susie Else, born December 20, 1872; Lillias Nellie, born April 19, 1874; Jennie Marion, born June 12, 1876; Olga Andreetta, born September 2, 1879. Mrs. Salling died August 26, 1882. On April 2, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Lotta A. Wheeler, daughter of the late Abram Wheeler, of Hudson, New York, and Joliet, Illinois. "Mr. Salling is one of those men, who, coming to this country without friends or capital, has made an honorable place for himself in the community where he has made his home. He has been a sober, industrious, and enterprising citizen, and has, while attaining for himself a place high among the successful business men of the State, won the respect and esteem of all. He is a man of few words, and known to the public life, never by his words, but frequently by his deeds. He has done his fair share to uphold and prosper the business interests of the city, while socially he is regarded as a genial host and a refined, cultivated gentleman."

HON. JOHN D. NORTON, banker, of Pontiac, Oakland County, was born December 18, 1842, at Van Buren, Onondaga County, New York, and is the youngest of four children. His father, Dudley Dorman Norton, was born in Hebron, Connecticut, in 1799, and removed to Onondaga County in 1822, where he married, January 24, 1824, Margaret F. Farrington. He followed the occupation of farming for forty years. His death occurred in 1870, and that of his widow in 1875. They were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years. Mr. Norton passed the first twelve years of his life on a farm, and in 1854 removed to the village of Baldwinsville, New York, where he remained until 1867. His early education was obtained in the village schools. He prepared for college at the Elbridge Academy, at Elbridge, New York, and afterwards at Cortland Academy, at Homer, and entered Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, in 1863, whence he graduated in 1867. He was an active member of the college secret society known as the "Chi Psi." After leaving college he started West, settling in St. Louis, where he engaged in the real estate business, and remained about three months. In 1868 he became largely interested in pine-lands in the western part of Michigan, and since that time has made the State his home. In 1874 he was elected from the Third Representative District of Oakland County to the Michigan Legislature, and was re-elected in 1876, serving upon the Committees of Ways and Means, Railroads, and Education. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis in June, 1876, and was the member of that Convention, from Michigan, upon Rules and Permanent Organization. His political views are in strict accordance with those of the Democratic party, of which he has ever been an active member. Mr. Norton was one of the charter members of the present organization of the First National Bank, of Pontiac, and its cashier for a period of ten years, and was elected president of the bank, January 1, 1887. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank, of Owosso, Michigan, and is one of the directors, being the largest stockholder in both banks; and is also a stockholder in the Third National Bank of Detroit. Since 1883 he has held the office of treasurer of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac, and is also treasurer of the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, with which he has been connected since 1882, and in which he has taken a deep interest, being one of its strongest supporters financially. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Pontiac Knit Boot Company, of which he was one of the incorporators, in 1884, and is likewise a member of the firm of C. E. Wakeman & Co., owners of the Pontiac Knitting Works, the main industry of Pontiac, and one of the leading mercantile houses of this section of the State. He is still interested in Michigan pine-lands, and is the owner of very extensive pine-lands in the State of Mississippi. He recently purchased, in connection with one other, fifty acres of Boulevard property in the city of Detroit, and owns, in addition, considerable real estate in Southern California, including a residence property in the city of San Diego, where he spends the winter season with his family. Mr. Norton has been for some years city treasurer of Pontiac, and was also for a considerable period treasurer of the County Agricultural Society. He was also one of the charter members of the Board of Control of Cemeteries. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for the last fifteen years, and is a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias organization. Mr. Norton was married, on the ninth day of June, 1869, to Elizabeth C. Flower, daughter of Theron A. Flower, Esq., formerly of Pontiac, a prominent business man, and who was its first mayor on its incorporation as a city. They have three children living. The eldest, Hattie M., was born January 25, 1874; John D., Jr., was born November 29, 1876; and Mary C., born October 31, 1881—all of whom reside at home. Mr. Norton has for a long time occupied a prominent place as one of the most enterprising and successful business men of his adopted city. He has interested himself largely in every enterprise of a public nature, contributing both time and money towards the welfare of the community, and has aided largely in building up and maintaining its industries. Of sturdy and honorable character, and with business energy and ability of no mean order, he has won a deservedly high place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and a success in business that enables him to enjoy a life of comfort and happiness with his family and large circle of friends. In 1888 he was nominated for State treasurer; and, although making a magnificent run, was, with the majority of his party, defeated on the tariff issue.

JAMES GOULDEN, of Port Huron, was born in the county of Sligo, Ireland, in 1829, son of Bernard and Eliza Goulden. He attended the common schools in that and the adjoining county up to the age of fourteen; after that date he worked on a farm until 1847, from which time he was engaged as clerk in Government and other offices until 1853, when he came to America. After four years spent in the States of New York and Ohio, he came to Port Huron, and, borrowing sufficient capital he embarked in the grocery trade, which continued for a period of three years, when he engaged in the business of a rectifier. In this venture he prospered, continuing it for a period of nearly twenty-three years, retir-

Jno. D. Norton

ing from active business about seven years ago. He became vice-president of the First National Bank in 1870, which office he still holds; and he is also a director of the Port Huron Gas Company. He was one of the charter members of the Port Huron Street Railway, but at present has no interest in that Company, having sold out to the present Electric Street Railroad Company. He is a stockholder of the Upton Manufacturing Company, and was a contributor, to a considerable extent, to the citizens' fund raised for the purpose of sinking wells to obtain natural gas in the city of Port Huron. He is also interested in the Michigan Sulphite-fiber Works, of that city. He has always been a member of the Democratic party, but is not an active politician. He is an active worker in, and member of, the Episcopal Church, of which he has been a vestryman for the last twenty years. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Martha R. Roberts, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. It is said of him that he is a good citizen and a valued member of the community which he has aided largely in building up. Commencing at the very bottom of the ladder he has, by his industry and perseverance, won his way to a place of importance in his adopted city. He is one of the largest owners of real estate in Port Huron, and has always interested himself in enterprises looking to the public good.

HON. CHARLES FORD KIMBALL, of Pontiac, Oakland County, was born in Piermont, Grafton County, New Hampshire, July 24, 1834. His father, Lewis Kimball, was of the old Plainfield stock of Kimballs, and a lineal descendant of the family of refugees who came from Scotland and found an asylum in Connecticut about the year 1640. His mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Ford, was of English descent, her ancestors having settled in Hebron, Connecticut, some time in the seventeenth century. Our subject attended the district schools until about ten years of age, and afterwards, for brief intervals, the academies at Haverhill, New Hampshire, and at Bradford, Vermont. It was his ambition to study law, and he was thus preparing to enter college; but owing to financial embarrassments, the family removed in 1849 from Bradford, Vermont, to the city of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and here he determined to earn his own living, and finish his education as circumstances might favor him. At the age of fifteen he entered the printing-office of the Holyoke *Freeman*, as an apprentice, and there remained about one year; and when, in 1850, the family removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, he entered the office of the Nashua *Telegraph*, at that time published by Hon. Albin Beard. In the spring of 1854 he had finished his apprenticeship, and meanwhile had prepared himself, by close application, for entering the university, and in December of that year left the New England States, intending to matriculate at Madison University, at Hamilton, Madison County, New York. His previous years of hard, confining work and close application had impaired his health, and before long he found that it would be impossible to continue his studies, and left the university, and started West on a prospecting tour. He visited Cincinnati and St. Louis, and thence went to Kansas, where he remained about a month. From Kansas City he sent home his books and extra baggage, and started alone on a journey on foot through sparsely settled Northern Missouri, intending eventually to reach Chicago. Before many days, however, health again failed him, and when he had reached the little town of Trenton, Grundy County, he laid up for repairs. When convalescent, he was induced to purchase the dismantled wreck of a printing-office, wherein the *Frontier Western Pioneer* was wont to be published, and in May, 1855, issued the first number of the *North Missouri Herald*, at Trenton. Here he continued, against the odds of ill-health and a "pioneer country printer's purse," until the following November, when he loaded the entire plant into a couple of "prairie schooners," and moved it across the prairie to Brunswick, Missouri, where he entered into partnership with Judge Richard H. Musser, and commenced the publication of the *State Gazette*. Here he was successful, and would have continued, but his health again failed, and he was compelled to sell his interest in June, 1856. He returned to his native State, New Hampshire, and, on the 19th of August following, consummated a matrimonial engagement of several years' standing, in marriage with Kate L., daughter of Hon. Joseph Sawyer, of Piermont, New Hampshire. In May, 1857, by the advice of his physicians, Mr. Kimball went abroad and spent a little over a year visiting the Bermudas, Azores, Madeiras, and the Cape Verde Islands, the West Coast of Africa, and the West India Islands, arriving home in August, 1858, with health completely restored—as he says: "I went away a desponding, emaciated stripling, and came back a nut-brown, hardy sailor." During his absence, Mrs. Kimball, who was an accomplished scholar and teacher—a graduate at the head of her class of 1855 from Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire—had accepted the position of principal of the Mount Pleasant High-school at Nashua, New Hampshire. In September, 1858, Mr. Kimball, with his wife, again started West, and to begin life anew at Aurora, Indiana, formed a partnership with Colonel Nelson, and commenced the publication of the Aurora *Commercial*. Colonel Nelson was a native of Kentucky, and soon they differed on the question of sectional politics; Mr. Kimball withdrew, and went to Richmond, Indiana, where he engaged as a journeyman printer in the *Palladium* office, the paper, at that time, being edited by Hon. D. P. Holloway, afterwards commissioner of patents under President Lincoln. Here he remained until March, 1861, when he was elected secretary of the Board of Control and clerk of the Northern Indiana State Prison, then in course of construction at Michigan City, Indiana. He had occupied this position over two years when he was appointed, by Governor Oliver P. Morton, military agent of the State of Indiana, with the rank of major, for the Department of Kentucky, and soon afterward was transferred to the Department of the Tennessee and the Gulf, with head-quarters at Vicksburg, and subsequently at New Orleans. This position he filled until the fall of 1864, when, but few Indiana soldiers remaining in those departments, he resigned and returned North. He carried on a book and stationery business for a short time at Cambridge City, Indiana; thence went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and temporarily engaged in the fur business; afterward, in 1866, he became interested in general mercantile and lumber business at Boscobel, Wisconsin. In 1869 and 1870 his firm sustained serious losses in the Mississippi River lumber-trade, and in February, 1871, he came to Michigan, and became editor and joint proprietor of the Pontiac *Gazette*, and removed to Pontiac, where he has since lived. The circulation of the *Gazette* at that time was small, and the plant limited; it soon, however, increased, and for the last thirteen years has averaged about two thousand subscribers, and is recognized as one of the best county papers, as well as one of the leading Republican organs of the State. Mr. Kimball was appointed postmaster of Pontiac, in April, 1875, and filled that position until February, 1880, when he declined a reappointment, and recommended his assistant, who was appointed to succeed him. He was elected secretary of the Northern Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical Society, in September, 1872, and upon its consolidation with the Michigan State Agricultural Society, in January, 1873, was elected secretary, which position he held to 1877, when he declined a re-election. In November, 1889, Mr. Kimball was appointed, by President Benjamin Harrison, United States appraiser for the District and Port of Detroit, and he assumed the duties of that office December 2d following. He has been an enthusiastic member of the Republican party from its organization, and has taken a prominent and active part in every campaign. He was for many years, and is now, a member of the Republican State Central Committee of Michigan. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1860, and organized and was Master for several years of Grant Lodge, No. 163, at Boscobel, Wisconsin. He is a Knight Templar. For many years he has been a trustee of the Congregational Society, of Pontiac, and is an attendant of the Congregational Church. As a citizen he has taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. Liberal, sincere, self-reliant, and energetic in character, he has been prominently identified as one of Pontiac's representative citizens. As a writer he has shown a strong and vigorous mind, and expresses himself tersely, clearly, and to the point, and has placed his newspaper among the leading Republican journals of the State.

HON. BYRON M. CUTCHEON, M. C., lawyer, soldier, and statesman, of Manistee, was born at Pembroke, New Hampshire, May 11, 1836. He is from one of those old and highly respected New England families whose moral strength and respectability have toned the character of the entire Nation, and among whose descendants are found many of her brightest sons. The Cutcheons (or McCutcheons, as the name originally was), lived at North Pembroke since before the Revolutionary War, in which the grandfather of our subject, Frederick McCutcheon, took an active part as a soldier in the cause of Independence. His father was James M. Cutcheon, who was born at North Pembroke, and died there in 1856. Our subject received his earliest school training in the district school of his native town, and a little later, at the age of thirteen, entered the Pembroke Academy, in which, by diligent application, he qualified himself for a teacher by the age of seventeen, having chosen that vocation to earn money with which to continue his studies, and being at this time left an orphan without means. Enticed by the unfolding opportunities of the West, he left the family home while yet a boy, and came to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where he continued his preparatory studies, spending the winters in teaching, and keeping up his private studies as occasion would permit. His fine natural abilities as a teacher attracted the attention of those about him, and he was sought to take charge of the Birmingham Academy, in Oakland County, in 1857. After holding this position one year he entered as a student the University of Michigan, from which he graduated, taking the degree of A. B., in 1861. His college course was interrupted by absence during three winters, which he spent teaching, earning means with which to complete his course. During all of this period devoted to the acquisition of a thorough education, which was the end of his earliest ambition, Mr. Cutcheon steadily displayed a firm purpose, a pure character, and a native strength, both intellectual and physical, that have characterized his whole career, and shaped his success in after-life. Having completed his collegiate studies his first engagement was that of teacher of ancient languages, higher mathematics, and mental and moral philosophy in the high-school at Ypsilanti—a position he filled with marked ability until he resigned to enter the army in 1862. A feature of his education, which is important in determining the natural bent of mind of our subject, was a brief period of his boyhood spent in a military school. Being descended from a race of soldiers on both sides of the family, he chose this from natural admiration of military life. Thus schooled lightly in the affairs of soldiery, he raised a company for the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, in response to the President's call for three hundred thousand volunteers, and was at once mustered into the service as second lieutenant. His career through the war was one of faithful duty and brilliant deeds, which found recognition in successive promotions up to the title of general, by which he is now known. He entered upon the scenes of actual war at Washington, in September, 1862, when, having been promoted to the captaincy of his company, he saw the demoralized army of General Pope returning from the field of the disastrous second battle of Bull Run. He was at once thrown into active service, being engaged in battle at Fredericksburg, Virginia; Horseshoe Bend, Kentucky; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Jackson, Mississippi; Blue Springs, Hough's Ferry, Lenoir Station, Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Strawberry Plains, Thurley's Ford, Bean's Station, and other points in Tennessee. At Campbell's Station, in November, 1863, in which action his regiment bore a conspicuous part, our subject, then major, was thrown in command by the death of the lieutenant-colonel, and led his regiment with such bravery as to elicit the commendation of his commanding general. From this time to the end of the war his command was never less than a regiment. From Tennessee his command was ordered east in the spring of 1864, when it joined the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in most of the memorable engagements of that army. Colonel Cutcheon commanded his regiment in the three days' fighting at the Wilderness; commanded the rear guard of the army in its movement *via* Chancellorsville to Spottsylvania, led the advance across the river in front of Spottsylvania, and commanded the regiment that made the first lodgment on the crest in front of the enemy's works. On May 10th, while leading a charge on a battery of the enemy, he was severely wounded by a fragment of a shell, from which he was obliged to retire to the hospital for nearly two months. He rejoined his command in front of Petersburg, July 5, 1864, and on the 30th led it in a charge upon the mined fort on Cemetery Ridge, through a storm of bullets and canister that mowed down fully half of his men. In August he took part in the three days' fight on the Weldon Railroad, on the first day of which he distinguished himself by rallying a broken regiment under fire, taking the colors in his own hands, and leading them in a bayonet charge upon the rifle-pits of the enemy, capturing many prisoners and rebel arms. For this he was brevetted by President Lincoln, on recommendation of General Wilcox, a colonel of United States Volunteers, "for conspicuous gallantry." Later he

Yours Truly
B. M. Cutcheon

participated in the engagements at Ream's Station, Poplar Springs Church, Pegram Farm, Boydton Road, and Hatcher's Run. On October 9, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, First Division, Ninth Army Corps, which he continued to command until mustered out of the service. Owing to continued sickness in his family he resigned in March, 1865, having been brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers for gallantry in the Wilderness campaign and in operations before Petersburg. In this connection it may be noted that at divers times in after-life he has had occasion to manifest his warm interest in the cause of Union soldiers, never failing to exert his influence, where practicable, in all matters intended for their welfare. In the spring of 1866 he received the appointment of State agent of the Michigan Soldiers' Monument Association, and as such made a complete canvass of the State, appealing to the people for the success of the cause, but refusing to take compensation for his efforts. It was during this work that he, with General R. A. Alger and General John Robinson, met at Detroit, and organized the famous "Boys in Blue," of which General Cutcheon was the first president. Also, in the year 1866, General Cutcheon was appointed, by the governor, president of the Michigan Soldiers' Home Commission, and conducted the duties required by that position so satisfactorily that he received, upon presentation of the result of his work to the State Legislature, a vote of thanks from that body. From the war he returned to Ypsilanti, where he began the study of law in the office of his brother, Hon. Sullivan M. Cutcheon, a gentleman also well known among the leading spirits of the State, being at the time mentioned speaker of the Michigan House of Representatives, and since holding the important position of United States district attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan. Our subject completed his legal studies in the law department of the State University, at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom in March, 1866, and receiving the same year the degree of Master of Arts. His first location was at Ionia, in the fall of 1866, where he at once entered upon a lucrative practice of his profession, but removed in July of the following year to Manistee, which he has since made his home. Although a lawyer by profession, and not seeking distinction or preferment outside of the ranks of that particular calling, his ability as a public speaker, and his large knowledge of governmental affairs, brought him at once to the notice of his older political associates. In politics he has always been a Republican, and, once thoroughly enlisted in the cause of that party, has contributed much to its good fortunes in his State. At the State Convention of 1866, his name was presented for Secretary of State, and, although all was done without his knowledge or consent, came within a few votes of nomination. In the ensuing campaign, upon invitation of the State Republican Central Committee, he was one of the speakers who canvassed the State. Since that time he has spoken in every campaign, his services being in great demand by the people whenever it became known that he intended taking the stump. Before removing to Manistee he had been appointed to the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, a position he continued to hold by reappointment up to 1883, when he resigned to enter Congress. In 1868 he was chosen a Presidential elector from Michigan, and was made secretary of the Electoral College. In 1875 he was elected regent of the Michigan State University for the term of eight years, in which position he was especially active in promoting the welfare of that institution. He has been at different times president, orator, and poet of the Alumni Association of this, his *alma mater*. The instances of his political preferment in local affairs have been also numerous and creditable. He was a member of the first City Council of Manistee, and, as chairman of the Ordinance Committee, drafted the first code of ordinances for the city's government. He was chosen, in 1870, city attorney; has been a member of the Board of Education; has held the office of prosecuting attorney of the county, and numerous minor positions of trust in political, military, and religious organizations; for all of which he found time, outside of his private business, which embraced, in addition to a large legal practice, many important business interests in the city. In 1877 he received the appointment from President Grant of postmaster of Manistee, holding that position until 1883, when he resigned to enter Congress. He was elected to Congress first in the autumn of 1882, and has held a seat in that body ever since, practically by acclamation, and elected each time by increased majorities, having been nominated and renominated four times, receiving his last election in 1888 by a plurality of 4,374. At the senatorial election of 1886–7 he was prominently mentioned for the position as successor to Senator Conger, but declined to enter the contest. As a congressman he has been a faithful, diligent, and able representative, letting his voice be heard with no uncertain meaning on almost all of the great political questions of the day. By his aggressiveness as a partisan, and conspicuous ability as a debater, he has won the distinction of being the generally recognized leader of the Michigan delegation in the Lower House. He has served on the Committee on Military Affairs, taking an especially prominent part in matters affecting the interests of veteran soldiers. His great speech on the President's veto of private pension bills, delivered on the floor of Congress, July 9, 1886, was more largely circulated by the National Congressional Committee as a campaign document during the following autumn than any other speech of that session. As an example of his fervent and eloquent style when warmed to a subject, we quote the following closing sentences of that speech:

> "I would to God that some younger and stronger men had possessed that same spirit of patriotism which the old man Beezeley had, and which led him to the perilous edge of battle. Such patriotism is not so superabundant in these days that we can afford to sneer at it, or refuse to recognize it or reward its loyal sacrifices. It was not so we promised these brave men when they went out to battle. It was not so we promised them, when they turned their backs upon home, and wife, and child, whom they might never see again—turned away from all the brightness, and sweetness, and hope of life to do, to suffer, and, if need be, to die in untold and unspeakable anguish for the flag of their allegiance and the country of their love. We told them then to go without fear and without faltering for those they left behind. We promised them that the Nation would be husband to the widow, and father to their orphan children; that the Nation would raise their helpless ones in its great, strong arms, and bear them ever in its heart of hearts. Under that promise they went out. Under that promise they trod the red and slippery fields of carnage down to the blood-besprinkled doors of death. Their work is done, their duty is fulfilled. But the wrecked and maimed, the widows and the orphans, are with us still, and claim our helping hand. Our promise remains. May God help us to be true to the promises we pledged when patriotism was more than gold, when loyal sacrifice was more than place or power, and manhood was worth all that a Nation had to give!"

His speech in the debate on the reduction of the tariff, delivered April 30, 1884, and which was also largely circulated as a campaign document, is regarded as one of the most lucid and scholarly presentations of the tariff system ever delivered in the halls of Congress. As another example of his masterly eloquence we reproduce the closing words of his speech on the celebrated Fitz-John Porter case, delivered on the floor of Congress, February 16, 1886:

> "God forbid, Mr. Chairman, that I, or any of us, should stand here against an act of justice, or of mercy even, from any bitterness of a past strife—or worse yet, from any excess of party zeal. If I am conscious of my own motives, neither of these does move me. I have given to the consideration of this case long and careful study, and all the power of analysis, and all the maturity of judgment of which I am possessed. In the light of that study and that analysis of evidence, I see, as in a vision, the events of that long, sultry August afternoon. I stand at the head of Porter's column, while, within cannon-range, the dusty, gray column of the enemy presses eagerly down across his front upon the worn-out and shattered battalions of the Union army. I hear the summons of the cannon—the same that Longstreet's men heard—calling him to the glorious fray for the cause of Union, liberty, and law. I see the reeling, wavering lines as they advance or recede with the ever-fluctuating tide of battle. I hear the shrill, far-reaching yells of the enemy, as they sweep down upon our lines, and the 'old glory' of the Union goes down before the resistless sweep. It would seem as if every drop of blood in his veins, every sentiment of honor, truth, and loyalty should have impelled him with resistless power to the field of battle. But no! In listless ease, careless of the fate of his commander, his comrades, and his country, he listens to the receding roar of the conflict, and proposes to retire to Manassas, without lifting hand or foot for the rescue. Mr. Chairman, it is not for me to judge for others, not for me to say how others shall cast their votes; but as for myself, when the roll shall be called which shall decide whether the word 'approved,' where it was written by the hand of Lincoln, shall be sponged off, my answer must be, 'No!'"

It was of this speech that the widow of the lamented President Garfield wrote in a private letter to Colonel A. F. Rockwell, after reading the proceedings of that day: "Mr. Cutcheon's argument was very able, and there were passages in it of strong masterly statement that reminded me of General Garfield more than anything I have ever seen from the halls of Congress since his voice has ceased to be heard." It may be mentioned here also that the general's strong, natural resemblance to Garfield—not only in facial expression, but in general bearing and attitudes while speaking, as well—have been frequently remarked upon by newspaper correspondents and his friends. In personal appearance General Cutcheon is much above the average in stature, standing over six feet in height; is upright, well-proportioned, presenting a commanding appearance. In public speech he is forcible and convincing, but withal, graceful and frequently eloquent. As a debater he is logical and clear, and quick at repartee. He is unusually courteous and affable in social and business relations; is public-spirited and generous, and is held in high esteem by his neighbors and associates. He has been a member of the Congregational Church during all of his active life, taking a deep interest in its welfare, not only locally, but as a member of its State and National Councils, having been a member of each of the three last Triennial National Councils of that Church. He was married, June 22, 1863, to Miss Marie A. Warner, a teacher in the city schools of Ann Arbor, and a lady of thorough culture and refinement. Their family consists of five children—four sons and one daughter—namely, Frank Warner, Charles Tripp, Max Hart, Frederick Richard, and Marie Louise—the eldest alone having left the pleasant homestead at Manistee to take up independently the affairs of life. He is a young man of promise, a graduate, like his father, of both literary and law departments of the University of Michigan, and is located in the practice of his profession at St. Paul, Minnesota.

HON. MERRILL ISAAC MILLS, of Detroit, was born at Canton, Hartford County, Connecticut, on the fourth day of November, 1819, and died in the city of Detroit, September 14, 1882. Isaac Mills, born August 1, 1787, and died December 9, 1861, and Asenath Merrill, born December 14, 1789, and died June 22, 1871, his parents, were also natives of Canton. Isaac Mills was well known for his energy and integrity, and led a very active business life as one of the leading merchants of his town. Our subject, as a boy, went through the routine studies of the common schools, and subsequently attended, for a time, the Connecticut Literary Institute, at Suffield, preparatory to entering Yale College, in obedience to the expressed desire of his father, who was ambitious that his son should engage in a professional career. Finding, however, that his tastes were more in accord with an active business life, when fifteen years of age he left school and engaged with his father in the manufacture and sale of gunpowder. Five years later, his father having a financial interest in a mercantile house in Southern Alabama, the son was sent to that point, where he passed the succeeding two years as his representative. His father's failing health, however, in 1840, necessitated his return to Canton, where, until 1845, his time was devoted to the management of his father's numerous interests. Having outgrown in his business ideas the New England habits and customs of that day, he concluded to seek a more expansive field in the West; and accordingly, late in the fall of 1845, he started for Fort Wayne, Indiana, a town then fast growing in importance through the opening of the Wabash Canal. He had previously forwarded a stock of merchandise by lake, intending to go into the fur business; but owing to the early closing of navigation that fall, his goods were detained at Detroit, necessitating his going to that point. His keen business sagacity led him almost immediately to foresee the many natural advantages of that city as a business center, and he decided to locate there, and soon opened a store as a dealer in general merchandise. This business in a very few years extended to a large territory, and in trading in some of the Northwestern States he found it advantageous to accept furs in exchange for his goods. He thus incidentally became interested in the fur business, which, under his able management, was not long in assuming large proportions, and eventually extending to a point where he became a liberal shipper to European markets. His interest in this business was continued up to the time of his death, but became of minor importance as his financial prosperity enabled him to extend the scope of his other enterprises. Among the first of these was the organization, in 1861, of the firm of Nevin & Mills, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of tobacco. He had about eleven years previously commenced the manufacture of cigars as an adjunct to his fur business, and in this line had an extensive trade throughout the West. The firm of Nevin & Mills continued until the death of the former, in 1878, when an interest in the business was purchased by Mr. W. H. Tefft, and a corporation was then organized under the name of the Banner Tobacco Company, of which Mr. Mills became at once president and manager. He was one of the founders of the business in Detroit, an industry second to none in

Yours Truly M. J. Miles

importance among the many that have aided in building up the city and the State. He was one of the original incorporators of the Detroit Stove-works, in 1864; his associates were the late William H. Tefft, and Jeremiah Dwyer. Eight years later, in company with the late Charles Ducharme and Jeremiah Dwyer, he organized the Michigan Stove Company, which has now become the largest Stove Company in the world. In these two Companies he held the offices of vice-president, and was treasurer of the latter Company, as well as vice-president of the Frankfort Furnace Company, the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Board of Belle Isle Park Commissioners, at the time of his death. He was also instrumental in the organization of the Detroit Transit Railway Company, and was its president. He was president of the Eldredge Sewing-machine Company, of Chicago, and a director of the First National Bank of Detroit at the time of his decease. He was mayor when the building of the City Hall was commenced. He was appointed, by Governor Bagley, one of the Centennial commissioners for Michigan. He was ever ready to aid any proposition which tended to advance the growth and prosperity of Detroit, or the happiness of its citizens, and gave it his active and cordial support. In politics, Mr. Mills was a Democrat, having at an early age espoused the cause of the Democratic party, in which he remained during his life. His influence, both financial and moral, was given heartily during the war to the Union cause, which he aided materially in recruiting regiments at Detroit. He was for some years a member of the Democratic State Committee, and its chairman during the years 1868 and 1869. In 1866 he was elected mayor of Detroit, in which office he served two years. He was the candidate of his party in 1868 for representative in Congress from the First Congressional District of Michigan, which was then composed of the counties of Wayne, Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale. Though defeated, he succeeded in reducing a former Republican majority of four thousand five hundred to about one thousand five hundred, a result which demonstrated his popularity in the district, and the confidence in which his party associates held him. In 1876 he was a delegate at large from Michigan to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, at which Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for President. Notwithstanding he had many premonitions of failing health, he was reluctant to resign his active business habits, but finally, in 1881, on the advice of his physician, he visited Manitou Springs, Colorado, returning a few months later in feeble health, and eventually his active, prosperous, and useful career gently closed with his death, September 14, 1882, leaving as survivors his widow, formerly Cynthia A. Barbour, of Canton; one son, Merrill B. Mills, a promising young business man; and one daughter, Ella B., widow of G. H. Burt, of Auburn, New York; all of whom are still residents of Detroit.

HON. GEORGE P. COBB, of Bay City. The judiciary of Michigan has been the pride and boast of that State from the earliest days in her history until the present time; and not without good and palpable reason. The greatest care has always been exercised that none but worthy men should be chosen to occupy positions on the bench; and the prominent political parties have never failed to select such candidates for these high offices as would commend their action in the premises to the public. It is of one of these judges that this brief article has to do; and the writer will accomplish a double object if, in this sketch of a self-made man, he should be able to stimulate the young men of the day to the best efforts of their natures, so that they, too, may become of service to their fellows; for this is the true object for which all recorded biography is written, that the experience of one may prove of inestimable benefit to many. George Pomroy Cobb is of New England ancestry, and was born in York, Livingston County, New York, on April 13, 1841. His early educational advantages were limited to the public schools of Rochester, New York, with short terms at the seminary at Ypsilanti, and the high-school at Ann Arbor, Michigan. Like all boys, however, who have a desire to acquire information, young Cobb pursued an arduous and systematic course of reading and earnest study at home. His natural bent was towards literary and historical subjects. Everything connected with the general and political history of his country found in him an enthusiastic reader and student, and his tastes naturally led his mind, by degrees, to the profession which was finally to dominate his entire thoughts. His boyhood life was a laborious one, and yet it was a health-improving, beneficial one. From the age of fourteen until his advent to manhood he was employed upon a farm, reading and studying in all his leisure moments. For several years, commencing with the spring of 1860, he resided principally at Ann Arbor, Michigan, dividing his time between farming, teaching, and study, and always endeavoring to fit himself for the active labors of life. In 1866 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and he graduated with the class of 1868. Early in 1868 he was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor, and he came to Bay City the same year, and in the spring of 1869 opened an office at that place. In the following year the law partnership of Grier, McDonell & Cobb was formed; but when, shortly afterwards, Mr. Grier was chosen as Circuit Judge, the firm was dissolved, and a new arrangement was made by the two remaining members to continue the business. There is one year of the young man's life which was not devoted to his favorite studies, nor to the practice of his profession. It was during his early manhood that the terrible problem was being solved, whether the union of the States was to be severed; whether self-government of itself should continue. It was a conflict of arms, as well as a conflict of ideas; and it was such a conflict as enlisted the active sympathy and support of every young man and every old man in the land. Early in 1865, therefore, Mr. Cobb entered the military service of his country, and he there remained until March, 1866, when he was mustered out of the army. He served his country well and faithfully, the scenes of his duty being chiefly in Virginia, Colorado, and Utah, and the regiments to which he was attached being the Fifth and Seventh Michigan Cavalry, and the First Michigan Veteran Cavalry. It was a service full of hardship, full of toil, and suffering, and danger; and yet it is one of the proudest episodes of his career—the one to which his memory will most fondly cling, no matter what of honor the future may have in store for him. In 1873, Mr. Cobb was elected supervisor of his ward in Bay City. In 1881 he was chosen to represent his city in the State Legislature, and in 1883 he was appointed one of the Board of Visitors for Albion College, Michigan. In 1887, however, he secured the crowning honor of his life—as honor should be estimated by all right-thinking people—by his election as Circuit Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District of Michigan, including the counties of Bay, Arenac, and Gladwin.

The Grand Army of the Republic has ever found in him an active coadjutor. He was a charter member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 67, located at Bay City, and he has held various important positions therein. He has done his part, also, in the various charitable societies of the day, giving of his time and means to aid his fellow-men. In politics, Judge Cobb is a Republican. He is an earnest man, but not a bitter partisan. He is also a popular man, in its best sense. A personal friend was asked to give his estimate of the judge, and this is what he says of him: "He is methodical in business matters. Genial in his intercourse with others, he impresses all with his good sense and his good will. Above all, he is a Christian gentleman and a model citizen." Nor is this an estimate induced alone by a friendly feeling for the man; it is the prevailing impression, and is shared by the entire community. Could a better judgment be given of any one? What nobler record can be made than that summed up in the simple phrase, "a Christian gentleman?" And the author of this sketch, who knows the man about whom this is said, knows also the title has been properly bestowed. In November, 1871, Judge Cobb was united in marriage with Miss Laura Munger, the daughter of the Hon. Algenon S. Munger, one of the best and most useful of the pioneers of Bay City, and about whom a few words ought to be spoken, for he is a man who has left his mark upon the place where he has dwelt for so many years, and for whom there will always be a kindly remembrance among men. No one did more important work in the early history of that rising city; no one strove more honestly or earnestly to lay the foundation of the place securely and permanently, so that its future growth might be insured and steady. The present generation owes a debt of gratitude to all such pioneers as Algenon Munger—a debt which grows larger as year succeeds year. Judge Cobb is still a young man, with many days of usefulness before him. Chosen to a position of such honor as the Circuit Judgeship at such a comparatively early age as forty-six years, what deeds of importance may he not attempt, and carry out to a successful conclusion? The office has an attraction for him, because it is congenial with all of his feelings and impulses; and, this being the case, the bench will derive the full benefit of his exertions, and the community will be the gainer by the fact that the "right man is in the right place."

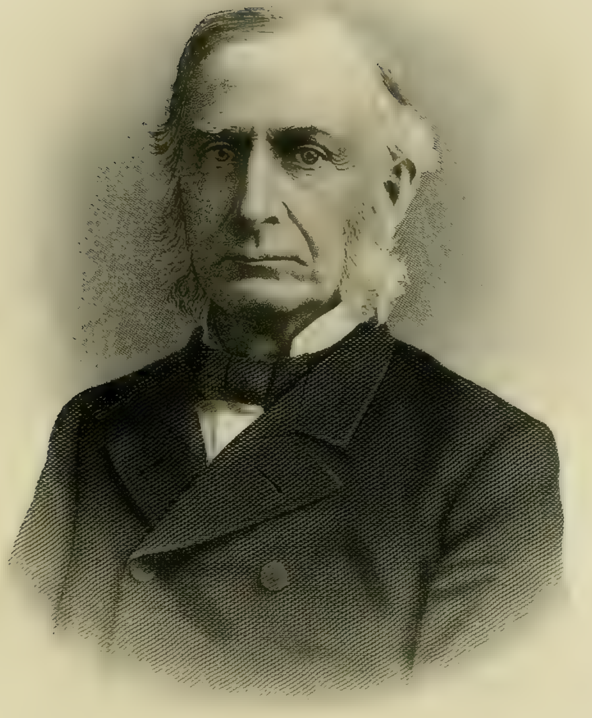
JOHN C. BROWN, of East Saginaw. The possibilities associated with the pine-forests of Michigan, and the discovery of salt in the Saginaw Valley, attracted to the Peninsula State some of the best minds in the country. It was the same there, in many respects, as it was in California when the gold-fever broke out, and in Pennsylvania when oil was found, but with this essential difference, however: to the former State came men of character, as well as sagacity and enterprise. Canada contributed her quota to this valuable immigration. Those who had served an apprenticeship in the woods of the Dominion were induced to enter, to them, a new world, and seek fortune, and perhaps fame, under happier auspices than at home. Among those of the Dominion who thus adventured was Mr. John C. Brown, who deserves honorable mention for what he has accomplished in adding to the wealth of the Nation. He was born in Edwardsburg, Ontario, on the 20th of June, 1849. His father, William Brown, a farmer by occupation, now resides with his son in East Saginaw. As the name would indicate, the family is of Scotch descent. The mother of John C. Brown was also a native of Edwardsburg, and was a sister of the Hon. John Ponpore, a member of Parliament at Ottawa, and extensively engaged in lumbering on the Ottawa River. The subject of this sketch had but few opportunities for obtaining an education in his boyhood, although he attended the common school of his district until he was fourteen years of age. He then began the active labors of life, like all the children of the middle class, both in Canada and the United States, who are obliged to aid their parents, especially where the family is a large one. In this instance the household contained seven—three boys and four girls; and therefore young Brown determined to lighten the burden of his father in caring for so many. He was fortunate in his choice of occupation, for it has since proven to be his life-work. He went into the woods for the uncle alluded to previously, and lumbered for him one winter. The next year we find him in Michigan, coming hither with Mr. Robert Davidson, of his native town, and working for him the same winter; but the following season he acted as foreman for the same employer, and this promotion seems to have been fairly earned; for after that winter was passed we find the young man embarking in business for himself. He was then but sixteen years old—an early age at which to assume the responsibilities of a lumber contract—yet it was precisely the experience he needed to fit him for the many important enterprises of his more mature years. His first venture was in connection with the prominent lumber firm of Duncan & Gamble, and the arrangement was continued for five years, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties to the contract. From such humble beginnings, with prudence and economy, and by a judicious management of his savings, he was able to make profitable purchases of timber on his own account; and this he has continued for many years. But it is not so much in regard to his accumulations of pine-lands that the writer cares to treat. Other men have accomplished much more in this direction, and yet would not be considered worthy of anything exceeding a passing notice. It is, rather, of the ability possessed by Mr. Brown as an employer of many men; of his eminence as an organizer; of the many camps he runs in the timber regions of Michigan; of the great contracts he enters into with the owners of vast tracts of pine in both Peninsulas,—it is all these things which have given him name and fame among lumbermen. No other man in all that region has achieved such prominence. Ordinary men are satisfied to run several camps, and to employ a sufficient force for each. This would not gratify the ambition of such a man as John C. Brown; no other operator does things on such a mammoth scale as he; no other operator does them so well. Is such an achievement worthy of place among the great deeds accomplished by others? Of themselves, no. As matters of simple notoriety, they would be profitable reading in the daily papers of the age. But there are some salient features connected with this man's career which gain them rank. With his humble origin, with his small beginnings, he has been able, by sheer force of will and innate ability, to take a first place among his fellowmen. Others who started with him in the race have either fallen by the wayside or have contented themselves with their modest gatherings. They have buried their talents in a napkin. Of the multitudes of men who have been in the employ of John Brown there are none to say that they have not had fair pay for fair work. His success has

John C Brown

not puffed him up with an egotistic vanity. There is not a more genial, pleasant man to deal with, to work for, to associate with, in all the Saginaw Valley. He never forgets that he was a working man; and he respects the men who work for him, as he is respected in return. Everybody calls him "John"—some, more familiar, call him "Johnny Brown;" but this familiarity never, in his case, breeds contempt. It is, rather, an outcome of the popular regard for, and sympathy with, his genial, kindly nature. His laugh, so hearty, so generous, is like a benediction on the hearers. It is contagious, too; so brimful is he of merriment and fun. Such a nature must, of necessity, be a broad and liberal one; and the writer could, if need were, tell many pleasant tales of his helpful acts in deed and word. He is sympathetic with every case of suffering, and his sympathy goes always with his generosity. Mr. Brown's marriage occurred June 2, 1873, and he has two children, a girl of thirteen, and a boy of eleven years. His wife was Miss Alice Davidson, from his native town of Edwardsburg. They have a beautiful and yet modest home on one of the principal avenues of East Saginaw. With such a happy, approachable disposition as he possesses, Mr. Brown would make a popular political candidate; but with all his geniality, he is of a singularly modest and retiring nature—a nature which shrinks from partisan contests wherein he would be a central figure. He prefers his active, busy life, his social meetings with friends, the amenities of home. It is such a life, and such a nature, that it has been a labor of love to the writer to attempt to portray it.

HON. JOSEPH E. SAWYER, of Pontiac, was born in Piermont, Grafton County, New Hampshire, January 1, 1847. He is the seventh child and only son of the late Hon. Joseph Sawyer, of Piermont, a native of New Hampshire, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Sawyer, who was born in England about the year 1615, and, coming to America, died at Lancaster, Massachusetts. Hon. Joseph Sawyer was a man much respected and highly esteemed in the community where his life was passed. He was for a number of years the representative of his district in the State Legislature, and filled many other public offices with honor and ability. One of "nature's noblemen," he was a perfect type of the independent, intelligent farmer, devoting himself to the good and happiness of his race with a nobleheartedness which won the love of all who came in contact with him. He died July 4, 1858, in the seventy-third year of his age. The mother of our subject was the youngest child and only daughter of Captain Moses Dole, of the New Hampshire Rangers, in the Revolutionary War, and was born in Canaan, New Hampshire, October 28, 1803, where she spent her early life. Her first husband was Dr. Charles Plastridge, who died in 1824. In 1829 she was married to Hon. Joseph Sawyer, and resided with him at Piermont for nearly thirty years. After Mr. Sawyer's death she removed to Cambridge City, Indiana, where her elder daughters resided, and there purchased a home. While on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Kimball, at Pontiac, she passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-two, dying February 1, 1885. She was one of the old-style New England educated and Christian mothers, whose long life had been a placid current of motherly devotion and loyalty to Christian duty. She inherited the lofty and self-sacrificing patriotism of her Revolutionary father, and loved her country and her country's honor, in which her interest only closed with death. She inherited also the deep religious feeling of her Pilgrim ancestry, which was the guiding star from youth to old age. She was a member of the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches from about 1816. Our subject attended the public schools for a number of years, and subsequently the academy at Bradford, Vermont, and when sixteen years of age, went to Michigan City, Indiana, and shortly afterwards to Cambridge City, where his mother had removed. Here he attended a private school, and afterwards entered an academy at Dublin, Indiana, from which place he entered the literary department of the university at Ann Arbor, in 1865. He was a member of the class of "'69," but owing to lack of means was comeplled to leave before graduating. He went to Boscobel, Wisconsin, and entered the law-office of Hon. George C. Hazelton, since a member of Congress from that district. In 1867 he formed a copartnership with Benjamin Shearer, and commenced business for himself at the age of twenty, as a member of the law firm of Shearer & Sawyer. They continued about one year, when Mr. Sawyer removed to Pontiac, and entered the law-office of the late M. E. Crofoot, as a student. He was admitted to the Oakland County bar, September 29, 1869, and soon afterwards commenced business for himself, which he has ever since continued. His business, in addition to the law, embraces also a real estate and collection department, and has been eminently successful. Mr. Sawyer was elected Circuit Court commissioner for Oakland County, in 1872, which office he held two years, and in 1875 he was appointed United States commissioner for the Eastern District of Michigan. He was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac, in 1885, by Governor Alger, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. W. M. McConnell, and was by Governor Luce reappointed for a full term of six years, from January 1, 1887. He is a member of the Republican party, and was a delegate to the National Convention of 1884, which nominated James G. Blaine. He was secretary of the Republican County Committee for two years, and subsequently held the office of chairman of that committee for the same period. As officer of this committee he displayed an unusual ability in the conduct of the various elections, and earned considerable credit and gratitude from his party in the district. He has taken a lively interest in political matters, and is a valuable member of the party to which he has so long given his support. Mr. Sawyer inherited a taste for secret societies, his ancestors for generations having been connected with the Masonic order. His uncle, Colonel Edward Sawyer, of Grand Blanc, was, at the time of his death, which occurred February 2, 1885, with one exception, the oldest Mason in the United States. His life was an interesting one, and perhaps no man suffered more for the cause of Masonry than he, yet he never lost his interest in that institution. Joseph E. Sawyer was initiated May 27th, passed June 17th, and was raised July 1, 1870, in Pontiac Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., of which he was afterwards Master. He was exalted in Oakland Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., January 29, 1875, of which he became High Priest, and on the 28th of June he became a member of Pontiac Council, No. 3, R. and S. M., in which he was elected to the office of Thrice Illustrious Master. He was knighted in Pontiac Commandery, No. 2, March 7, 1876; elected Prelate, March 6, 1877; Captain-General, in 1880; and Eminent Commander, in 1885. He is also Past Chancellor of Pontiac Lodge, No. 80, Knights of Pythias, and District Deputy Grand Chancellor and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church, and was for a period of eleven years a vestryman and secretary of the vestry, finally resigning that office. In August, 1887, he commenced holding Sunday services, as a lay reader, in the school-house at the little village of Clintonville, under license from Bishop S. S. Harris, and his work there and at other places in his county has been quite successful. On October 17, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie V. Satterlee, daughter of George H. and Jane (Flower) Satterlee. She was born in Bloomfield, Oakland County, Michigan, July 31, 1856, and removed with her parents, when three years of age, to Central Mine, Keweenaw County, where she remained until 1875, when her father died, and she, with her mother and sisters, removed to Pontiac. To them have been born three children—Lizzie Belle, born August 8, 1878; Mary Lucille, born April 12, 1880; and Kate Eleanor, born November 18, 1884. If ancestral longevity counts for anything, Mr. Sawyer has before him a long life of usefulness. His father died at the age of seventy-three, while his grandfather, Edward Sawyer, attained a much greater age, and a brother of his, the great-uncle of our subject, Rev. John Sawyer, of Bangor, Maine, reached the great age of one hundred and three years and five days, and was at the time of his death, October 14, 1858, perhaps the oldest minister in the United States. He was familiarly called "Old Father Sawyer," as he furnished a remarkable instance of physical and intellectual activity continued to a good old age, and he retained his natural powers, both of mind and body, up to within a few months of his death. The Sawyer family has been noted as a long-lived race, as has the Dole family, Mr. Sawyer's mother having attained the age of eighty-two years. Mr. Sawyer is a typical New Englander, although from his boyhood a resident of the West. In him is brought out the characteristics of his early Puritan ancestry, indomitable energy, enthusiastic devotion to whatever business or profession he becomes interested in, decided opinions upon all subjects, which he is ever ready to maintain; and he has the courage of his convictions at all times and in all places. He has interested himself largely in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his adopted State and city, and takes an active part both in their mtaerial and spiritual advancement.

JACOB S. FARRAND, of Detroit, whose life has been one of unceasing business activity—the greater portion of it identified with the growth and expansion of Detroit and Michigan, extending over a period of time now approaching the half-century mark, a large part of it being spent as executive head of one of the largest wholesale drug-houses in the West—exemplifies in his career his early training. His active, energetic spirit as a boy, devoted to the task in hand, developed into the man of affairs, cognizant with all the details of his business and its requirements from the minutest matter to the largest. He began at the bottom of the ladder, and has ascended, rung by rung, to the top. His commercial advancement has not come to him by any sudden streak of fortune, but by steady and persistent effort, constantly applied, together with those noble virtues, truth, honesty, and integrity. These facts and traits of character have enabled him to surround himself with spirits of a kindred nature, and it is not out of place to note, in this particular, in how great a degree do the employés and junior members of the firm partake of and reflect the character of the head, and, thus harmonizing, each in his own particular sphere fills his allotted place, and the greatest possible success is attained. Mr. Farrand's parents were among the pioneer settlers of the State in which his busy and useful life has been passed. His father, Bethuel Farrand, was born in Parsippany, New Jersey, June 12, 1783, and in his veins flowed the strong blood of that race which suffered so much for religious freedom, the Huguenots. He, in early life, learned the trade of a blacksmith, and later became a farmer, to which occupation the greater portion of his life was devoted. His preceptor was his great-uncle, Aaron Kitchell, blacksmith and farmer, of Newark, New Jersey, a man who exerted during his life a large influence in public affairs, a leader in matters of Church and State in his district, and for many years a representative from New Jersey in the National Congress. During 1824, Bethuel Farrand made a contract to build a water-works for the then village of Detroit, and in May of the following year came with his family to Michigan, locating first in Detroit, whence a short time later they removed to Ann Arbor. Here the elder Farrand died on July 23, 1852. His first wife was Marilla Shaw, of Puritan ancestry, a native of the Old Bay State, where she was born November 4, 1792. She died at Aurelius, Cayuga County, New York, December 27, 1820. Of their seven children four were sons, of which Jacob S. was the third child. Previous to coming to Michigan our subject had attended the common schools of Aurelius, and afterwards continued his studies at a school in Ann Arbor until twelve years of age, when he obtained a situation in a drug-store of that place. Although this connection terminated within a year, it undoubtedly was the cause of Mr. Farrand's subsequently engaging in the drug business on his own account. In 1828, although then but thirteen years of age, he acted as post-boy, carrying the mail on horseback between Detroit and Ann Arbor. In 1830 he took up his residence in Detroit, and for six years succeeding occupied a position in the drug-store of Rice & Bingham, and the next five years was engaged in the same business with his former employer, Edward Bingham. In 1841 he received the appointment of deputy collector of the Port and District of Detroit, which then embraced not alone the city, but the shores of Lakes Huron and Michigan, extending to a point north of Chicago. On the election of Wm. Woodbridge, then governor of Michigan, to the United States Senate, in 1842, James Wright Gordon became governor of Michigan, and by him Mr. Farrand was appointed military secretary, with the rank of major, in which capacity he served until the expiration of the governor's term. In 1845, Mr. Farrand, having retired to private life, again engaged in the drug business, and, with the exception of a short period, continued alone until 1859. In that year Alanson Sheley became his partner, the name of Farrand & Sheley being adopted, and was thus known until 1860, when William C. Williams was admitted as a partner, and the firm changed to Farrand, Sheley & Co. In 1871, Harvey C. Clark was admitted, and the title changed to Farrand, Williams & Co. In 1880, Richard P. Williams was admitted, and five years later Jacob S. Farrand, Jr., and Alanson Sheley Brooks became partners in the business. Until 1870 the firm had, while doing a constantly increasing wholesale business, continued their retail department as first



Sincerely Yours
S. S. Farrand

established by Mr. Farrand in 1845, on Woodward Avenue. This branch of the business was in that year given up, and two years later the firm, having erected the large and commodious buildings on the northwest corner of Larned and Bates Streets, removed thereto. In addition to a wholesale drug business aggregating many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, the firm owns the Peninsular White Lead and Color Works, incorporated in 1886, with a capital of $100,000, and does a large business in paints, window-glass, lubricating oils, and lead. As showing the importance and extent of the business done by this firm, it may be stated that it reaches to an amount in the neighborhood of one million dollars annually. Mr. Farrand's name has for nearly a quarter of a century been identified with Detroit's banking interests. Soon after the organization of the First National Bank, in 1863, he became one of its stockholders, and later a director. On the death of S. P. Brady, in 1868, Jacob S. Farrand succeeded him as president, occupying that position until the expiration of the bank's charter, in 1883, since when he has acted as a director. During the first year of his presidency the capital of the bank was twice increased, first from $100,000 to $200,000, and later to $500,000. Mr. Farrand's name appears among the incorporators of the Wayne County Savings Bank, October 4, 1871, since when he has served continuously on its Board of Directors, and has held the office of vice-president since 1885. He has been a director of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company since its organization, except for a short period in 1870, and assisted in the organization of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he has been president since 1872. He is also treasurer of the Detroit Gas-light Company, with which he has been connected for many years. In politics a strong Republican from the time of the foundation of that party, he has devoted his efforts so earnestly to his business interests that he has found little time for participation in public matters, yet he has been prevailed upon frequently to sacrifice his personal tastes and time to share in the conduct of important municipal affairs. During the years 1847 to 1851, and 1854 and 1855, Mr. Farrand served on the Board of Education, and has been a member of the Board of Water Commissioners for twenty-five years, and its president since 1885. He was a member of the City Council, 1860 to 1864, its president one year during this period, and for a time was acting mayor of the city. He also has served eight years as president of the Board of Police Commissioners. He was appointed by Governorr Coswell, in 1880, a trustee of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Governor Baldwin. On the expiration of that term, Governor Begole appointed him for a full term, and at its close, in 1888, Governor Luce again appointed him to that office. He has been for several years president of the Harper Hospital, Detroit, in which he has evinced a warm interest from its inception. Neither has he been unmindful of the higher duties of life, for we find that in the Church of his choice—the Presbyterian—he has taken an active part during the period from his boyhood up. For over thirty years he has been an elder of the Church, and thrice was a member of the Committee of the General Assembly—in 1864 at Dayton, 1869 at New York, and in 1873 at Detroit, and since to the Assembly at Saratoga. The General Assembly at Detroit, in 1873, elected Mr. Farrand to represent the Presbyterian Church of the United States to the Canadian Assembly, sitting at Hamilton, Ontario, in the same year. His love of unity has been evinced in the part which he took towards bringing about the reunion of the Old and New School Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, which had been so long divided; and in 1877 he went as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, held at Edinburgh, Scotland. His religious life has been both of word and deed—he has devoted his labors and his means; and neither has he neglected the minor offices of his Church, for he has many years been a teacher in the Mission Sabbath-school. In the field of temperance he has been an ardent advocate from his youth up. Mr. Farrand was married on August 12, 1841, to Miss Olive M., daughter of Rev. Harvey Coe, of Hudson, Ohio. To them have been born Mary C., who became the wife of Rev. James Lewis, of Joliet, Illinois, and who died at her home in that city on December 3, 1889, beloved not only by her family, but by the congregations and the people in Humboldt, Kansas; Howell, Michigan; and Joliet, where she had lived since leaving her parental home; Martha E., who died in her third year; William R., Jacob S., Jr., and Ollie C., wife of Mr. Richard P. Williams, of the firm of Farrand, Williams & Co. Of Mrs. Farrand it is due to say that she is a worthy coadjutor and co-worker with her husband in all that pertains to the elevation and betterment of humanity; for in nearly every undertaking in Detroit, to that end, her name is found among the number thus actively engaged. In their beautiful home their charity and interest in the welfare of their fellows is reflected in its atmosphere, and forms an ideal picture of the true and happy life, the reward of duty well performed.

PHILIP H. KETCHAM, of East Saginaw. The record of the majority in this volumne will show that they have had the same poverty in childhood, the same struggles in their careers, the same adverse obstacles to overcome. More than this, they show conclusively that each man, under Providence, has been the architect of his own fortune. The life-history of Philip H. Ketcham has been no exception to this general rule. Born on Staten Island, New York, February 22, 1845, his boyhood was passed in gaining a common-school education, and in earning his own living. At four years of age he moved with his father to Illinois. At eighteen years of age his father placed him in charge of his farm. This commission developed in him a spirit of self-reliance, and formed the foundation of his character. It gave to him an opportunity to add to it by experience, and to round it out to a full development in his active manhood. He was for a period employed in a country store in Illinois, having also the management of his employer's farm, as well as that of his father; and this gave him some idea of a business life. But there was nothing sufficiently stirring in such employment for a young man having an ambition to succeed in life; and so, in 1866, we find him employed in the Saginaw Valley, by Ketcham, Edsall & Dunning, and forming one of the number of lumbermen who have, by their public spirit, made the Saginaw Valley so famous, and which in return has reacted to their success, and has given them fame and fortune. To have actually "scaled," handled, and dealt in "Cass River pine," is in itself sufficient to give a lumberman standing among his Saginaw brethren; for no finer quality of lumber was ever made than that produced on the famous Cass River. The wonderful reputation of this class of timber is still quoted and talked about, although handsome farms have now replaced all the forests on the Cass. Although comparatively a young man still, Philip Ketcham is not only high authority on all mooted points of the Cass River country, but he has also the best interests of his fellow-men at heart, and is always willing to do his part in the furtherance of any good object. He is actively engaged in the lumber business, being of the firm of Wright & Ketcham, than which there is no better concern of its kind in Northern Michigan. They employ many men at their camps and in their many kindred operations, and are public benefactors in that respect. Mr. Ketcham is a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of East Saginaw, and has served the people efficiently in that capacity for many years. He is a Republican in political faith, and in 1886 acted as chairman of the Congressional Committee of his party; but he has never had any desire for political life, or even party recognition in this direction. On the contrary, his tastes are for a business life, for social happiness, for domestic enjoyment, and for public improvement. These things fill his time; they do for him what they do for all level-headed men; they fill out and make a good, manly nature. Mr. Ketcham was married to Miss Eva A. Carrington, of Port Crescent, Michigan; but his wife died in a very brief period after their union, on the 24th of December, 1874. He was again married, to Miss Flora E. Atherton, daughter of Elihu and Hannah Atherton, of Flint, Michigan. There has been a family of nine children, but one of the number has died. No pleasanter home can be found anywhere, no truer happiness imagined, than exists in such a loving, trusting circle as this. Philip Ketcham's life has been a laborious one, an arduous one. His mother died when he was but eighteen years of age, and a family of little ones were left, of whom Philip was the eldest. To assist in the education and support of his younger brothers and sisters became to him a second demand, and to that demand he contributed all of his savings for many years. Such a man deserves success, and he has secured it. An old friend says of his physical vigor, "I have no doubt that he could demonstrate his ability to carry as good a pack on his back as the best land-looker of the present day," alluding to the custom prevalent among woodsmen when they go off on a journey in the western wilds. But the same friend adds, in his note, "I think he would much prefer to ride behind a well-bred horse;" and there is a little quiet humor in this latter suggestion, which will be appreciated most by those who know him well enough to call him "Phil. Ketcham;" for no one in the region where he lives has a keener eye or a more earnest love for a good horse than he. In fact, he loves all domestic animals; and that is a strong point in favor of any man. East Saginaw men are always on the look-out for some new railroad to run into their much-beloved city. They offer bonuses of money and land to induce any such corporations to come to them. (They gave $10,000 a short time ago to a furniture factory to locate there.) And if bonuses do not attract the railway people, they go to work and build a railway themselves. The last venture of the kind was the Saginaw, Toledo and Mackinaw Railway, a section of which—that from East Saginaw to Durand—being now in course of construction. Mr. Ketcham is one of its most enthusiastic owners and backers, and has been called upon to take the most active part in its construction. It was no mere luck for such a man to rise above his surroundings, and achieve success for himself. On the contrary, he has developed his own native ability; he has put all the push and energy of his nature into whatever he has undertaken. No man better deserves his good fortune, and no man enjoys his life more, nor the friendships of his many friends, than does Philip H. Ketcham. To quote a remark of his, he says he "detests red-tape, and likes straight fences." This characteristic in his nature is well shown in his ability as an organizer, and in the perfect method with which he manages everything. And this feature of his nature has been of great aid to him in his various operations, and has rounded out a character which, to the people of the Saginaw Valley, will always shine as one of their brightest stars.

HON. LUTHER WESTOVER. The oft-quoted saying, that "the good that men do lives after them," never had a more apt and perfect exemplification than it had in the life and character of the late Luther Westover, of Bay City. There are those who have brightened their particular sphere for a little space, and have flickered out, no man remembering them. Others there have been who have gained wealth only, as the result of a life of toil and scheming—no one the better for their having lived, no load made lighter, no home made brighter by their help, or by their riches. But—and to their honor be it said—there have been many, too, who have not lived for themselves alone; and of this latter class the man whose name heads this sketch is entitled to recognition. Luther Westover was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, April 24, 1817. He received the educational training common to farmer boys of New England, with the addition, in his case, of a term or two in the then celebrated Westfield Academy. In comparing the education of that early day with that which can be secured now, one is struck with the fact that either the course then pursued was superior to that now in vogue, or the boys of the past possessed a higher order of ability than those of the present day; or it may be that necessity forced the youth in that far-back time to make the best of their educational opportunities. Whatever may have been the cause, the fact remains that but few of the men who have left the impress of their strong individuality upon their time, had any other advantages for mental culture than those obtainable in the old red school-house, with, here and there, a wind-up of a few months at the so-called "academy" of the neighborhood. Like many other Eastern boys, too, Luther Westover was called upon to be the mainstay of a widowed mother, and to have devolve upon him the care and support of the little family. This occupied some eight years of his young life after leaving school. It may be—nay, it certainly must have been—that this experience was the foundation of what afterwards proved to be an earnest character. It gave the ground-work of self-reliance to his make-up, and thus what might have seemed a burden to many became to him a benefit and stimulus. The having the care of a farm on his young shoulders, with the knowledge that the mother was dependent upon him for support and protection, made him a thinker as well as a worker, and helped to prepare him for the part he was to act in the world. When he was about twenty-eight years old, Mr. Westover took a trip to Canada. While there he became imbued with the idea that he could make a profitable venture by shipping a cargo of Canadian lumber to Connecticut, and the result justified the act. He returned to Canada, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and in this business he continued until 1874. He associated others with himself in conducting his lumbering oper-

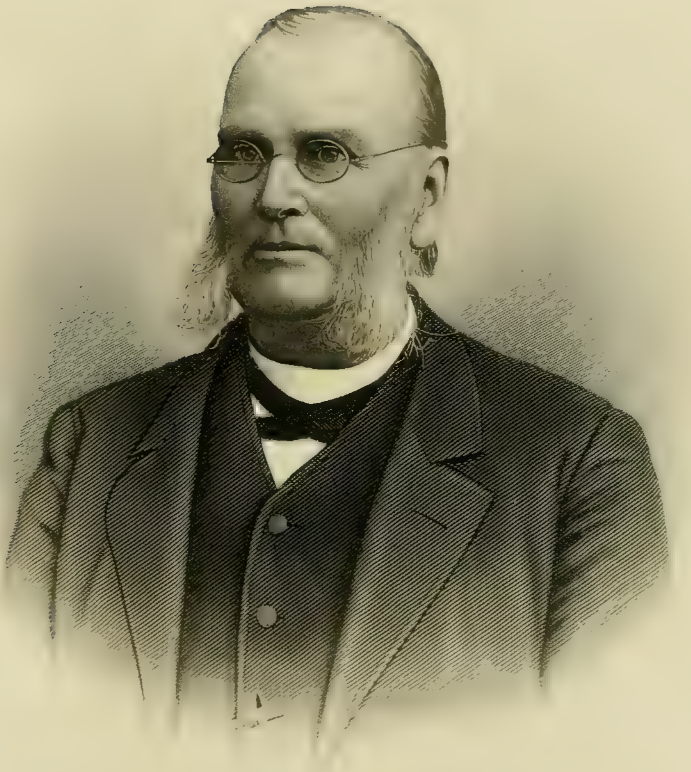
Luther Westover

ations, and, in 1865, the firm of Smith, Westover & Co. was established in Bay City. This concern had previously made extensive purchases of pine-lands in Bay and Iosco Counties, Michigan, and their business was a large and successful one. In 1867 Mr. Westover established the Exchange Bank, in Bay City, one of the best and soundest of the moneyed institutions of the Saginaw Valley. In 1873 this venture was merged into the State Bank, and Mr. Westover became one of its directors. And here, too, may be observed and noted a peculiar characteristic of the migrating New Englander. As soon as he finds some abiding-place in some new Western settlement, he at once sets about the task, self-imposed always, of securing the money facilities, the secular and religious privileges, with which his old home was favored; and in all of these particulars Mr. Westover was true to his training, true to the place of his nativity. Whatever of good there was in his old Massachusetts home, *that* was what he needed to make his new home more home-like. In 1869, Luther Westover was elected to the Legislature of his adopted State, and while in that body he did good work on important committees. He took an active part, also, in organizing and locating the Jackson and Lansing Railroad, and he was a director in that Company. He was always identified with the Democratic party until the outbreak of the Civil War, but the perusal of Abraham Lincoln's noble Inaugural Address convinced him that his duty to his country would be best performed by a union with the New Republican party; and to that organization he was thereafter a devoted adherent. In 1861, Mr. Westover was married to Mrs. Amanda Schuyler, widow of Mr. Calvin Schuyler, of Norfolk County, Canada. Thus much for the part of Luther Westover's history as it was known of all men with with whom he came in contact. There was never a public enterprise started, looking to the betterment of the community where he resided, but that he became its liberal supporter. Where important public service was demanded of him—and it was demanded often—he responded promptly, and gave of his best. If a new Church organization needed help at his hands, he gave liberally. If private worth, or public claim—it mattered not. He had been prospered; it was his duty to aid others who had not had his opportunities, his advantages. This was his creed: To help the helpless, to do his part in all matters of public concern. And the beauty of it was the man's modesty under it all, and his disclaimer of any credit due to him for the performance of the duty God had given him to do. Those who knew him best say that he was diligent in business—in fact, he has been termed "Bay City's model business man;" but there was no ostentation, no show. He was singularly modest, singularly reticent; and he had a dread of, and a dislike for, any notoriety or public glorification of himself. Luther Westover died November 16, 1884. This sketch is written five years after that event, and the estimate formed of him, the story that is told of him to-day, is the kindly tribute to his memory of men who had learned to love him, who had known him long and intimately. One of his grandest, best traits of character lay in this: that much of what he did in charity was never recorded. He helped many; they and he that helped were the only witnesses to the kindly deed. Above all, beyond all, was his generous aid, his words of advice and comfort, as well as material help, to the young men who applied to him. Better than this, even; he sought out many young men whom he heard of as struggling, and to them, too, he extended timely assistance. Is it not true, then, the quotation used at the beginning of this brief history, that "the good that men do lives after them?" Surely it *is* true in the case of Luther Westover.

GENERAL DWIGHT MAY, of Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, September, 8, 1822, and died in the city of Kalamazoo, January 28, 1880. His parents, Rockwell and Celestia E. (Underwood) May, were of the old New England stock, and, coming West in 1834, settled in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, where our subject was given into the hands of that great American educator—farm-life. A part of each year of his boyhood was spent in attendance at the district schools, and in 1842 he entered the Kalamazoo branch of the University of Michigan, then under the charge of the Rev. James A. B. Stone. By devoting his leisure time to imparting knowledge to others, Mr. May was enabled to complete the course at Kalamazoo, and in 1846 he entered the sophomore class of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the classical department of that institution in 1849. As illustrating to some extent the character of the man, an incident of his stay at the University is worthy of record. A branch of the secret society, Alpha Delta Phi, composed of University students, among them Mr. May, had been organized without the consent or approval of the faculty. An order was issued by the latter making it compulsory for students to sever connection with all secret societies under pain of expulsion from the college. It is said that Mr. May alone of all the members of the society stood to his colors, and eventually the faculty consented to the establishment of that and similar societies by the students. Soon after graduating, he entered the law-offices of Lathrop & Duffield, at Detroit, and in July, 1850, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. The following month he opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession at Battle Creek, Michigan, where he remained for about two years. In 1852 he removed to Kalamazoo, and formed a copartnership with Judge Marsh Giddings, and his home was at that place continuously until his death. In 1854 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Kalamazoo County, and held that office until 1861. He held the office of school inspector for Kalamazoo Township for two years, and from 1853 until 1856 was superintendent of the village schools, a work in which he evinced much interest. In 1866 he was elected trustee of the village. The same year he was elected by the Republican party lieutenant-governor of the State, by a majority of about thirty thousand votes. Two years later he was elected attorney-general of the State, and served in this capacity two terms. He was president of the village of Kalamazoo in 1874, and was re-elected to that office the following year. In April, 1861, Mr. May became a private in the Kalamazoo Light Guards, and shortly afterwards was elected captain. On President Lincoln's first call for troops, these guards became Company I of the Second Regiment of Michigan Infantry. Expecting to be mustered in for but three months instead of three years, as was the case, because of unfinished business, he was compelled to resign his command, and in December of the same year he returned home to give his attention to personal and legal business. October 8, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, then at Bolivar, Tennessee, and served throughout the war. In June, 1865, he was appointed to succeed Colonel W. H.

Graves, and was soon afterwards brevetted brigadier-general. He was mustered out of service with his regiment, March 6, 1866, having participated in the battles of Blackburn's Ford, Manassas, Middleburg (where he especially distinguished himself), Siege of Vicksburg, Siege of Little Rock, and Clarendon, Arkansas, in which State he was instrumental in breaking up one of the infamous cotton-rings of the South, his headquarters being at Camden, in that State. General May was married, September 4, 1849, to Miss Amelia S. Kellogg, a native of Pennsylvania, at Sherwood, Michigan. Of the three daughters born to them, only the youngest, now Mrs. Minnie K. Brown, of Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, survives. His family ties were ever of the most tender nature, and his social relations pleasant. Since his retirement from the army, General May had been an almost constant sufferer from disease, resulting from the effects of exposure during the war. Notwithstanding this, he devoted his time constantly to his legal business, which was large, and to those duties devolving upon him as a prominent citizen and member of the Republican party, which he joined on its organization, and to whose principles he ever afterwards adhered. At the time of his death, fitting resolutions were passed by the various societies of which he had been a member. It was said of him that his death removed one who had been for more than a generation a prominent and active member of the community in which he lived. He was a man of upright life, unflinching in his devotion to every principle and cause which his convictions led him to support, a good lawyer, a firm friend, and a citizen whose honor and devotion to his country, to his State, and to his adopted city can not be questioned.

REV. DANIEL COOK JACOKES, M. A., S. T. D., of Pontiac, Oakland County, was born in Charlestown, Montgomery County, New York, April 15, 1813. He was the eldest of four children—three sons and one daughter—of Samuel and Catharine (Hood) Jacokes, both of whom were natives of New York State. Catharine Jacokes, the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a woman of marked ability and strength of character, and possessed a clear and active mind, with strong convictions as to religion and morals. When her eldest son had arrived at the age of eight years he was consecrated by her, as were his two brothers, to the ministry; and with the settled purpose to become a clergyman he marked out, by her advice, a course of study to continue the following thirty years, at the expiration of which time he was to buy new books on all subjects, and review his studies, which he has *twice* done since. It is a little remarkable that these three brothers should have followed out the course laid out by their mother. Such is the fact, however: and it is even more remarkable that they are all still living, and active ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church at this time (1890), the oldest, Daniel, having attained the age of seventy-seven years, and the aggregate of their clerical service covering a period of one hundred and forty-two years. The subject of this sketch prepared for college at a select school, and subsequently attended, for about three years, Geneva College (now Hobart College), at Geneva, New York. In 1828 he made a flying trip West, spending about one year in Michigan, and returned to Geneva, New York, whence he, with his wife, to whom he was married in 1832, again came West, and located in Detroit. There he remained about six years, at the expiration of which time he went to the township of Lodi, Washtenaw County, where his father had settled, and there spent two years in continuation of his studies in preparation for the ministry, and in the year 1840 joined the Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His first assignment was to the Farmington Circuit, Oakland County, a district covering a wide extent of territory, where he remained one year; and at the expiration of this time moved to the Lake Superior region and took charge of the Indian missions there. He continued in this work, which he found very interesting, in both the Upper and Lower Peninsulas, until 1845. His subsequent appointments, for a period of two years each, were at the following places, in the order named: Grass Lake, Girard, Northville, Mount Clemens, Port Huron, Pontiac, Trenton, and Detroit. On the breaking out of the war he was appointed chaplain of the Fifth Michigan Infantry, and experienced the hardships of the Peninsular campaign. He resigned this position at the expiration of a year, and his next assignment was to the Church at Dexter, where he remained three years. Thence he returned to Pontiac, and had charge of the Church there for a like period, and in 1869 he was made presiding elder of the Adrian District for a term of four years. Afterwards he was assigned to the Church at Hudson, where he remained until 1876, when his wife's health failed, and he returned to Pontiac, where he has since resided. About the year 1853 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, and in 1871 he was made Doctor of Sacred Theology by the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. In September, 1875, Dr. Jacokes was requested by Governor Bagley to accept the position of commissioner of education of the State of Michigan for the educational exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in 1876, and, upon becoming convinced of the practicability of the enterprise, accepted the position. At the time of his appointment no definite plan had been formed for the prosecution of the work by any of the States or countries represented at the Exposition. To carry into execution a clearly drawn scheme of work would have been comparatively easy; but to devise a plan whereby the right kind of information could be collected, tabulated, and presented in an easily accessible shape, was a task of no slight difficulty. This being evidently the starting-point and the key to success, Dr. Jacokes's first efforts were directed to this task. To detail the plan originated by him would be impossible here; suffice it to say that it gave a comprehensive and full exhibit of the educational system of Michigan. At first glance a superficial observer might have been disappointed at the seeming smallness of the departmental exhibit; but a slight examination revealed the fact that it contained, in compact and accessible form, all the material really needed for a study of the educational system of the State. This program was adopted by the Centennial Board, and sent to all the States and nations for their guidance in the educational exhibit. To show the estimation in which the exhibit was held, the fact may be mentioned that certain foreign commissioners, desirous of understanding the system, spent whole days in examining and copying from the volumes and diagrams displayed. Much of the credit which Michigan received for this splendid exhibit is due to the energy and wisdom of Dr. Jacokes, and it is not going too far to say that the citizens of Michigan owe a debt of gratitude to him they can not well repay for this earnest and self-sacrificing work, to which he

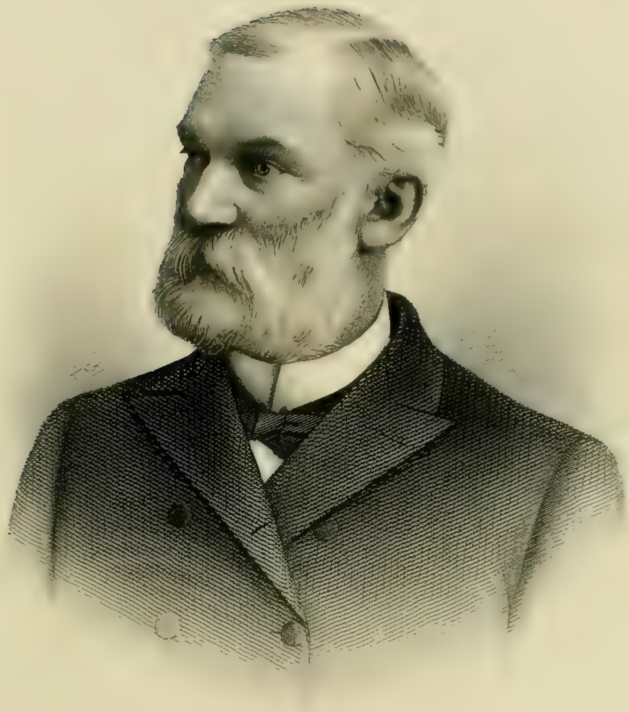


D. C. Jacokes,

devoted about sixteen months of his entire time gratuitously. In 1877 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health, and filled that position acceptably for a period of six years. In 1877, also, he was appointed, by the governor, agent of the State Board of Corrections and Charities for Oakland County, which appointment he still holds. He became an active member of the American Public Health Association, one of the highest scientific associations in the world, in 1882. Since 1878 he has served as chaplain of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac. He has taken a lively interest in the welfare of the inmates of the asylum, and has bestowed much time and thought upon the discharge of his duties in connection with them. His varied culture and great kindness of heart have eminently fitted him for this work. The doctor was married, in 1832, to Miss Mary Ann Slarrow, of Geneva, Ontario County, New York, who was his active helpmate up to 1877, since which time she has been in poor health. They have one son, Judge James A. Jacokes (born November 21, 1834, a prominent member of the Oakland County bar, and at present a partner in the law firm of Baldwin, Draper & Jacokes, of Pontiac, composed of himself, Judge Augustus C. Baldwin, and the Hon. Charles Draper), and an adopted daughter, Mrs. William Park, of Trenton, Michigan. The reverend doctor has spent a long life in the steady pursuit of knowledge, and does not yet consider his education completed. He has, in addition to his theological studies, given considerable attention to the study of astronomy and the sciences, and his researches into almost every branch of learning have been profound. He has a remarkable constitution, enabling him to do the work of three men, even at his present age. He can not remember the time when he has devoted more than four hours of each twenty-four to slumber, and is to be seen on all except the very coldest days of winter attending to his out-door duties without overcoat or other additional wraps. Of firm character and decided opinions, and yet of most gentle and lovable disposition, especially towards the young, the helpless, and the unfortunate, his reputation throughout the State is an enviable one. Full of charity and thought for others, he has hosts of friends wherever his work has led him, while his sound judgment and sterling character have won him a place in the front rank of men of refinement and education throughout the State, and in the esteem and respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

HON. WILLIAM S. LINTON, of East Saginaw. There are many men of eminence, in the varied walks of life, in all American communities. Some of them have achieved distinction in their profession. A few have become great through some meritorious act, and the entire community has united to do them honor. But all, or nearly all, have these honors accorded to them after many years of painstaking effort on their own part. It is only now and then that a young man is found to whom his associates, and those of his neighborhood, are willing to award honor. Of such a young man it is the pleasure of this writer to speak; and his name heads this brief sketch. It is much, very much, for a young man to have been blessed with such a father as Aaron Linton has proven to his sons. The record of this father is also in this volume, and the record he has made among his fellow-men, of all classes, is a benediction in itself, and from the example of such a parent much was to have been gained. William S. Linton was born at St. Clair, Michigan, February 4, 1856, and is a lineal descendant of John Linton (a friend and associate of William Penn), who, with his wife Rebecca, landed on America's shore in the city of Philadelphia, November 8, 1692. In his boyhood the parents of William S. removed to East Saginaw, Michigan, and that city has ever since remained his home. He attended the public schools of that place, and therein he attained such education as he needed, with which to make the battle of life. It will not be deemed out of place, in such a paper as this, to say a word in praise of Michigan's public-school system, and the public-school system of East Saginaw in particular. It was the first city in the State to make the experiment of free text-books; and now her schools are free in deed, as they were before in name. With its many fine buildings, and its splendid corps of instructors, the young men and the young women of that favored city become well equipped in all that is necessary for them to make a fair start in the world. With such an outfit as this, young Linton began his life-work. He became a clerk in a general store, which occupation gave him ideas of mercantile affairs generally. He then was put in charge of his father's business at Farwell, in the same State, where the latter operated an extensive saw-mill; but fire—that terrible scourge to all lumbermen—destroyed, in a few hours, the accumulation of years of patient industry. William Linton's next step upward—for nothing is gained by lamenting one's losses—was to enter the employ of Thomas Nester, one of the most prominent among the many prominent mill-owners of Michigan, and to become engaged in shipping lumber and shingles from Alger, Bay County, where Mr. Nester owned and operated a valuable plant. This was the opportunity the young man wanted, and it was an opportunity he improved to the extent of his ability. It gave the color to his future life, as well. His worth, his activity, his honesty of purpose, were all recognized, and this recognition led to his promotion to the position of general superintendent of the extensive interests of his employer; and he continued to occupy that post until the latter part of the year 1879, when he returned to East Saginaw, and entered into the partnership known under the title of Aaron Linton & Sons, lumber manufacturers. During young Linton's sojourn at Alger (it was then called Wells, but the name has since been changed to Alger, in honor of a man whom all Michigan holds in high esteem), he was twice elected to the position of supervisor for Bay County, and held other township offices. On his return to his old home in East Saginaw, he gave his best efforts to the business in which he was interested, and yet he found time to serve his fellow-men in the city's Common Council. In 1883 he was elected alderman of the Seventh Ward, being at that time the youngest alderman on the list, but was nevertheless placed on the most important committees. He served the city's interest in that capacity faithfully and well for two terms—in all four years. He was noted in the Council for his sterling common sense, and, though a man of few words, always conveyed his meaning in a terse, direct way that his colleagues understood and appreciated. Then came another and an unusual honor to one so young. He was chosen as representative to the Legislature of his native State, being the only successful candidate upon the Republican ticket in this city, at that election. He performed good service there, as he had done, and always does wherever he is placed or called to act; and during that rather exciting session of the Legislature, Mr. Linton's record was a most honorable one, and reflected credit on the great interests he represented. While he occupied the legislative seat, he filled the position in such a manner that it gained for himself the respect and consideration of his brother members. He is by no means an extremist, and there is a large amount of conservatism in his disposition that keeps him well balanced and reliable in times of emergency. During his legislative term he introduced a number of bills that were passed and became a portion of Michigan's laws, and amongst them was the bill providing for the incorporation and regulation of Building and Loan Associations, under which act almost every city and town in the State now has an association. Mr. Linton is president of the People's Building and Loan Association of Saginaw County, which is undoubtedly the largest as to membership and wealth of any in Michigan at the present time. In 1887, while in the full tide of success, another fire attacked the mill of which he was one of the owners; and this time, too, in a few hours nothing remained but a smoking pile of rubbish to mark the site of where once had been heard the busy hum of industry. But the same indefatigable, unconquerable spirit which had animated the father so many times when misfortune descended upon him, was revived in the sons, and though many generous proposals were made to the firm by people who admire pluck, yet their offers were kindly declined, and another property near by was purchased, another mill was erected; and now, once again, "Will" Linton, as he is generally termed, is treasurer and one of the managers of a successful enterprise, known by the popular name of the Linton Manufacturing Company, among the stockholders in which, besides the Lintons, may be found such prominent lumber operators as the Rusts, of Saginaw, and the important firm of Procter & Gamble, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They manufacture on an extensive scale lumber, salt, and packing boxes, sash, doors, and blinds, and do a general lumber-yard and planing-mill business. One would think that Mr. Linton had sufficient business to occupy his mind and his time, as he is also treasurer of the Allen Nursery Company, a corporation doing business in the city of Saginaw, and is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Saginaw Land and Building Company, but there is no matter of importance to the public in which he does not have a hand. New enterprises find in him a kindly adviser, sympathizer, and helper. Many of the civic societies of the city claim him in their membership. He has filled the most important of their chairs, and is honored as he deserves honor. Mr. Linton is a prominent Mason, being at the present writing Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge F. and A. M., of Michigan, and in another leading fraternal society, the Knights of the Maccabees, he holds the position of Great Lieutenant Commander; a young man still, with many years before him—let us hope, years to be filled with profit to himself as well, but also years in which to be of service to his fellow-men. No higher incentive to duty can any man have than that of living a useful life; and that incentive Will Linton has. Quiet and unassuming, he has had numerous honors bestowed upon him—the real true ring, in the shape of his strong young manhood, energy, discretion and judgment, launching him on a career that has won fresh laurels for the family archives, through the sterling characteristics of head and heart that have happily combined to render this affable, courteous gentleman one of the most popular in the city. On the 11th of April, 1878, Mr. Linton married Ida M. Lowry, also of East Saginaw. There are three children in his home—Raymond A., Laurence L., and Elsie S.—a happy home, made brighter and more happy still by what its inmates do to conduce to the happiness of other homes.

HERVEY C. PARKE, of Detroit, whose name stands at the head of the great firm of Parke, Davis & Co., manufacturing chemists, is an apt illustration of what a man may accomplish by strict, honorable, and reliable methods in the commercial world; and we use the word "reliable" advisedly; for in this particular case to be reliable means much, because, in the manufacture of drugs and chemicals, adulteration and inferiority would be hard of detection; hence, to have it become known that everything manufactured is pure and standard as to grade, strength, etc., is in itself an honor to the man so engaged. And as a result we have seen grow from the small beginning (the little laboratory in an old building, which was started in 1866) one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world, with the finest offices west of New York City; with buildings elegant, complete, and replete with everything that is needed to produce the best results; with works occupying two city blocks, and the products of the firm finding a demand in almost every country in the entire world, and giving employment, in the home buildings alone, to some five hundred persons. They also, in their home buildings, operate one of the largest and best equipped printing-offices in the country, where they publish numerous medical works of value and interest to the profession; this department alone giving constant employment to from forty to sixty men. Their exhibits at expositions always receive the highest encomiums for meritorious and complete display. To the medical profession of the entire country the name of Parke, Davis & Co. is a synonym of all that is good in manufactured chemicals and drugs, and is in itself a guarantee for the highest standard of purity and general excellence. Mr. Parke was born in Bloomfield, Michigan, a son of Ezra Smith and Rhoda (Sperry) Parke, and is, on his paternal side, of English descent. After some time spent at schools in Buffalo, New York, he returned to Michigan, where he taught school, became connected with a mining company in the Lake Superior region, went into the hardware business, etc. In 1865 he came to Detroit, and soon after engaged upon what has proven to be his life-work; for, associating himself with Dr. S. P. Duffield, he commenced the manufacture of chemicals in a small laboratory. Success attended the undertaking, and it continued to grow in spite of all the vicissitudes of small capital, financial panic, etc., through which they passed, until it has developed into the grand and assured success of to-day—a living monument to the energy, indomitable will, and unremitting labor bestowed. The firm at first was Duffield, Parke & Co.; then, in 1871, it became Parke, Davis & Co. In 1875 the firm became an incorporated company, and Mr. Parke was elected president, and Mr. Davis secretary and treasurer. In his domestic life, Mr. Parke is a happy husband and father. He has been twice married—first, in 1860, to Miss Fannie A. Hunt, daughter of Hon. James B. Hunt, ex-member of Congress. Mrs. Parke died in 1867, leaving two sons and three daughters. His second marriage was in 1872, to Miss Mary M. Meade, and they have four children. In politics he is a Republican, although not an active politician, for the many demands upon his time forbid it. In



H. C. Parker

religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and in the Church of his choice, and where he is a regular attendant—St. John's—he is honored and esteemed as a worthy co-worker. He is one of the trustees of the Diocesan Fund, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Orphan's Home. He is also a director in the State Savings Bank, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Western Union Life and Accident Insurance Company. The following, from the pen of a gentleman who has watched the business career of Mr. Parke, is a deserved tribute to a worthy subject: "As a business man, Hervey C. Parke has done much for Detroit and Michigan. He has produced business results of great magnitude, and is one of the most active and hardest working men in the West. Whatever he touches appears to feel the force of his vitality, and moves forward without friction or jar. Honorable in all his business dealings, and just in all his transactions with men, he is doing one man's full work in the world, and would be missed in many ways."

JOSEPH T. BURNHAM, of Saginaw City, was born at Berlin, Erie County, Ohio, July 30, 1824. His father, Elsworth Burnham, was a farmer, and came to Ohio from Hebron, Holland County, Connecticut, in 1821, having been preceded by his father, the grandfather of Joseph, who had taken up some land in Berlin. The Burnhams are of English descent. Mr. Burnham's mother was Maria Walker, daughter of Norman Walker, of Holland County, Connecticut. Mr. Burnham enjoyed such educational advantages as can be derived from a country school in the winter time, his summers being spent on the farm. At sixteen, however, he had the privilege of attending the academy at Norwalk, Ohio, where he spent two winters. The Burnhams, having erected a saw-mill at Berlin, were brought thereby into business relations with Michigan lumbermen; and in 1856 the subject of this sketch came to Saginaw, and, in company with other gentlemen, purchased a saw-mill and timber-lands at St. Charles. This was the beginning of Mr. Burnham's extensive saw-mill and lumber business in the Saginaw Valley. The copartnership formed in 1856 lasted some years. Meantime, however, Mr. Burnham, in company with others, bought also what is known as the Burnham & Still Mill, on the Middle Grounds of the Saginaw River, opposite the city of Saginaw. When this mill was burned, in 1886, it made the seventh mill destroyed by fire with which Mr. Burnham had been connected during his business life. Mr. Burnham is now winding up his mill business as rapidly as possible, and devoting himself to farming. His farms cover a large territory, and are the same lands from which he cleared away the pine-trees while in the lumber business. In politics Mr. Burnham is a Republican, but has never been an office-holder. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., having joined the order in his twenty-fourth year. He was married, November 16, 1849, to Miss Julia A. Hine, daughter of Shelden Hine, of Berlin, Ohio. Mr. Hine came from Bethlehem, Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1819, driving the entire distance with an ox-team, the journey occupying forty-one days. For the benefit of those who may imagine that such a journey must have been very tedious and dismally monotonous, it should be added that it was the wedding journey of Mr. Hine and his wife. Mr. Burnham wears well his sixty-five years; his form is erect, and his appearance healthful, and were it not for the streaks of gray in his full beard he might easily pass for forty. He has attractive social qualities, and is honored and esteemed as one of the solid business men of Saginaw.

JOHN S. WOODRUFF, lumberman, of Ludington, Mason County, was born in St. Clair, Michigan, September 9, 1841. His father, Samuel H. Woodruff, was a native of Troy, New York, but when quite young moved to Hartford, Connecticut, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He came West, when eighteen years of age, with his maternal uncle, Asahel Kinney, and the same year (1832) settled in St. Clair, Michigan, where he, in after-life, became one of its most valued and highly respected citizens. He continued to reside at that place until his death, on August 22, 1888. His wife was Elizabeth Walker, a native of Suffolk, England. She is still living in St. Clair, at the age of sixty-eight years. To them were born four children, three of whom are still living. Of these, two were boys, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. He commenced attending school at the age of four years, and continued until the day before the fourteenth anniversary of his birth. He became an attendant at the academy of Rev. O. C. Thompson before he had reached the age of five, and he well remembers that he was the only boy in the school whose stool had to be raised with four-by-four-inch scantlings. On the fourteenth anniversary of his birthday he became a clerk in the store of Robert Murray, in St. Clair, and remained with him until the business was closed out, a period of one year and seven months. He then entered the employ of Mr. Henry Whiting, at St. Clair, and remained with Mr. Whiting and with the firm of Henry Whiting & Son, which was subsequently organized, for fourteen years. The last six of these he held the position of confidential clerk, and twice each year visited the Eastern markets as buyer for the house. In 1871 he was offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank, of St. Clair, but declined the position. At this time, in company with his brother Cyrus H. Woodruff, he had in contemplation the opening of a general co-operative store in St. Clair, and this plan was subsequently carried out by his brother. Captain Eber B. Ward, of Detroit, however, offered him the position of manager of his silver mining interests at Wyandotte, Michigan, and this he accepted. In September, 1871, he came to Ludington to superintend the lumbering interests of Captain Ward at that place, and there he has made his permanent home. The following year he succeeded Mr. John B. Beane as agent of Mr. Ward, assuming entire charge of the Ludington business, which, during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, was conducted under the name of E. B. Ward, John S. Woodruff, Agent. The first, or what is now called the "North" mill, was built in 1870, and two years afterwards the "South" mill was built, under the management, however, of Captain Ward's son, M. D. Ward. From the time the second mill was completed, Mr. Woodruff was sole manager of the business, which thenceforward increased rapidly, and soon assumed extensive proportions, until, on the death of Mr. Ward, on January 2, 1875, it was looked upon as the most valuable portion of his immense estate, which was estimated at $5,300,000. During 1875 the business remained under Mr. Woodruff's management, being conducted under the name of John S. Woodruff, Agent. From the close of that year until May, 1878, when Mr. Thomas R. Lyon assumed the control of the business, Mr. Woodruff continued its management as agent for Mrs.

Catherine L. Ward. Mr. Lyon, although then only twenty-four years of age, was a good judge of character and of men, and, on becoming head of the business, retained Mr. Woodruff, placing him in charge of the mills, stores, vessels, and since then the salt business, which important branches have, under his able management, been wisely, judiciously, and profitably guarded down to the present time. Mr. Woodruff held the offices of secretary and treasurer of the Pere Marquette Boom Company for ten years—1872 to 1882. He is still a stockholder in the Company, and has frequently served on its Board of Directors. When sixteen years of age he became a member of the Congregational Church, and when about eighteen years old was made superintendent of the Sabbath-school at St. Clair. He has since then held that position continuously (except during the first year of his residence at Ludington) in the Church of that denomination, where his home has been. At twenty-five years of age he was a deacon of the Church in St. Clair, and is a deacon and trustee of the Church at Ludington. He is a member of the Republican party, but in no sense of the word is he an active politician. He was married, August 1, 1867, to Miss Helen E., daughter of Hon. J. D. Williams, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. They have five children, as follows: Eugene C., born April 8, 1871; Edwin F., born August 4, 1874; John W., born June 2, 1878; Jennie H., born March 26, 1880; and Orra E., born March 12, 1885. Mr. Woodruff is, as the foregoing implies, a valued member of the Church, and a leading spirit in its work and support. An old friend of his thus speaks of him: "His devotion to religious matters is almost daily exemplified in unostentatious acts of benevolence and charity. His mind, on this subject as on others, is broad and liberal in its scope, and he embraces in his creed a regard for all men, whether of his Church or otherwise. His life, while uneventful, has been a busy and successful one, and he has brought to bear upon his work a well-balanced, keen-witted mind, a firm, rounded character, and a courteous and gentlemanly bearing, that has enabled him to make of it a steady, continued success. His part in the social life of the community has been broad and of a high standard; his interest in all matters pertaining to its welfare, his readiness to work for others, his genial and companionable nature, have made him one of the most respected, most honored and upright citizens of his adopted city."

DAVID W. RUST, late of East Saginaw, was born in the town of Wells, Rutland County, Vermont, March 24, 1821, and died at his residence in East Saginaw, October 4, 1880. His life is a striking illustration of the possibilities and advantages derived from American citizenship, when accompanied by manliness, courage, and perseverance. His parents were Amasa and Charlotte (Ward) Rust, who, in 1837, removed to this State, settling near Newport (now Marine City), on the St. Clair River. Amasa Rust was by occupation a farmer, and was able to give to his children (of whom there were eight, five being sons) the educational advantages offered by the district schools of the then comparatively unsettled new country, in addition to robust health, the result of participation in the work upon the farm. David W. was the second son, and on attaining his majority learned the trade of a ship-carpenter, becoming a master-workman. Not long afterwards, having by close attention to his work laid up a small capital, in company with his elder brother, Aloney, he built the schooner *Vermont*, which they together sailed for a number of years. The venture, a profitable one financially, was perhaps the one of which our subject was the most proud, notwithstanding his many after-successes; and in later years, in describing the many incidents and adventures of this time, his achievement in building and navigating his own vessel seemed most gratifying to him. Eventually this life was brought to a close by the sale of the *Vermont*, and the brothers embarked in the lumber business by erecting a saw-mill at Marine City, which they operated until the fall of 1859, when David removed to Saginaw. As early as 1844, Aloney and David W. Rust had organized the firm of A. & D. W. Rust, which was continued until the death of the former in 1874. They were large owners of pine-lands on the Muskegon River, in connection with Hon. J. P. Sanborn, of Port Huron, and in other parts of the State, with Coburn, of Maine. This firm was, as well as lumbermen, among the largest ship-builders of their time, many of their boats being now on the Lakes. During his life-time our subject was, in connection with various parties, a large owner of vessels, among the first being the schooner *A. Rust*, which ran to Saginaw as early as 1855; the steamer *Bay City* and tow; *D. W. Rust* and tow; *Leuty* and tow, and others; each tow consisting of from two to three barges. Mr. David W. Rust was also actively interested in the following firms, in addition to his interests named above: John F. Rust & Co., organized in 1858, and dissolved in 1874; George Rust & Co., organized in 1874, and continued until 1880; J. F. & D. W. Rust & Co., beginning about 1875, and continued until David's death in 1880; J. H. Rust & Co., 1875 to 1879; A. Rust & Co., organized in 1859 or 1860, and continued until Aloney's death, in 1874; A. Rust & Bros., 1874 to 1880; D. W. Rust & Co., beginning in 1875 and continued to 1880; Rust, King & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 1865 to 1874; Rust, King & Clint, also at Cleveland, Ohio, 1874 to 1880. These various firms show the extent of his business interests; and as our subject was the managing partner in many of them, and as well superintended the construction of a large number of their steam and sailing vessels and barges, some idea may be formed of his great business ability. In 1851 they commenced the purchase of pine-lands, largely on the Saginaw River and its tributaries, and six years later erected a steam saw-mill at the upper end of the river, now lying within the city limits. Still later they built a similar mill at Bay City, and on the discovery of salt in the Saginaw Valley became extensive manufacturers of that article. Mr. Rust was also the owner of large tracts of pine-timber lands in Michigan and Wisconsin, and iron and farming lands in the former State. We can not refrain from quoting the language of a man of high standing in the business community, who, in his early career, had the benefit of the counsel and advice of Mr. Rust: "He was a grand man, of great intellectual power, courage, and strength of character; one of my best friends, whose advice was always good, and who aided me greatly in starting in business, and who, in his career, justifies anything that can be said or written of him." The Saginaw *Morning Herald* of October 5, 1880, in referring to him, said:

> "Mr. Rust was, from his boyhood until his death, the guiding spirit, in business matters, of his father's family; and his brothers and others attribute very much of their well-known business success to his good judgment and advice. In the language of one of the brothers, 'He did not give them money, but he put them in the way to help themselves.' So largely inter-

D W Rust

ested in very many business interests of this valley, Mr. Rust will be very largely missed in the councils that have so long been benefited by his unerring business sagacity and judgment. In his political convictions, Mr. Rust was an unswerving Republican, and his influence and efforts were ever on the side of loyalty to the Nation, and a safe, economical, and just government for the people. In religious matters he had no professed faith, but was a 'man of the wòrld,' though he had a style of benevolence none the less hearty or acceptable because it was quiet and unostentatious. He was a good son, husband, father, brother, and citizen, and few have better filled their position and destiny in life, with the opportunity and light given them. There are too few such sturdy, self-made men, and we pause awhile to think who shall rise up and take his place, as we bid adieu to so much natural integrity and true manhood."

Mr. Rust was three times married. By his first wife there were four children, three of whom survive. His surviving wife, who, in loving remembrance, contributes the accompanying portrait as a monument to his memory, is Laura, daughter of Joseph Luff, who came from England when thirteen years of age, and was a farmer and mill-owner at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County, New York, where Mrs. Rust was born. Their son, David W. Rust, who, in addition to his father's name, inherits his strong and robust physique, was born June 13, 1873, and resides with his mother in Detroit, where Mrs. Rust took up her residence in 1883.

HON. HENRY H. HOLT, of Muskegon, ex-lieutenant-governor of Michigan, was born March 27, 1831, in Camden, Oneida County, New York. He is the eldest son of Henry Holt, who was a native of Pomfret, Connecticut, where he was born in 1803. Mr. Holt, Sr., removed to New York State about 1830, where he followed the occupation of farming and continued to reside until 1852, when, with his family, he came to Kent County, Michigan, where he purchased a farm and has ever since lived; and now, in his old age, enjoys the fruits of his early labors, and takes comfort in being the owner of one of the finest farms in the State. The mother of our subject was Lorency Potter, daughter of Philip W. Potter, a farmer, of Herkimer County, New York, whose paternal ancestor of the seventh generation, Robert Potter, came from England in 1628, and settled first in Salem, Massachusetts, whence he moved ten years later to Rhode Island, of which he was one of the first settlers. A grandson of Robert, Fisher Potter, married Mary, daughter of Mercy Williams (who was a daughter of Roger Williams, founder of the Rhode Island Colony) by her second husband, Samuel Windsor; and our subject is a lineal descendant of this branch of the Williams and Potter families on his mother's side. Mrs. Holt died April 22, 1835, at twenty-seven years of age. Our subject attended the district school until 1848, when he continued his studies at Fairfield Academy, and subsequently spent one year at Christ's Church Hall, in Pomfret, Connecticut. In 1852 he came with his father to Michigan, and continued the work of teaching, commenced previously, which he followed until 1855, when he entered upon the study of the law, at a law-school in Poughkeepsie, New York. He remained there one year, when he entered the Union Law College at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to practice in July, 1857, Hon. David Tod, afterwards governor of the State, being at that time president of the institution. Returning to Michigan, Mr. Holt was admitted to practice at Grand Rapids by Hon. George Martin, who at that time was Judge of the Circuit Court, and subsequently Chief-Justice of the State Supreme Court. In May, 1858, Mr. Holt came to Muskegon, and in the fall of that year was elected prosecuting attorney of Ottawa County, which then included all the territory now embraced in Muskegon and Ottawa Counties. In 1859, Muskegon County was organized, and our subject was elected prosecuting attorney for the new county, and held that office four years. At the expiration of this term he was elected Circuit Court commissioner, and was re-elected for a second term two years later. In 1866 the Republicans of his district elected him to represent the district in the Lower House of the State Legislature, to which office he was re-elected in 1868, when he became Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In 1870 he was again elected, and served in the same capacity on that committee. Much of his time was devoted to the interests of the charitable institutions of the State, and the present prosperity of a number of them is due to his earnest efforts in securing appropriations. In 1872 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State on the Republican ticket, headed by Governor Bagley, and two years later was re-elected to that office. In 1878 his district again sent him to the State Legislature, when he was once more appointed chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; and in 1886, when again elected, he was made chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and second on the Judiciary Committee. He was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee during the building of the State capitol at Lansing. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention held at Lansing. Mr. Holt has served five terms in the State Legislature as the representative of his district, and two terms as lieutenant-governor, being a longer term of service than that of any resident, past or present, of the State of Michigan—a record of which he may well be proud. In April, 1878, he was elected mayor of Muskegon, and was re-elected in 1879, he being the second Republican mayor of that city. He has also served the people in various other public offices to which he has been elected from time to time. His experience in this respect is a remarkable one, in the fact that, of the numerous times that he has been nominated for office (being about twenty-five times, altogether), he has never known defeat—a proud record in a city and district as often Democratic as Republican; a record that speaks louder than words of the appreciation of his services, and one that shows the esteem in which he is held by the people of the community. He has, ever since taking up his residence in Muskegon, intainemad a law office, and continued in the active practice of his profession. In 1873 and 1874, Mr. Holt made an extended tour of Europe, and in 1875–6 he again visited the Old World, journeying through Egypt and the Holy Land, and making stops at Constantinople and the old cities of the East, from which he returned with a fine collection of pictures, other works of art, and rare curiosities. The foregoing history of Mr. Holt's public career should be a sufficient guarantee for his personal character, social and business standing. "Thus shall it be done unto the man whom the king delighteth to honor," is as true to-day as it was thirty centuries ago. In all business transactions his promise is unquestioned; once made, the fulfillment comes with the day. During the past few months, Mr. Holt was, with several other gentlemen, intrusted by leading business citizens with the delicate task of procuring an increased appropriation by Congress for the Muskegon Harbor, and an appropriation for other purposes, and it can be safely said, and without detracting from the others, that to the success of the mission much credit is due to Mr. Holt. His knowledge of legislation and governmental methods proved an important factor in the execution by himself and his associates of the important duties and interests with which they were clothed. A life-long Republican, imbued with the doctrines of his party, and unswerving in fealty thereto, he is yet sufficiently generous to see the patriot in a political adversary. Thoroughly American, he illustrates in his life and character many of the better traits of the American citizen.

ROBERT J. WHALEY, banker, of Flint, Genesee County, was born in the town of Castile, Wyoming County, New York, December 8, 1840. Mr. Whaley is descended from a good old ancestry, dating as far back as the reign of His Majesty King Charles I., of England. Edward Whalley from whom the Whaleys of the United States came, was one of the judges who passed sentence of death upon King Charles I., who was beheaded in accordance with the sentence. Afterwards, and during the reign of King Charles II., the judges who had rendered judgment against Charles I., among them Judge Whalley, with discretion left England, and came to the United States, and lived many years in seclusion in the Connecticut River Valley. Judge Whalley died, and was buried in New Haven, Connecticut, and from him descended the subject of this sketch. When Robert J. was nine years of age, his parents resided in the town of Pike, Wyoming County, New York, that being the birthplace and home of his mother, whose maiden name was Permelia A. Flint. A year later his parents removed to the town of Hudson, Wisconsin, about eighteen miles east of St. Paul, with their son Robert. There Mr. Whaley's father engaged extensively in mercantile business, and Robert attended the public schools, and also clerked for his father in the latter's store, where he thoroughly learned the art of business, and received much practical knowledge, which has been of very great advantage and value to him during his highly successful and useful career. Arriving at the age of eighteen, he became the general overseer of his father's business affairs, and continued in that capacity for a period of three years. At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Whaley went to Caledonia, Livingston County, New York, where he again engaged in farming successfully for three and a half years, at the expiration of which time he disposed of his farm in Livingston County, and returned to Hudson, where he purchased a large farm of three hundred and twenty acres in extent, about four miles from Hudson, and was successfully engaged in farming there for two years, when, in 1867, he came to Flint in the employ of the Hon. Alex. McFarlan, a prominent and wealthy lumberman of that place, as book-keeper and business manager. While at Caledonia, New York, in 1863, Mr. Whaley formed an acquaintance with Miss Mary McFarlan, daughter of the Hon. Alexander McFarlan, which ripened into mutual love and affection, and resulted in matrimony between them on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1867. Mr. Whaley continued in the employment of Mr. McFarlan until the latter's death, which occurred on the twenty-second day of April, 1881. Mr. Whaley was for a long time the trusted and confidential business manager of the immense business of his father-in-law, and never was that confidence misplaced, but, on the contrary, Mr. McFarlan's interests were always well looked after and advanced. Since his death, Mr. Whaley has had entire charge of the affairs of the estate, and in this connection it may be said he has managed to conduct them to the satisfaction of all the heirs, without any legal assistance whatever—a fact well attesting his shrewd business management when the importance of the interests involved are considered. Mr. Whaley is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery, and is also Michigan's Great Finance Keeper of the Great Camp of the Knights of the Maccabees. He became connected with the Citizens' National Bank when it was first organized, and has been for a number of years one of its directors. In 1880 he was elected president of the bank, and has held that office continuously since that time. Mr. Whaley is also extensively engaged in the raising of Hereford cattle and Clydesdale horses on his large farm near Flint, and has now a collection of stock in which he very justly takes considerable pride. Possessed of good sound judgment, energetic and pushing, his success has been almost a foregone conclusion, and this, added to his liberal and open-handed spirit, has given him a popularity in his adopted city excelled by none. He is a director of the Flint Gas Company, and of the Water-works Company, and is interested in many other of the public as well as private enterprises of the city of Flint.

HON. GEORGE W. WEADOCK, consolidated Saginaw's first mayor, stands pre-eminently to the front as one of her foremost representative citizens, in whom she takes a natural pride, as sustaining the honorable position with a dignity and ability befitting its multifarious responsibilities. His election was a compliment to the young men of the city, he being but thirty-six years of age, and to those who witnessed the pleasure, as well as enthusiasm, with which his name was received from the time the matter of his possible acceptance of the nomination was first bruited, down to the day when the culmination was reached, it had a deeper significance than simply appeared upon the surface. Born in St. Mary's, Ohio, on November 6, 1853, his boyhood days being spent upon his father's farm until his seventeenth year, receiving his primary education in the public schools of his native place, he early displayed the qualities of an earnest, painstaking student, which led his friends to prophesy bright possibilities for his future career. He taught school at the age of eighteen years to enable him to enter college for the study of law, which he was reading during the hours when free from scholastic duties. Under the able supervision of Colonel S. R. Mott, of St. Mary's, he laid a good foundation for his future success as a disciple of Blackstone, and in 1875 entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, where he studied law. He subsequently entered the law office of Wilson & Weadock, the latter being his brother, the Hon. T. A. E. Weadock, ex-mayor of Bay City. He was admitted to the bar on September 11, 1876, passing a most satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, consisting of Judge Cobb, Hon. T. F. Shephard, and Hon. H. H. Hatch. He went to East Saginaw in January, 1877, entering the office of T. E. Tarsney, with the intention of locating permanently. On August 1, 1877, he formed a partnership with Mr. Tarsney, which still exists, the firm ranking as one of the most successful in the Saginaw Valley. Possessed of a pure moral character, the result of a cleanly, spotless career, earnest endeavor to achieve an honorable eminence at the bar and among men, kindly courtesy to old

R J Whaley

and young, and a modest, winning manner withal, are traits which still endear their possessor to his fellows. In spite of the push and almost brutal egotism that characterize this age, men still believe in moral purity and goodness, and it may prove of incalculable benefit to the young man just starting on the voyage of life, if he will read the lesson aright that was conveyed by the citizens of Saginaw in honoring this favorite son with the proud title of first mayor of the united cities. George W. Weadock has ever proved himself worthy of the esteem in which he is held, and possesses exceptional ability in many directions. He is a sound lawyer, a valuable member of the bar. His judgment is rare for one so young in years, and yet it is a judgment which is offered with modesty as well as dignity. It is seldom that one of his age is so wholly trusted by men of wealth and influence; but they see in him one who never swerves from the right, no matter how alluring the temptation, and instead of allowing the flattery of such a relationship to make him vain and arrogant, it seems merely to have matured his mind and made him more fit for the constant demand on his time and his talents. Comparatively few have reached his time of life and preserved so fully their true manhood and integrity, and yet he assumes no merit, claims no deference on this account. In fact, he has never claimed anything for himself in the past; all his ability and influence have been exerted in behalf of others. Herein lies the true secret of his success; for, of all characteristics, that of unselfishness commands the respect and admiration of the world. Happily married, with a cluster of olive-branches to shed sunshine in the comfortable family home, thoroughly domestic in his tastes, enjoying himself best when in the midst of his household, the subject of this sketch fills his niche in this world most acceptably. In both private and public life, Mr. Weadock, by his quiet beneficence, has a main spot in the hearts of many citizens, always carrying out the Scriptural injunction, not to let his right hand know what his left doeth. The writer has had opportunity to know whereof he speaketh, and can testify to the truth of the above in more senses than one. In conclusion, it might be added that it is such men as this United Saginaw may always rely on, in whose hands the municipal ship will sail safely, with the wheel of progress as motive power. The confidence reposed in him is never misplaced, and whatever step he takes is always carefully considered, the result of calm deliberation, guided by that unerring judgment which ever acts as a sort of fly-wheel to restrain the more impetuous ones. In wishing that he may live the allotted span of life, filling many more years of usefulness, the writer but voices the sentiment of the community at large and friends in general throughout this beautiful Wolverine State.

HENRY D. WICKES. The firm of Wickes Brothers, of East Saginaw, Michigan, has no superior, in its peculiar line, in America. Its prominence has aided in giving character to the city in which its operations are conducted. Nor is this all. Lumbering and the manufacture of lumber have become the chief basis of the life and enterprise of the entire Saginaw Valley, and the mammoth works of the Wickes Brothers have borne an important part in this accomplished fact. It is the object of this sketch to give a brief history of the founder of this noted firm; to tell how Henry D. Wickes has been entitled to the honor of being ranked among the prominent men of Michigan. He was born in Yates County, New York, on the nineteenth day of August, 1833. His father was a farmer and cabinet-maker, a combination of trades seldom known in the present day. In 1839 the family home was removed to Redding, Steuben County, New York, where young Henry Wickes attended the common schools of the locality, in which he secured all of the education at that early day available to boys of an ambitious turn. There were no free colleges, or comparatively free institutions, where a classical course of studies could be followed. On the contrary, the little red school-house at the junction of the cross-roads was the chief seminary; and the boys were taught by the "school-mistress" in the winter, and they were expected to obtain their outfit of mental training in a few years of such privilege. And they were deemed privileges, too; the term is not a misnomer, for of the many eminent men, in all the varied walks of life in America, but few among them possessed more favorable opportunities for a thorough education; and yet the natural talents of many of this earlier generation were of such a sterling and advanced character, and they gave such heed to the privileges which they did possess, that they more than held their own when compared with the young men of the present time. The natural bent of Henry D. Wickes's mind was towards anything and everything of a mechanical nature. As a boy he turned his attention to the invention of ingenious devices, something that would simplify and benefit labor. At the age of nineteen years he began an apprenticeship at the foundry and machine business, at Penn Yan, New York, and in this pursuit he continued for two years. He then spent another year at Auburn, New York, perfecting himself in the trade for which he had always had a predilection; and from thence he journeyed to Flint, Michigan. Here a few more months were devoted to his chosen vocation, and then his brother, E. N. Wickes, joined him, and they formed a company with H. W. Wood, under the title of H. W. Wood & Co., to conduct the business of foundrymen and machinists. This was the actual start in what may be called an eventful life, and here Mr. Wickes fully utilized his abilities as a practical, painstaking mechanic—a title of which he is justly proud, and than which there is no greater eminence among right-thinking men. Many of the prominent lumber-mills of Flint were fitted up with the gang-saws for which this concern has since become so noted during the succeeding four years which marked the Company's sojourn in that place. But the Saginaws were then gaining an enviable notoriety for push and enterprise, aiming to secure the position of base of supplies of Northern Michigan; and thither the firm of H. W. Wood & Co. wended its way in the year 1860. The concern had already inaugurated a reputation in East Saginaw for the building of first-class mill machinery, as two important mills at that point were then operating with its saws and appurtenances; and here the Company became firmly established. At first two lots of land were secured and the ground cleared of timber, preparatory to the erection of shops; for the embryo "city" of East Saginaw had not long before emerged from the primeval forest. This was twenty-eight years ago, it must be remembered, and as the city has grown, in a little more than a quarter of a century, from a small hamlet to a thriving city of over thirty thousand people, with all that goes to make a people happy, prosperous, and contented, so has this once infant industry grown. The two city lots have grown to twelve city lots, with shops covering the entire area. In 1864, Mr. Henry D. Wickes and his brother purchased the interest of Mr. Wood, and they then formed the partnership which has since become such a popular title in their line, known as Wickes Bros. In the year 1883, however, the concern having assumed such large proportions, it was deemed advisable to organize a joint-stock corporation; but the same general name was adhered to, the Company consisting of Henry D. Wickes, his two sons, and his brother, E. N. Wickes. The business done by this corporation has grown to mammoth proportions. It should be borne in mind that all through the Saginaw Valley, and throughout the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, lumber manufacturing is the most important of the many important industries of that wonderful State, and then the growth of an institution like that of the Wickes Brothers can be understood. And it will be more fully understood if the reader will also remember the fact that the genius of this concern has made a specialty of its wonderful mill machinery. Complete mill-outfits have been sold for European use, and the reputation of its workmanlike ability has become world wide. With such an industry to organize from its birth, and then to aid in its growth for nearly twoscore years, with all the many details incident to such an establishment, Henry Wickes has had but little time, and still less inclination, to indulge in political ambition; but he is a good citizen, and has done a good citizen's part by giving of his time and valuable services for many years to make a success of East Saginaw as a community, and he has gained the respect of the community in that capacity. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in East Saginaw, and his fellow-members have learned to love him as an associate. He is always ready to aid every object looking to the welfare and good of his fellow-citizens; and they, in their turn, have given him of their esteem and good-will. On September 21, 1858, Mr. Wickes was married to Miss Ann S. Bailey, the daughter of Jarvis Bailey, of Flint, Michigan. There have been three children of this union; and of these, two sons are now connected with their father in business. Has not the writer fairly carried out the promise indicated in the opening paragraph of this sketch? Is not the man about whom he has written worthy of recognition in the respect with which such recognition is intended? Is not every man who improves the condition of his fellow-men entitled to words of praise for praiseworthy efforts and praiseworthy results? Then is Henry D. Wickes a public benefactor; for he benefited others; he has given employment to many, and he has done much to bring credit and respect to the name of American mechanic, and to America's improved methods in mechanism.

WILLIAM WESTOVER, lumberman and banker. There is no name more prominent in Bay City than that which heads this sketch. In fact, there are few names in Northern Michigan better known than that of William Westover; and the name of the man, and the name of the city which has been his abiding-place for many years, seem to be inseparable in the minds of the people. "William Westover, of Bay City," is the legend, the one being as well and favorably known as the other. Mr. Westover was born in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, November 16, 1827. His education was acquired at the common school of his native town, with a finishing touch at an academy in a neighboring city. Farm work and a brief experience in a factory in Connecticut,—these were the only events of his boyhood, and in this he fared as did all New England boys of that day; but the education he did secure, and the industrious habits he formed in his earlier career, fitted him for future undertakings of an important nature, and gave him the courage and the ability to carve out for himself an enviable name. The gold-fever which swept the country, and which brought a new territory into the consideration of the American people, affected young Westover as it affected thousands of other adventurous spirits, and so we find him soon on his way to the Pacific Slope, in search of fortune and perhaps fame. He remained in California about two years, and met with fair success. In 1852, however, he returned to the East, and, opportunity offering, he went to Canada, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He continued in this business for about twelve years, and then removed to Bay City. This latter removal occurred in 1865, and thus Mr. Westover has been a resident in his present home for a quarter of a century. He has continued the business of lumbering throughout all this period, and he has been as successful as his colleagues in similar enterprises. It has not been the mere fact of his wealth, or the success of his business ventures, which have so associated his name with the city of his adoption. Other men have done as well in these particulars, and have secured but little praise or credit. Mr. Westover, however, has ever had the courage of his convictions, and believing firmly that a bright future was in store for Bay City, he has done his utmost to make a certainty of that future. Every enterprise which has needed development; every business which has sought a helping hand, has found in him an earnest friend and faithful coadjutor. It is for these reasons that men like and respect William Westover. He has beautified Bay City by the erection of a splendid business block; he has given his means and time to organize a National bank, and for many years he has been its presiding officer; to every new railway project he has given a generous greeting, and he has never turned any deserving applicant away empty. "William Westover, of Bay City:" It is a proud title in the way in which that title is recognized throughout the Saginaw Valley. It means that the man is known, and that he is loved for what he has done for others as well as for himself. It is therein that such men become public benefactors. They are self-helpful, it is true; but while benefiting themselves, others reap a similar advantage. It is not alone what Mr. Westover has accomplished, in a public way, for the community where he resides, that has given him his prominence among men; it is the kindly advice, here and there, to young business men; it is the unostentatious charity to the deserving poor. It is even more and better than this; it is the true sympathy displayed where sympathy was indeed needed. In personal appearance William Westover is a fine example of a sound mind united to a sound body. Genial and social by nature, his life has been purely lived, and old age can gain no definite advantages of him as yet. He has hosts of friends who delight in his society; he is sought after for his business experience, and because of his sound financial views; and yet outside of the social and business spheres of life, his is a different nature. He has never cared for political or party honors or supremacy for himself, nor can he see any merit in his own best acts. In discussing Mr. Westover's character with a personal friend of his, the writer was made happy in having his own faith in the man corroborated by one who knew him so well; and especially was this done in the matter of the purity of his business methods. In these days of rapid advancement

Wm Westover

in wealth, the *end* to be gained is the important point; the *means* to that end are not considered. "His wealth was gained by no sharp dealing, by no oppression, by no mean advantages of others. His financial success was the result of recognized business principles." What more honorable record could any man covet than the testimony here adduced gives to William Westover? His has been an eventful, prosperous, valuable life, and it would seem that he had earned, fairly earned, immunity from further care and toil; but in spite of his diffidence, in spite of the fact that his own affairs are a sufficient burden for him, the call is always made on him to give his time in aid of public enterprises of a charitable or financial character. And to this call he has always promptly responded in the past; and so long as his vigor remains unimpaired, he will continue to be the active figure in all important affairs that he has been for so many years. Mr. Westover was married, October 13, 1853, to Miss Mary D. Culver, of Simcoe, Ontario, a daughter of Darius Culver, of New Jersey.

MICHAEL ENGELMANN. The State of Michigan does not present a more marked example of a self-made man than that of the late Michael Engelmann, of Manistee. He was born February 8, 1832, at the village of Floss, Bavaria, where his father was a merchant of moderate means. Young Engelmann attended the village school, and led a life not unlike his hundreds of associates, except that he showed an unusual aptness in mathematical studies. At the age of fourteen his teacher, a man, attempted to chastise him in a manner that seemed unjust to the young scholar; and, being a vigorous, muscular youth, he resented, and got the better of his would-be punisher. The law was resisted, and young Engelmann was brought before the court and sentenced to jail for eight days. His father and other friends being men of influence, an order for his release was promptly secured from the judge, and in three hours after committal our hero was released, but not to return to the school again or even to his home. He set face toward the great port of Bremen, with a mind on the New World across the Atlantic, although he had no money in his pocket, and no clothes except those on his back. Arriving at Bremen, he found an opportunity to work his way across as cabin-boy on one of the great steamers, and a few weeks later landed in New York, not yet fifteen years of age, with not a cent, not a friend, and his whereabouts a mystery to his anxious parents. He soon found employment with a butcher, and delivered meat over New York City for one dollar a week. After about five weeks he fell in with a merchant from a suburb of Burlington, Vermont, who took a liking to him, and asked him to go up and work for him. The offer was accepted. He remained there five months, working for eight dollars a month. Besides his daring, the young adventurer had also manifested a thrifty, speculative disposition, and by the time now reached (having been in this country six months) he had accumulated a capital of thirty-five dollars. He had also applied himself diligently to mastering the English language, and could already speak it fluently. From Burlington he took a canal-boat for Whitehall, New York, and while *en route* met his first business misfortune by falling into the hands of those who swindled him out of all he had accumulated, even to his coat. He worked his way on to Buffalo, and found a steamer bound for Milwaukee. He determined to go there, and, finding employment on it as a cabin-boy, thus worked his way to that city. Before starting, the captain of the steamer, to whom he had told his misfortune on the canal-boat, made an attempt to recover his property, but without success. Landing in Milwaukee, his eye met an advertisement asking for a man to work in a saw-mill at Manistee. The advertisement was Stronach's, and Engelmann answered it in person, landing October 8, 1848. He went to work first at four dollars a month, which was soon raised to eight dollars. Thus finding at last reasonable compensation and a good outlook for the future, Manistee secured to her future this strong-minded and strong-bodied young foreigner, who was to be an important factor in the future welfare of the city, and rise prominently in the great commercial interests of the Northwest. Although he continued to work for wages for eight years, all of which time he remained in the same establishment, Engelmann was not the man to spend his earnings foolishly, or even let it lie idle. By outside contracts and various investments he had, by the time he was twenty-four years of age, accumulated several thousand dollars' capital; and this time, leaving his business then in the hands of a brother, who had arrived the year before, he returned on a visit to his parents, whom he had left so unceremoniously, and who did not learn of his whereabouts for two years after his departure. There may have been another attraction in his native town to which he longed to tell of the good fortune he had met, but as to the details history must remain silent. He did not return alone, but brought a beautiful German maiden, Sophia Steinhart, as a wife to share with him the future of his adopted home. She was a lady of high birth. His marriage has the distinction of being the first to occur between a foreigner and a native in the bounds of Bavaria, such having been, prior to this time, contrary to law. Mr. Engelmann was known particularly as a mill man, although the bulk of his money was made by outside speculation. His first interest in mill property was in 1857, when he bought into the firm of J. L. McVicker & Co., of which he was the company. This Company broke up in 1860; but afterwards Mr. Engelmann paid the entire indebtedness, about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, dollar for dollar. In 1860 he bought the Smith mill, on the present site of the Engelmann mill; but in this another misfortune overtook him in the total destruction of the mill by fire six months after he bought it. The loss was complete, there being no insurance; but the loser was plucky, and had gone through too much of the adverse fortunes of human life to be disheartened. He went right to work rebuilding a larger and better mill on the site of the old one, which was soon put in operation, and which he owned and operated under the name of the Manistee Salt and Lumber Company. He had already at this time bought a large amount of timber-land in the vicinity of Manistee at a low figure, so that at no time had he been obliged to go beyond his own possessions to supply with timber the vast capacity of his various mill properties. He had at different times owned not less than half a million acres, three-fourths of which lay in Michigan, and the remainder in Wisconsin, California, and Oregon. Since 1869 he had been interested in the Babcock mill, and also had a large interest in the Free-soil Mill, in Manistee County. At the Engelmann mill was located also a salt-block, capacity eight hundred barrels daily; a shingle-mill, capacity five hundred thousand shingles daily; a cooper-shop, where all the barrels for salt were made; a machine-shop; and for carrying purposes he owned two large steam barges, with a total capacity of six hundred and fifty thousand feet of lumber. The capacity of this one lumber-mill was two hundred thousand feet daily. Besides his vast mill property and timber-lands, Mr. Engelmann owned a large amount of real estate at Manistee, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other places. The Engelmann Block, built by him in 1881, is the finest business block in Manistee, and is a monument to its builder. It contains the First National Bank, of which Mr. Engelmann was a large stockholder and vice-president, besides a number of stores and offices, and one of the finest Masonic halls in the State. As a testimonial to Mr. Engelmann's business qualifications and fair treatment of his fellow-men it is worthy of note that, notwithstanding the vast number of workmen who had been in his employ, he never had a strike, and more than thirty of the men had been in his employ constantly for thirty-five years. Mr. Engelmann was a liberal contributor to Church, educational, and other worthy enterprises, and did much toward building up his city. He was a Democrat in politics, a 32° Mason, and a member of the Unitarian Church. His family consisted of seven children—six daughters and one son, one son having died. Mr. Engelmann died very suddenly of pneumonia, at his home in Manistee, January 29, 1888, honored and respected by all.

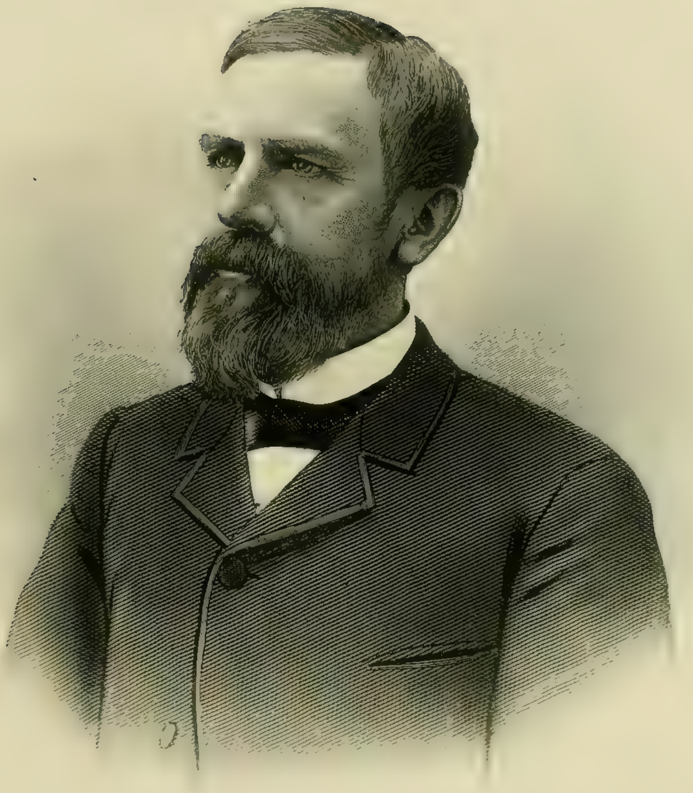
HON. CHRISTIAN H. BUHL, one of the foremost of the solid men of Detroit, a leading merchant, manufacturer, and banker, is of German extraction, his father, Christian Buhl, and his mother, whose maiden name was Fredericka Goehring, having come to the United States when young, settling in Pennsylvania, where they were married, and where their lives were spent. Mr. Buhl was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1810. His education was such as the schools of the locality afforded, and his early business training was in connection with his father's interests, his father being a hatter, but a man of activity and energy and of local prominence, both in business and in public affairs, and comparatively well-to-do financially for the time in which he lived. Coming to Detroit, May 30, 1833, Mr. Buhl soon thereafter, in partnership with his brother, Frederick Buhl, engaged in the hat and fur business, under the firm name of F. & C. H. Buhl. The firm conducted a prosperous trade for twenty years, when the business was divided, C. H. continuing the fur branch, and his brother the hat department. The fur trade, both under the firm and individual management, extended over the entire Northwest. After a couple of years the fur business passed into the hands of the senior partner, and in March, 1855, C. H. formed a partnership with Charles Ducharme, under the firm name of Buhl & Ducharme, for the purpose of engaging in the wholesale hardware trade. The firm absorbed two stocks then doing business in the city, the new house thus becoming the largest of its kind at that time in the Northwest. This connection continued until the death of Mr. Ducharme, in 1873, since which time the style of the house has been Buhl, Sons & Co., consisting of C. H. Buhl, his sons, Theodore D. and Frank H., and other partners. In connection with the Detroit house, the firm is also engaged on an extensive scale in the manufacture of nails and merchant iron of all descriptions, at Sharon, Pennsylvania. Mr. Buhl himself is also a large stockholder in, and president of, the Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling-mills Company, and is connected with other business enterprises. He has been a leading actor in securing the construction of nearly three hundred miles of railway centering in Detroit, including the Hillsdale and Indiana, the Detroit and Eel River, and the Detroit and Butler Railroads, and, in connection with the latter, the Detroit Union Depot and Elevator. While his railway enterprises may not have been profitable to him, they have greatly benefited the city and connecting points. Mr. Buhl was among the first to move in the establishment of National banks in Detroit, and was vice-president of the Second National during its corporate existence, and is now president of its successor, the Detroit National. As the greater comprehends the lesser, the mention of these large enterprises will show the interest that Mr. Buhl has taken in the affairs of the city and State, without enumerating others, to do which would extend this sketch beyond reasonable limits. A large owner of rentable real property in the city, he has always been liberal in its improvement, and scrupulous in maintaining it in the best possible condition for the comfort of its occupants. Mr. Buhl was a stanch Whig in politics in the old-time days, and has since been a no less stanch Republican, though never an active partisan. His official life is limited by a term of service as alderman, and one term as mayor of the city, embracing the years 1860 and 1861. He is an attendant at the Presbyterian Church, though not a communicant, and has always been a liberal contributor to society and benevolent enterprises. His family now living consists of his wife, and two sons above mentioned. Of three daughters, one died in infancy, a second at the threshold of womanhood, and the other after marriage. Mrs. Buhl *née* Caroline De-Long, was of a prominent family in Utica, New York, where she became Mrs. Buhl, August 10, 1843. Coming immediately to Detroit, Mrs. and Mr. Buhl, after a year's boarding, began housekeeping, which has been continuous for forty-five years, and it is worthy of mention that during this time they have lived in the two houses built by Mr. Buhl for his own occupancy, involving but one removal. Mr. Buhl's worldly means, the fruits of a busy life, coupled with a marked sagacity in apprehension and management, are such as to leave him no feeling of anxiety for the future, and as will insure a firm basis for his house when he shall leave it. Though crowding on his fourscore years, he is as vigorous and buoyant as the average man of sixty, and gives regularly the same daily hours to business that he did forty years ago, though in the nature of things contributing less of nervous activity. Though of German parentage, he shows little of the German type in his make-up, which is thoroughly American. He shows a happy blending of the temperaments, with a predominance of the sanguine-nervous. He possesses a genial, social nature, that bubbles up betimes in little sallies of humor that relieve the hard lines of a business life. His society connections are few, being limited to three or four social clubs of which he is a member. That Mr. Buhl is indifferent to the honorable appreciation of the world in his life-work would be too much to say, but this is wholly distinct from any tinge of vanity, while anything like eulogy would be distasteful to him, even to the verge of an affront; and yet the record of a useful and upright life is the highest eulogy.

HON. NATHAN B. BRADLEY. There are but few, if any, of the inhabitants of Bay City, Michigan, who take rank higher, in public estimation, than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. There are many men in every important place who secure prominence among their fellows

Truly Yours
C. A. Poole

by reason of their wealth, it may be, or from some peculiar incident in their lives; but it has not been given to every man to secure to himself such full and perfect public approval, and to have it known and believed of him that such approval has been worthily and justly won, as has been given to Nathan B. Bradley. He comes of Puritan stock, and was born in Lee, Massachusetts, May 28, 1831, and moved with his parents to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, in 1835. He acquired his education in the common schools of his native town, and passed his early boyhood in working on his father's farm, and, from his fifteenth to his eighteenth year, in securing the rudiments of a trade. Like all ambitious New Englanders, however, he felt the necessity of seeking a wider field in which to attempt his life-work; and this ambition led him to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he obtained his first insight into the lumber business—a business which afterwards became his leading pursuit. A year in this latter place, then two years in Central Ohio, and three years at Lexington, Michigan, manufacturing lumber, and the days of his wanderings were ended; for then he decided to make his home in the Saginaw Valley, and finally settled in Bay City. This was in 1858, when Mr. Bradley was twenty-seven years of age. And yet it was thirty years ago, when Bay City was a mere hamlet, before railways were built in that region. It was in the days of stage-coaches, and the days of primitive methods in many things; but those were days which tried the courage of many men, bringing some to the front and keeping them there, and relegating many to the rear. Mr. Bradley purchased a saw-mill at Bay City, and continued the manufacture of lumber. In 1864 he erected salt-works, which he has since continued to operate in connection with his mill—a custom followed throughout the region by most of the owners of a lumber plant. In November, 1853, Mr. Bradley was married to Miss Huldah L. Chase, of Sparta, Ohio. Two sons were the issue of this marriage, Elemar E. and Fred W. Bradley, both of whom are now associated with him in business. His wife having died, he again married, the lady being Mrs. Emeline E. Gaylord, widow of the late Hon. A. S. Gaylord, of Saginaw City, Michigan. So much, as a brief *résumé* of an honorable business career. It has been a busy, an eventful, and successful experience—a career of which any man might be proud, and one also which would have entitled him to a well-deserved rest. But while doing this work for himself and the well-being of his family, while giving employment to many and thus becoming a benefactor to others, he has been enabled to do more than loyal service for the whole community of which he has been such a conspicuous member. In the year 1865, Bay City assumed the rank and dignity of a corporate city, and Nathan B. Bradley had the honor of being chosen its first chief magistrate. A year or so previous to that event, he and others secured a charter and the right of way for a street railway in the same city; and for several years he held the position of secretary and general manager of this public-spirited enterprise. In the fall of 1866 he was elected to the Senate of the State of Michigan. He performed valuable services for his constituents, which were promptly recognized in an offer of a renomination; but his increasing and very important business affairs prevented his acceptance. In the fall of 1872, however, he was nominated by the Republican party—the party with which he had always affiliated—as a candidate from his district for the Forty-third Congress, and his candidacy was successful. At the conclusion of his two-years' term he was again nominated, and again chosen as a representative in Congress. His services as a congressman were of more than ordinary utility and benefit—not alone to the people of his district, but also to the country at large. Eminently practical and sagacious, his business experience gave him advantages which he used for the best interests of all. His positions on the various committees of which he was a member were recognized ones, both by his fellow-committeemen and his associate members of the House. He secured appropriations for the improvement of the various rivers and harbors in his district, which made his services valuable to the people of his State. The people of his district did recognize this important work by a prompt re-election, it is true; but such acts deserve even better rewards than this; for, to the people of that region, as well as to other parts of the country, sure, steady, unobstructed navigation of its rivers, and free entrance to its harbors, is of incalculable benefit. Mr. Bradley was a member of Congress on the memorable occasion when the "Electoral Count" Bill was the great and exciting event of the session. He took a deep interest in the matter; and believing—believing truly, too—that this was the best and most feasible plan for settling a question which threatened to disrupt the Union, he voted for the measure. And, as the years have passed and the passions of men have become more equable and subdued, the wisdom of such action has become the more apparent. It is an act to which he can look back with the feeling that he did his duty best by voting as he did—his duty to his God, to his constituents, and to himself, although his colleagues from Michigan differed from him. He served on the Committee of Public Lands in the Forty-third, and on the Committee of Claims in the Forty-fourth Congress; and his services on these committees were deemed of great value. Much more could be said, much of readable value—valuable as a record, as well of Mr. Bradley's Congressional services; but the limits of a sketch in such a work as this will not permit. There are many other things which he has done for his time and for his community, of which some mention should be made. During the existence of the important organization known as the Saginaw and Bay Salt Company, he was a director, a member of the Executive Committee, and its treasurer for several years. He was also a director of the Michigan Salt Association. He held the office of vice-president of the First National Bank, of Bay City, for a number of years. He is a prominent Mason, a charter member of Bay City Lodge, and its presiding officer for a number of years; he was the first presiding officer of Blanchard Chapter, and a member of the Bay City Commandery of Knights Templars. To the question asked of him by the publishers of this work, to quote the highest public title held by him, he modestly and yet proudly replied, "A citizen of Michigan." And the people of Michigan—and very many of them know him well—reciprocate the feeling, and gladly number him among the honored sons of the State. Personally, Nathan B. Bradley is a fine specimen of the old Puritan strain of men. About six feet high, erect and manly in his bearing, possessing great physical ability, he has few equals among the men of his age; and, intellectually, his mental powers have kept pace in vigor with his physical development. Starting in life with nothing but his splendid determination to succeed, handicapped, somewhat, by the want of educational opportunities, yet, by the practice of his New England virtues, and the splendid grit with which he was endowed at his birth, he has made the race of life, and has won many of its prizes, not the least among which are the solid regard of his friends and fellow-citizens, for his exceptional social and endearing qualities, and the respect and love of those—and these latter are very many—whom he has made happy by his deeds of benevolence and brotherly kindness in their hours of need and distress. It is for all these reasons that the writer has said that no man in Bay City, Michigan, ranks higher in public repute than Nathan B. Bradley.

HON. WILLIAM A. ATWOOD, of Flint, Genesee County. Of the many successful and influential careers portrayed in this volume, perhaps those whose lives are made up of the smaller experiences within narrower boundaries, where nothing other than a steadfast fidelity, an earnest, resolute purpose, combined with an upright and honorable moral and business character have been the means of advancement, show less of interest to the casual reader; yet they are, to the seeker after knowledge, to the thinker, and, as setting forth a worthy example, to the young men entering upon the first act of the drama of life, of the most practical value; and such a history is made up, such an example is set forth, in the life of the subject of this sketch—a man who, commencing at the foot of the long flight of steps leading to prosperity and prominence, has, by his own honest efforts, won an honorable place among Michigan's representative men. William A. Atwood was born in a log house in the town of Newfane, Niagara County, New York, on April 11, 1835. His father, Asa Atwood, was a native of Connecticut, and was engaged in business for a number of years near Hudson, New York, whence he removed, about 1826, to Niagara County, and was among the first to engage in mercantile business in what is now the city of Lockport. Subsequently he sold out his business interests and engaged in farming, which he continued up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1849, he being then sixty-six years of age. His wife was Miss Fannie Gibbs, daughter of a New York merchant and ship-owner, by whom he had six children, of whom William A. was the youngest. Mrs. Atwood attained the remarkable age of ninety-two years, dying in 1886, at the home of her son William, in Flint. Our subject attended, when not engaged in work on his father's farm, a country school, held in an old log-cabin, where he gained the first rudiments of an education that has served him well in life. He studied hard, and in time it was found advisable to send him to some place where the educational advantages were better than at home. He attended a school in Lockport, New York, for several terms, and spent one term subsequently at the Wilson Academy, in the village of Wilson, Niagara County. At the age of seventeen he left school, and, going to Lockport, engaged for the following three years in the jewelry business. In 1855 he moved to the city of Galt, Province of Ontario, Canada, where he engaged extensively in the manufacture of coopers' supplies. Selling out his business there at the expiration of four years, he returned to New York State, and took charge of his mother's farm at Pendleton, upon which he erected a shingle and heading factory. In the fall of 1860 he married Miss Rachel Pickard, of Pendleton, daughter of a prominent farmer of that place. Mr. Atwood was doing an extensive and paying business with his shingle-factory, when, in 1862, it was totally destroyed by fire. He then determined upon returning to Canada, and, locating at Harrisburg, Ontario, he engaged in the lumber business. He was successful in this undertaking until the expiration of the reciprocity treaty, when the lumber business suffered a marked decline, and he concluded to seek a new field of labor. After the death of his wife, in January, 1866, Mr. Atwood, accompanied by his brother, the late Hon. J. B. Atwood, and Mr. B. W. Simington, came to Flint. Here they erected a lumber-mill, and from that time until 1879 conducted the business on a large scale. In the latter year a scarcity of pine-lumber resulted in the closing down of the mill, and Mr. Atwood and his brother transferred their interest in the business to East Saginaw, and to Clare County, where they continued the manufacture of lumber for a number of years. In 1876, Mr. Atwood purchased a partnership in the business of the Flint Woolen-mills, in connection with Mr. Oren Stone, the firm being organized under the name of Stone, Atwood & Co. Since its organization the capacity of the mills has been doubled, and the business now is one of the largest and most important in the county, manufacturing more goods than any other woolen-mill in the State. In February, 1883, he purchased the interest of George W. Hubbard in the hardware firm of Hubbard & Wood, of Flint, and the firm was reorganized under the title of Wood & Atwood. The business is one of the most extensive of its kind in the county. Mr. Atwood is also the owner of a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in extent, situated within a mile of the city of Flint, which he has under cultivation. From 1885 to 1886 he was president of the Flint Gas-light Company, and since 1877 has held the position of vice-president and a director of the Genesee County Savings Bank. He is also part owner and director of the Flint City Water-works Company. He was a member of the City Council of Flint, as alderman, for one term, and in 1881 was elected mayor of the city. In 1886 he was nominated by the Republican party of Genesee and Livingston Counties for the office of State senator for the district comprising those counties. He was opposed on the Democratic ticket by Ex-Governor J. W. Begole, and by Mr. F. B. Clark, nominee of the Prohibition party, whom he succeeded in defeating by a majority of 308 votes over both candidates, while his majority over the Democratic candidate was 1,898; and his vote for senator on the Republican ticket was 727 in excess of the vote for that party's nominee for governor in the district. Mr. Atwood has ever taken an active interest in political matters, and has been for some years a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church, having been for many years one of the vestrymen of the Church in Flint. He is also a member of Genesee Valley Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templars. In January, 1871, Mr. Atwood was united in marriage to Miss Helen C. Wood, daughter of the late Hon. H. W. Wood, one of Flint's prominent merchants and manufacturers. They have one child, Edwin W., born September 14, 1875. Mr. Atwood was commissioned by Governor Luce, in September, 1887, one of the two delegates from the State of Michigan to the Constitutional Centennial, held at Philadelphia. As a citizen he has been foremost in promoting the public welfare, and it was largely through his efforts while mayor of the city of Flint that the construction of iron bridges across the Flint River within the city's boundaries was secured. It is a well-known fact that the promoters of any worthy object never go to Mr. Atwood in vain. Ever ready to assist the needy, or to further the advancement of any good cause, he



Yours Truly
W. A. Atwood

may well be classed among the most public-spirited and benevolent of her citizens. His popularity is attested by his overwhelming majorities in the elections—a popularity which has been won by his kindly nature and disinterested generosity, establishing at once his credit and honor in the city of his adoption.

GURDON K. JACKSON, of Bay City, was born in Algonac, St. Clair County, Michigan, December 18, 1840. His parents were Michael and Elizabeth (Kimball) Jackson. His father was a native of England, and came to this country in 1818, when he was in his thirteenth year, and settled in Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, of which State his mother, Elizabeth Kimball, was a native, where she was born in 1805. The parents eventually went West, and became residents of, and identified with, the interests of Algonac, Michigan. In many respects their married life was notable; they lived together as man and wife fifty-seven years, and the family union was never broken until the death by drowning, in 1862, of one of their sons. The wife and mother is now living in the old homestead in Algonac. Her husband died in 1883, held in high affection by friends and family. Gurdon K. Jackson in boyhood attended the common schools near his home until thirteen years of age, when he entered as clerk in a store doing a general merchandise business. At this early age he had a spirit of independence, and a desire to rely upon his own resources and efforts in life. But clerking was not in harmony with his tastes; he became satisfied of this after giving it a trial of two years. He then left the store and secured employment in a mill. This proved to be far more to his liking and more in line with his natural tendencies, which were those of a machinist. In three years after entering the mill, being then only eighteen years of age, he was made foreman of the mill. The fact of his promotion to such an important position at an age when most boys are experimenting in the choice of an occupation, is ample proof that he had made a wise and proper selection of employment, and also that the firm, of whose business, in this branch, he had charge, had made an equally wise and proper selection in a man to manage their mill. He continued here, useful and important to his employers, until 1863, when he went to Bay City and embarked in business for himself. This was an important step for himself, and it also proved a good one for Bay City, for he had a thorough knowledge and mastery of the business, which was practically in its infancy in the Saginaw Valley, and needed men of the ability, energy, and enterprise possessed by Mr. Jackson. Many towns and cities of quite considerable pretensions and importance owe in large degree the progress they have made and the position they occupy to such men as Mr. Jackson. In fact, it would be hardly possible to overestimate the value of their lives, services, influence, and example. The business ability, good judgment, and sound, practical ideas possessed and exhibited by Mr. Jackson have had merited recognition at the hands of the public. His advice and opinions are sought because known to be good and valuable. He has attended closely to his business, and is looked upon by the community as one of the principal operators in the Valley. He has not confined his operations exclusively to lumber, but has taken front rank in various other branches. He is managing owner in four large, fine freight-boats—the largest, in fact, which come to the Valley ports. He is a director in the Commercial Bank, and also a director in the Bay National Bank, of Bay City. He married, January 11, 1866, Cordelia Swartout, a native of Algonac, the daughter of Mr. Benjamin Swartout, of the same place. Mr. Jackson is large, over six feet high, well-proportioned, and of attractive physical appearance. He is quiet, gentlemanly, and dignified in demeanor, and has that solidity and substantiality of bearing that come of knowledge of the business affairs of life and strength of character. His social position is an elevated one, and his integrity unquestioned. He has the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and it is hoped that there are yet before him many years of usefulness.

HON. CHARLES D. NELSON, lumberman, of Muskegon, Muskegon County, was born in Newbury, Orange County, Vermont, May 12, 1824. His father, Stephen P. Nelson, was a farmer and native of New Hampshire, whence he removed to Vermont when a young man. He died at Newbury, about 1840, at the age of sixty-one years. The family was founded in America by his father, Jonathan Nelson, who came from Scotland, settling in New Hampshire, where he took up the occupation of farming, and lived to be one hundred and three years of age. The mother of our subject was Rachel, daughter of Ezra Gates, a farmer of Newbury. She died at that place in 1867, having attained the age of eighty-six years. They had twelve children, of whom six were sons, Charles D. being the fifth child and third son. Of the children, six are still living—three sons and three daughters. Mr. Nelson attended the common schools until sixteen years of age, and subsequently took a year's course at the seminary at Newbury, Vermont, and then attended a commercial college at Boston for one year, graduating therefrom in 1842. He began his active business career as a book-keeper in a commercial house in Boston, which position he held for two years, and then purchased an interest in the granite business of Richard Munn & Co., of Quincy, about seven miles from Boston. Mr. Nelson remained a member of this firm eight years, selling out his interest in the latter part of 1854, and for the next two years remained there as agent and foreman for the West District Granite Company. February, 1857, he came to Muskegon as agent for Marsh & Foss, lumbermen, of Chicago and Muskegon, taking charge of their saw-mill and business interests at the latter place. He continued with this firm eleven years, when he purchased an interest in a mill property at Port Sherman, at the mouth of Muskegon Lake, then owned by Phillips & Browne, of Chicago, the new firm name being Browne, Nelson & Co, Mr. Nelson becoming the managing partner of the business at Muskegon. The property then consisted of the mill at Port Sherman, and about seventy-five million feet of standing pine on the Muskegon River. The firm as thus organized continued about seven years, Mr. Browne selling out his interest to Mr. R. A. Loveland, now of East Saginaw, in 1874, the firm adopting the name of C. D. Nelson & Co., under which the business is still continued, Mr. William B. Phillips, of Chicago, the senior member of the old firm of Phillips & Browne, purchasing Mr. Loveland's interest in 1877. The mill was built by Mr. B. LaMeaux, in 1861, and had a capacity of three million feet of lumber per annum. It was entirely rebuilt, under Mr. Nelson's management, in 1876, with the latest improvements, its capacity being increased to thirty million. The property of the firm consists, at Port Sherman, of about two hundred and eighty acres, upon which is located the saw-mill, etc., lumber-yards, and about twenty dwelling-houses occupied by their employés. The firm still owns about five million feet of standing timber in Michigan, their cut for the season of 1888 being twenty-five million feet of lumber, giving employment to eighty men. Mr. Nelson is also a member of the firm of George D. Herrick & Co., dealers in musical merchandise, of Grand Rapids, and is also interested in numerous other mercantile ventures. In politics he has always affiliated with the Republican party, and was the first registrar of deeds of Muskegon County, being elected to that position in 1859, and holding the office two years. He was elected supervisor of the village of Muskegon in 1862, and continued in that position until 1867. He has served four terms as alderman of the city, from 1878 to 1882. On the incorporation of Muskegon as a city, Mr. Nelson was elected its treasurer, serving one year. In 1874 he was elected to represent the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, embracing Ottawa and Muskegon Counties, in the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1876, being president *pro tem.* of the Senate during the session of 1877. During his first term he was chairman of the Committee on Penal Institutions, which was called upon to make an investigation of the condition of affairs at the State Prison at Jackson, charges having been preferred against the warden for harsh and cruel treatment of prisoners. The investigation continued for some time, and resulted in the dismissal of the warden, the committee recommending the adoption of a more humane system in treating with refractory prisoners, which was embodied in a bill introduced by Mr. Nelson, and became a law. Mr. Nelson's name was at one time among those most prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for member of Congress for the then Ninth Congressional District, but was withdrawn in favor of Hon. Byron M. Cutcheon, the present incumbent. May 20, 1848, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Carrie Wason, daughter of Thomas Wason, Esq., of Corinth, Vermont. She died in 1884, at Kalamazoo. They had three children, the eldest of whom, Herbert, was born in 1856, and died when two years of age; Jennie, born in 1859, died at Port Huron, January 9, 1888; Harley was born in 1861, and is now with Messrs. G. D. Herrick & Co., of Grand Rapids. The following is from the pen of a gentleman who has had an intimate personal acquaintance with our subject for a period of nearly thirty years: "Mr. Nelson, from a business stand-point, has shown, by a long career of uninterrupted success, a capacity above the average for the management and control of extensive business affairs. He has, in his dealings, ever exhibited an unimpeachable integrity, a sound judgment, and a self-reliant nature. He is held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens as a man of pure personal character, who has ever conducted himself as an upright, honest, and straightforward Christian gentleman."

CAPTAIN JAMES DAVIDSON, of Bay City, is of stanch, sturdy, Scotch ancestry, both of his parents having been natives of Scotland. They seem to have been possessed of great self-reliance, determination, and energy. They were a thrifty, frugal, and industrious couple, never "eating the bread of idleness," but had a desire to be useful and independent in their sphere, and to be respected and esteemed in the community where they lived. Joseph, the father of Captain Davidson, married in Scotland, Elizabeth Smith, and came to America in 1828. He was a man of more than ordinary capacity, and found ready and active employment in Buffalo, New York, where he early made his home, in his occupation, that of stone contractor. He took the contract to build the first piers that were built in Buffalo. His work he successfully and satisfactorily performed, and he continued in active business for upwards of twenty years. He and his wife both died in 1852, leaving three children—James, Elizabeth, and Helen. Elizabeth married John Bell, a merchant of Victoria, New South Wales; and Helen is the wife of Wm. W. Starkey, a well-known ship-owner of Ashtabula, Ohio. James was only eleven years old when his parents died, and from that time he commenced to take care of himself. He always had a liking for the water, and when but a small lad in Buffalo ran a ferry over the river at that place. From this he commenced sailing on the Lakes a year later, when only twelve years old. This kind of life suited him, and he soon became a thorough and reliable sailor. So proficient was he as a mere boy, that at seventeen years of age he was second mate of a vessel, and at nineteen was captain. It is not probable that there are many instances, if any, where such responsible duties in connection with life in our great inland waters have fallen upon one so young; and the efficient manner in which they were discharged, is evidence that he had great natural adaptability for, and became master of, this pursuit. He regularly continued sailing during the summer season while yet a boy, and winters attended the public schools of Buffalo. He also, at that place, for a time attended the well-known commercial college of Bryant & Stratton. A year or so later he left the Lakes, and went to sea, sailing before the mast on some of the largest packet-ships plying between New York, Liverpool, and Calcutta. These were great days in our ocean marine. He followed this for some two years, when he returned to the Lakes for the summer, taking up again his studies at the commercial school in the winter. From mate to master, he soon became owner of the vessels he sailed. He now felt that he would like to become familiar with the construction and building of vessels, and he therefore spent a winter in the ship-yards of Buffalo. Later he was made superintendent of a yard at Toledo, and finally owned and operated a yard at East Saginaw. His business was prosperous, in which he exercised great care, and increasing, he practically abandoned sailing, and devoted his entire time to the building of vessels. These were added to his fleet, or sold at remunerative prices as occasion offered. In 1873 he gave up his yard at East Saginaw, and opened one at Bay City, from that time on making his home at the latter place much of the time, it being his head-quarters for vessel-building. From this point, for nearly twenty years, Captain Davidson has sent out and constructed some of the finest and largest wooden sailing vessels and steamers ever seen on fresh water. He has always done the very best of work, and his yard and name in connection with ship-building are well and favorably known throughout the entire chain of the Great Lakes. The large logging barge, the *Wahnapitae*, carrying more than two million feet of lumber, was built by him, and is by far the largest of the kind on the Lakes. In the spring of 1889 he completed the magnificent steamer, built and launched as the *Majestic*, which was recently purchased by George G. Hadley and two other gentlemen of Toledo, and has been named the *George G. Hadley*. She is the largest steamer afloat on fresh water. Her government measurement is 2,160 net

James Davidson

tons; carrying capacity, 100,000 bushels of corn, or 2,800 tons of coal, or 2,500 gross tons of iron ore, at ordinary stage of water. She has been pronounced by experts the finest model and strongest built ship on the Lakes. She has all the late and important improvements in the way of steam steerer, steam capstan forward and aft, steam windlass, steam pumps, and triple expansion engines of the most recent pattern. All the rooms are finished with antique oak and hard woods. This boat will be added to the Toledo fleet of the parties mentioned, and she is attracting great attention in all the Lake cities and much admiration in Toledo. She certainly reflects great credit on the skill and workmanship of Captain Davidson and the men he employs. It must likewise be a matter of just and honorable pride, as well as deep satisfaction to Captain Davidson, as he contrasts his early years of sailing life with the present, and remembers that the first vessel he sailed was the *Sea-Gull*, the little schooner of some two hundred and fifty tons, and that now he builds and owns and sails such grand commercial palaces as the *George G. Hadley*. It is, indeed, creditable and honorable, the result of an active, enterprising nature, good judgment, honest and upright motive, and turning out under every contract the kind and character of work promised. He has gone quietly and steadily about his life-work, making no display, but never other than industrious, and always thoroughly honest and reliable; seeming to be impressed with the thought that "our value in life is not in being conspicuous, but in being faithful in the work given us and the trust imposed on us." His ship-building and timber interests are extensive. He employs about five hundred men in his yard at West Bay City, and two hundred men and one hundred and fifty teams in the winter in the woods in getting out his oak-timber. Thus does his large industry benefit the laboring man, and contribute in no small degree to the prosperity of the place in which he lives. He has a beautiful home in Buffalo, New York, but latterly his residence in the main has been in Bay City, where he also has a beautiful residence on Center Avenue, that his business may have his personal attention. He has also financial interests in Buffalo, being largely connected with the Frontier Elevator Company, of that city, and is vice-president and a director of the Frontier Iron and Brass Works, of Detroit. He is a stockholder in the Home Electric Company, and has an interest in Romer, Lovell & Co., of Bay City, and is a director of the First State Bank, of Hillsdale, Michigan. In all of these concerns and enterprises his counsel and advice are highly prized, his excellent business judgment and experience giving his opinion great weight in everything pertaining to their management. He is no politician, and cares but little for public life; but his worth and merit are well known by the people, and he has been called upon to fill many positions of trust at their hands. He is now, and has been from its organization, on the Board of Managers of the Lake Carriers' Association. He is a Republican in party affiliation, but in no sense is he a man of narrow views in politics or anything that may affect the public welfare. He married, January 22, 1863, Miss Ellen M. Rogers, the daughter of John Rogers, of Buffalo, New York. They have had seven children—five of whom are now living. The eldest, James E., became associated with his father in business. On every hand, and by all classes of the community, Captain Davidson is held in high esteem for all those qualities which make a valuable citizen and a respected and worthy man.

HON. JULIUS HOUSEMAN, of Grand Rapids, Kent County, is a representative of a class of citizens of the United States, gathered from every civilized portion of the globe, whose aim is not alone the enhancement of their material welfare, but, as well, a desire for that grand freedom of thought, speech, manner of religion and of living, which the United States alone grants; and the many positions of honor and responsibility attained by this gentleman are only examples of the vast opportunities offered by America to the people of all nations. Born at Zeckendorf, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, December 8, 1832, of Hebrew parentage, his father, Solomon Hausmann, was a native of Bavaria, and a merchant and manufacturer of silk and cotton goods at that place, where he died in 1873, at the age of seventy-one years. The mother of our subject was Henrietta, daughter of Julius Strauss, of Heiligenstadt, Bavaria; she died in 1835, at the age of thirty-five years. Mr. Houseman was the eldest of two children born to them, his sister, Mary, being now the wife of Albert Alsberg, Esq., a merchant of New York City. His education, up to the age of thirteen years, was obtained in the common, or what was there known as the national, schools of Zeckendorf and Bamburg, and was completed with a two years' commercial course, after which he engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store in Bavaria, where he remained for three years. This experience in the mercantile world enabled him to see that his native land afforded but few opportunities for the gratification of that enterprising spirit and ambition which were among his chief characteristics, and this knowledge culminated in his taking passage for America in the spring of 1851. Landing in New York, he proceeded at once to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained a few months as clerk in a clothing establishment. In the fall of that year he went to New Vienna, Ohio, where he secured a similar position in a general country store, and remained until March, 1852, when he removed to Battle Creek, Michigan. Here he met Mr. I. Amberg, with whom a partnership was formed, under the name of Amberg & Houseman, to carry on a merchant tailoring and clothing business. In August, 1852, Mr. Houseman removed to Grand Rapids, where he established a branch store, which was continued by the firm of Amberg & Houseman until 1854, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Houseman became sole proprietor of the Grand Rapids establishment, and conducted the business alone successfully for nine years. In 1863 the firm of Houseman, Alsberg & Co., was organized, with branch houses in New York, Baltimore, and Savannah, which continued until 1870, when the firm was dissolved, Mr. Houseman retaining possession of the Grand Rapids establishment. In 1876, Mr. Houseman disposed of this business to his partner, Joseph Houseman (a cousin) and Moses May, who continued it for a number of years under the name of Houseman & May. The present firm is Houseman, Donnalley & Jones, proprietors of one of the largest and most prosperous clothing establishments in the West, brought to that point under the careful and business-like management of its former owner, Mr. Julius Houseman. Since 1876, Mr. Houseman has engaged extensively in buying and selling pine-lands, manufacturing lumber, and has become largely interested in real estate in the city of Grand Rapids. In 1878 he established the Stanton Lumber Company, of which he was made treasurer, at Colby, Montcalm County, Michigan, where their mill was located. Six years later the charter of this Company expired, and its business was wound up. Mr. Houseman is at present the owner of large tracts of pine-lands in both Peninsulas of Michigan and in Wisconsin, and is still extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In 1883 he built what is known as the "Old" Houseman Block in Grand Rapids, to which, three years later, a large addition was made, the new part being one of five stories, while the old part has four. The building occupies one-half of an entire square, situated in the heart of the business portion of the city, and is a favorite location for the offices of the legal fraternity. The property has a total value of three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Houseman is also the owner of the Leppig Block, situated on Lyon Street, and valued at forty thousand dollars, and of numerous dwelling-houses located in various parts of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Grand Rapids Chair Company, and of the Grand Rapids Brush Company, in both of which he is a large stockholder and a member of the Boards of Directors. He is also a stockholder and vice-president of the National City Bank, of Grand Rapids, and has large additional interests in many of the important manufacturing and other business institutions of the city. Mr. Houseman is a firm believer in the principles advocated by the Democratic party, and has been honored with various official positions. In 1863 he was elected alderman of the First Ward of the city, and served as such until 1870. The same season Mr. Houseman visited Europe, and spent the summer in Germany, England, France, and Switzerland. In the fall of that year he was elected to represent his district in the State Legislature, and near the close of the session of 1872 was elected mayor of Grand Rapids. In 1874 he was again elected mayor, and during his administration the present admirable system of water-works was begun and successfully completed. In 1876 he was the candidate of his party for lieutenant-governor of the State, and in the State convention of the Democratic party, two years later, his name was among those most prominently mentioned for the nomination for governor. In 1883 he was elected to represent the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan in the National House of Representatives. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1854, being initiated in Grand River Lodge, No. 34, and has since taken the Chapter degrees in Grand Rapids Chapter, No. 7. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and the I. O. B. B. fraternal organizations.

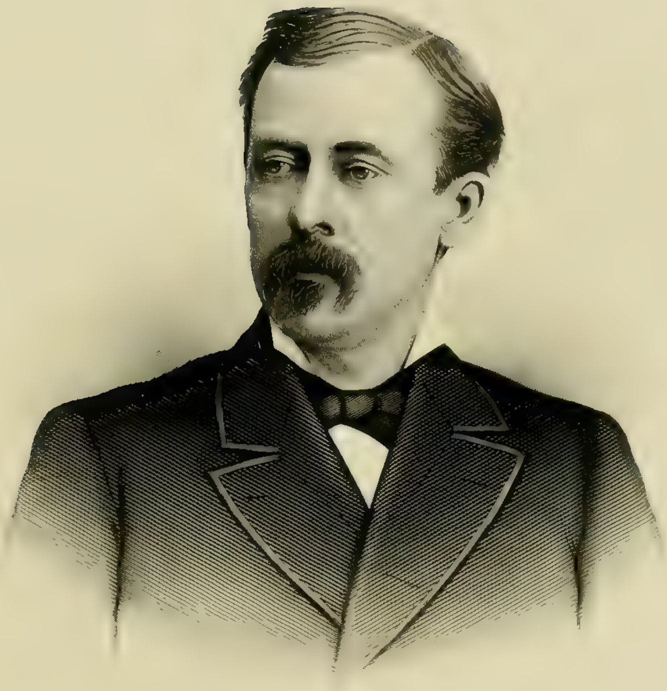
DIVIE BETHUNE DUFFIELD, lawyer, Detroit, traces back his descent through a line of ancestry as well known in American history as that of any individual whose sketch adorns these pages. He was born at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1821, his father being Rev. George Duffield, D. D., who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, at the age of sixteen years, and then entered the Theological Seminary of New York City, where he remained four years under the training of the distinguished John M. Mason, D. D., and on April 20, 1815, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. For over fifty-two years he was an active, earnest worker in Christ's vineyard, his first pastoral charge being at Carlisle, where his grandfather, of the same name and a Revolutionary patriot of 1776, had labored some years previously. Here he remained nineteen years, and resigned to accept the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he continued two years, and then removed to New York, in response to a call from the Broadway Tabernacle. His stay in the Tabernacle was of exceedingly short duration, for, after preaching through the month of October, 1837, he resigned to take charge of the First Presbyterian Church, of Detroit, and here he remained during thirty years of active life, until, on June 24, 1868, he was stricken down, while delivering a public address, with a paralytic attack, which ended his life soon afterwards. So endeared had he become to the citizens of Detroit—not alone of his own denomination, but of every creed—that by common consent the church-building over which he had presided so long and so faithfully is to-day still known as the "Duffield Church." The grandfather of D. Bethune Duffield was also named George, and was a Philadelphia merchant. He was for nine years the comptroller-general of Philadelphia during the gubernatorial administration of Thomas McKean. The great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, the Rev. George Duffield, D. D., already referred to, was for many years pastor of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and, in conjunction with Bishop White, was chaplain of the first Congress of the United States. His name is one prominent in American history as an earnest advocate of the cause of liberty. The mother of D. Bethune Duffield was Isabella Graham (Bethune) Duffield, a sister of George W. Bethune, D. D. (a distinguished lecturer and preacher of New York), and a granddaughter of Isabella Graham, whose name is identical with the Presbyterian Church of both Scotland and America. D. Bethune Duffield gave evidence at an early age of an unusual capacity for study, and at the age of ten years entered the preparatory department of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, when his father was there preaching, and at twelve years of age was prepared to enter the freshman class of the collegiate department, but the rules of the institution forbade the admission of one so young, and he then came directly under the tutelage of his father until 1835, when the family removed to Philadelphia, and the following year he entered Yale College, and received his degree as of the class of '40. His father having removed to Detroit in 1838, he followed in 1839, and took up the study of law in the office of Bates & Talbott, then among the leading practitioners of the city. He subsequently returned to Yale College, and entered the law-class of '43, taking the two years' course, and graduating therefrom with distinction before reaching his majority. After graduating from the law-school he took up a theological course of six months or more in the Union Theological Seminary, at New York; but, owing to impaired health, he was unable to complete the course, and returned to Detroit, where, in 1843, he was admitted to practice law. In 1844 he entered into partnership with the Hon. George V. N. Lothrop, which continued until 1856, when Mr. Lothrop's political engagements caused a dissolution of business relations, and Mr. Duffield continued alone until some years afterward, when he entered into partnership with his brother, Colonel Henry M. Duffield, which lasted for ten years or more. Subsequently, in the year 1886, Mr. Duffield admitted, as a partner in his legal business, his son Bethune, a graduate of the Michigan University; and this relationship, under the name of Duffield & Duffield, still continues. Mr. Duffield's life has been a very busy one. He never faced the hard and pitiful poverty to which some of our successful men were born, but was left so nearly to his own resources when a youth as to merit the full and complete honor of the high reputation he has won in the legal world. In politics he

Yours truly
D. Bethune Duffield

was first a Whig, and then a Republican of the most pronounced type, and in recent years has been several times compelled to decline the honors which have been proffered him by the party's leaders. In 1847 he was elected city attorney of Detroit, and later appointed a commissioner of the United States Courts, but resigned the office rather than remand a fugitive slave back to bondage; and these are the only official positions he ever filled in the line of his profession, aside from the secretaryship of the Detroit Bar Association, which he has continued to occupy many years consecutively. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Detroit Board of Education, and served in that capacity for nearly fourteen years, a portion of the time as president, having as associates some of Detroit's thoroughly representative citizens; such as Judge Douglas, Judge Walker, Judge Campbell, Samuel Barstow, William D. Wilkins, William A. Moore, and John J. Bagley. In those days the Board was too poor to employ a superintendent, and the duties of this important office devolved on the president. A great many of the plans and improvements in modern tuition and courses of study now in vogue in the public schools of Detroit and other cities, were originally largely the creation of D. Bethune Duffield. He it was who originated, and, with the help of his associates, established the present high-school of Detroit, which has stood the assaults of its numerous foes for many years. While still a member of the Board, and during his absence in Europe, the city had completed a new school-building on Clinton Street, and this was named "The Duffield Union School," in honor of this indefatigable worker for educational improvements. Mr. Duffield is an official member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Detroit, which was so long in charge of his illustrious father, and has given a great deal of his time and attention to the subject of Sunday-schools and missions. Some years ago he was instrumental, with others, in establishing, in connection with the "Red Ribbon" temperance reform, of which he was an earnest advocate, an undenominational, non-sectarian religious society, which was known as the "People's Tabernacle." This he caused to be incorporated, and during its life-time it accomplished a great amount of good to the cause of humanity. In 1877, when the temperance crusade, carried on by the "Red Ribbon" Society, reached Detroit, Mr. Duffield was one of the first to recognize the good results that would accrue from such a campaign, and at once enlisted in the cause, being the first person to be honored with the presidency of the Detroit Club, which soon reached a membership of over eight thousand. At the organization of the "Harper Hospital" he was chosen secretary, and was instrumental in securing the incorporation of that association. He was an active member of the "Detroit Young Men's Society" for many years, and served the society as president when at the height of its popularity. He has also been actively interested in the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Duffield has always displayed a great taste for both the ancient and modern languages, for general literature, and English composition, both in prose and verse; acquired, no doubt, through his ancestry, many of his relatives, through both his father and mother, being people of recognized literary ability. Throughout his youth he had access to the best of books, and, with his natural taste for study, the result has been the production by him of many gems of prose and poetry, in the preparation of which Mr. Duffield seems to find relaxation as well as self-entertainment. He has recently published an elegant volume of over two hundred and fifty pages, being selections from his poems, under the title of "Stray Songs of Life," which has been received with great favor at the hands of the public. The volume is from the celebrated Cambridge press, and its contents possess a degree of merit far beyond a majority of works which occupy prominent positions in the libraries of the land. In 1854, Mr. Duffield was united in marriage with Miss Mary Strong Buell, of Rochester, New York. The following testimonial of Mr. Duffield is from the pen of a gentleman well acquainted with the subject: "As a lawyer he is prompt, punctual, clear, and decisive. In his practice, as elsewhere, he is punctiliously courteous, and of untainted and scrupulous honesty. His practice is large and profitable, and, better still, is of the best class. His practice at the bar is distinctly first-class, and he is admitted in deserved association with the best men of his profession, many of whom are his seniors in years and service. He has invariably been constant and active in his interest in all matters affecting the mental, moral, and religious interests of the community. Naturally gifted with a fine literary discrimination, his education and his home influences tended to its development, and almost forced him to the exercise of that literary ability which came to him so honestly by right of inheritance. In his personal life, as in his practice, Mr. Duffield is a man of the highest honor and strictest integrity, and he is true to the duties of every relation of life, whether public, private, or social."

WILLIAM H. WARNER, of East Saginaw. There are but few cities in the Union whose growth has been so rapid and wonderful as that of the city of East Saginaw, Michigan. There were no natural surroundings to the locality, nothing inherent of itself out of which to build even a village, except it may be the river on which the place is situated; but a few men, a small band of energetic, enterprising men, having the courage to follow out their convictions to a successful result, resolved that a city should be built; and to this end they worked together in their successful endeavor. The labors of these men can never be properly estimated. The efforts they made, in the face of many obstacles, deserve to be commemorated in enduring history. Every failure of a cherished scheme, instead of discouraging the early pioneers of East Saginaw, served simply to stimulate them to renewed endeavor. Some of these men died before their hopes were realized, but many of the projectors of the embryo city lived to see their anticipations accomplished. But these builders "builded better than they knew," for the very efforts which they thus put forth in the one direction reacted on themselves, as it were, developing in many of them splendid traits of manliness. Some of them formed partnerships, and the firm-names they assumed became noted throughout a large territory. The experience each man gained in these mutual efforts at material advancement became a potent factor in their own individual success; and the city and its original architects and builders have their histories, as it were, inseparably interwoven. Of this handful of men, the names of Warner and Eastman gained and sustained a widely extended repute. It is the purpose of the writer to deal with but one of these men at the present time; but the circumstances surrounding both of them make at least a casual mention of the partnership a necessity; for each of the partners became, in the process of time, the complement of the other. William Harrison Warner was born in the town of Enfield, Connecticut, on the twenty-first day of August, 1813. His father was a native of the State of New York, and his mother was of New England origin. They moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, when he was two years old, and there gave their son such educational facilities as the common schools afforded at that early day. At the age of seventeen he commenced an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter and joiner, with Gideon Gardner, in Springfield. In his very early history he became a member of the Hampden Association, a temperance society which flourished in Springfield at that time; and to the principles which were then instilled in his mind he attributed much of the happiness and prosperity which attended him through life. Mr. Samuel Bowles, the editor and founder of the Springfield *Republican*, a paper of great influence and of wide circulation, was the president of the organization referred to, and the effect of such an example on the mind of young Warner could not fail to be beneficial. In 1836 he removed to Mt. Clemens, Michigan, being then twenty-three years of age and the master of a good trade. He continued in this pursuit, in the last-named place, until 1854, when he made one more, and this time a final removal, to East Saginaw, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred on March 18, 1890. His first business enterprise, after settling in his new and permanent home, was the establishment of a foundry and machine-shop, the first of its kind in the entire Saginaw Valley. It was at this time, also, that his partnership with Mr. L. H. Eastman was formed, under the firm name of Warner & Eastman, which continued in active operation for some twenty-five years, until the death of the latter, which occurred in 1879. A short time subsequent to the building of the machine-shop, Warner & Eastman built a saw-mill, and they were among the early successful pioneers in the manufacture of Saginaw's great staple—salt. As has been stated, the history of this firm is identified with the history of the city, which it helped to build. Mr. Warner's influence was ever used to benefit the community of which he was a member; and his firm was among the foremost in the aid of every important undertaking. It is not properly within the scope of such an article as this to give a history of all the many events in which Mr. Warner bore his part, so manfully and well, but it can safely be stated that his life was a useful one for the consistent example he exhibited throughout his history. It was marked, also, by an earnest piety and a strict integrity of character, two salient points of great weight in a young and thriving city. Mr. Warner was one of the organizers of the First Congregational Church of East Saginaw, and one of its most useful officers and members. In 1867 the machine-shop which he founded was sold to A. F. Bartlett & Co., and is yet in active operation. The saw-mill and the lumber interests which the firm had acquired were sufficient to occupy the attention of Mr. Warner and his partner from 1867 until 1879, since which latter date Mr. Warner gave the matter his personal supervision. A friend who knew him well, pays this tribute to his reputation: "Although Mr. Warner's life has not been an exciting or an eventful one, it has yet been marked by consistent piety. He is kindly in his judgment, and is ever a peacemaker." There is more in the last suggestion than is generally conceived. The highest authority has given to "peace-makers" an exalted position. His was the privilege to prevent broken friendships, or to restore such relationships if once severed. A life has been well lived when such a record has been made. Mr. Warner was twice married. His first union was with Miss Clarissa D. Barnett, of Hinsdale, New Hampshire. Eight children were born to the parents, only two of whom survive. Mrs. Warner died in 1863. In 1865, Mr. Warner married Miss Eliza Eldred, a native of Erie County, New York. There were two children born, but none living, of this latter marriage. In politics, Mr. Warner was originally a Whig; but when that party became extinct, he, with many others of like mind, joined the Republican ranks. He never solicited public office or political preferment, but was ever willing to perform his part as a good citizen, and to give such service as might be demanded of him. To sum up the record of his life, it can be well and truly said that he was an active, attentive business man. He was a good man, as well—good in the world's meaning of the word—and the belief is general that his piety was something more than a name. He secured the esteem and confidence of the entire community. His position as deacon in his Church, for a great many years, gave him a prominence which he bore modestly and becomingly. It has been well said that "the good that men do lives after them;" but Mr. Warner had the opportunity and the inclination to benefit others, during his long and active life, both by kindly influence and an honest example; and in this, while imparting good to others, he was himself a gainer.

HON. JAMES D. TURNBULL, of Alpena, one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar in Northern Michigan, was born at Harvey, New Brunswick, on the shore of the Bay of Fundy, February 5, 1843. His father, James Turnbull, a farmer, was born in Maine, and his mother, Mary A. Bennett, was a native of Nova Scotia. James D. was the fifth child in a family of seven. The father died when this son was in his sixth year. The mother survived the husband and father for twenty-five years, and then died in Chelsea, Michigan, in 1874. Three years after the death of the father the family removed to Sparta, Elgin County, Province of Ontario, where James attended school and learned a trade. In 1858 he came to Chelsea, Michigan, and continued to work at his trade and attend school. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company K, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, and served through the remainder of the Civil War. He was made a lieutenant of his company in 1864, and was finally mustered out of service with his regiment, at Jackson, Michigan, in 1865. At the close of the war he began work again at his trade, but soon after entered the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti, where he took the full course of study, and was graduated in 1868. He then taught the Union School, at Memphis, Michigan, for three years, studying law meanwhile, and reading with his brother, G. W. Turnbull, of Chelsea. He was admitted to the bar at the Ann Arbor Circuit Court, in 1871, and in June, 1872, removed to Alpena, where he has since resided. Mr. Turnbull was married, in 1873, to Miss Frank A. Burke, daughter of Hiram Burke, of Memphis. Two children—both boys—have been born to them. In politics, Mr. Turnbull is a Democrat, and the positions he has been called upon to fill attest his popularity with his party as well as with the citizens of his community. For many years he was chairman of the Democratic County Committee, a position which he held until the pressure of



Jas D Turnbull

other business obliged him to resign. For six years he was comptroller of the city of Alpena, and for two years was chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. In 1879 he was elected representative in the State Legislature from the Alpena District, which then embraced the counties of Alpena, Alcona, and Presque Isle; and was renominated and re-elected to the same office in 1881. Besides his success in law and in politics, Mr. Turnbull has been equally successful in his general business affairs, and since 1882 has been interested in the manufacture of lumber at what is known as Middle Island. As a lawyer, Mr. Turnbull has attained to the very front rank of his profession by sheer force of his own energy and ability. He went to Alpena as an unknown man, and has gained his reputation alone and unaided. There is no mystery, however, regarding his success to those who are acquainted with his personal character, his habits, and his methods. His chief intellectual characteristics are, probably, clearness of perception and directness of application. He is blessed with a large measure of practical common-sense, which enables him, in complicated cases arising in his profession, to detect the points upon which the natural justice of the case depends, and to these he clings with remarkable tenacity. To these natural equipments he adds native energy, and no detail of practical proof of law escapes his attention and careful study. He is, moreover, a fluent and forcible speaker, and is especially effective with a jury. In the prime of life, there is a bright future before him.

HON. ALGENON SIDNEY MUNGER, of Bay City, was born in Bergen, Genesee County, New York, March 1, 1821. Both his parents were natives of Connecticut, and that they were of original Puritan stock is apparent from their names, which were, respectively, Jesse and Huldah. The father had removed from Guilford, Connecticut, to the farm in New York, where Algenon was born about the year 1806, and was thus one of the pioneer farmers of Western New York, as his son subsequently became one of the pioneers of Michigan. Algenon was the youngest of a family of eight, six of whom (four brothers and two sisters) lived to grow up, and one brother and one sister are still living. His mother died when he was only two years of age, and four years later his father married Miss Prudence Brandt, who died when Algenon was ten years old. The step-mother proved—as step-mothers often do, notwithstanding the popular impression to the contrary—a genuine mother to the children; and, although they were soon bereft of a mother's care for the second time, Mr. Munger still refers to the only mother whom he ever knew, with words of filial affection. As is true of so many men now prominent in Michigan, Mr. Munger was thrown upon his own resources at a very early age. His father having lost his property, the son, when only ten years old, started out to earn his own living, working at first for four dollars a month, and attending school during the winter. The age of fifteen finds him at work on the Tonawanda Railroad, the first road built west of Rochester. It seems like a dream, in these days of palace cars, running at sixty miles an hour, to look back to that day, and to recall the fact that the first cars on the Tonawanda Road were hauled by horses instead of a locomotive. In his seventeenth year we find our lad learning the cooper's trade, at which he continued for several years. It was this trade which really brought him into Michigan. Coming into Oakland County in his eighteenth year, he traveled from town to town, working at his trade and saving a little money, until in his nineteenth year he opened a shop of his own in the town of Franklin. Here he was joined by his brother Curtis, and, better still, by a wife whom he took to himself at the early age of twenty—Miss Adeline Crego, daughter of Rulef Crego, a Cass County farmer. The wedding took place October 15, 1841. Three years ended his life as a cooper, and the two following years were spent on a farm at Adrian, from which he removed to a farm he had purchased in Cass County, where he remained for the next five years. There his young wife died, and, unable to endure the place which continually awakened painful memories, he left the farm and went to Elkhart, Indiana, where he opened a grocery-store and built up an excellent business. Selling out in 1854, he came again to Michigan, and with his brother Curtis opened a general store at what was then known as Lower Saginaw, now Bay City. For twenty years Mr. Munger's chief energies were devoted to this business. Beginning in a small way, at the end of ten years' time it was the boast of the brothers that a customer at their store could not ask for anything that they were unable to furnish. In politics, Mr. Munger is a Democrat, though not a strong partisan. He has never been an office-seeker, but has been literally pushed into office by the people, as the one best qualified to fill it. In 1862 he was elected to the Board of Supervisors, in order to assist in breaking up a ring which had obtained control in Bay County. The same year he was chosen county treasurer, an office which he filled for six years with credit to himself and benefit to the county. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Bay City, against a strong opponent. But the filling of public office and his legitimate work as a merchant represent only a small part of the good which Mr. Munger has done to the community in which the prime years of his life have been spent. A large part of Bay County, as is well known, is only a few feet above the waters of Saginaw Bay, and the county contains vast tracts of swamp-lands. Mr. Munger has been intimately associated with schemes for the drainage of these lands, and has succeeded in redeeming thousands of acres from their swampy condition and rendering them fit for tillage. He has thus accomplished much more than the traditional feat of the typical good man who makes two blades of grass grow where one only grew before. In addition to this beneficent work he has also built some of the substantial business blocks in Bay City. In fact, so extensive did his real estate transactions become that his mercantile business had to be abandoned. In 1864 it had already been changed from a general to a dry-goods business, and in 1874 the brothers disposed of this also; and, being already largely interested in lands in Bay and other counties, opened a real estate office. It is doubtful if the people of Bay City really appreciate their indebtedness to Mr. Munger for the position their city now occupies as a business center. After the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad reached East Saginaw, the live men of Bay City saw at once the necessity of extending the line to this point. But the road was controlled practically by inhabitants of the rival city of East Saginaw, and they were naturally averse to extending it to Bay City. In this emergency a company of the business men of Bay City was organized to build a railroad to East Saginaw. The Company was able to control only a limited amount of capital, and the road, running mainly through swamps, would be a difficult one to build. Mr. Munger was chosen by the Company as the man best fitted to contend with the difficulties before them. Appointed superintendent of construction, by his good judgment in selecting a route, and his indomitable energy and perseverance amid the most discouraging circumstances, the road-bed was successfully built and graded, and the Flint and Pere Marquette Company were thus forced to carry their work to completion. But for the efforts of Mr. Munger, the building of this road to Bay City might have been long delayed. An elegant gold watch, highly prized by Mr. Munger, was presented to him as a token of their appreciation of his work, by those whom he had so faithfully served. During the whole period of his residence in Bay City, Mr. Munger has been esteemed as an energetic and public-spirited man, of the most perfect integrity. He is now residing on a farm at Munger's Station, near Bay City, and in the evening of life is enjoying each day as fully as when more actively employed. In his sixty-ninth year he does not feel old, neither does he seem old. His first wife died in 1850, leaving two daughters—Laura A., wife of the Hon. George P. Cobb, of Bay City, and Harriet C., wife of Julius Benedict, of Adrian. In 1853 he married Miss Susan J. Strong, of St. Joseph County. She died in 1887. A busy, useful, and honorable life, will be the final verdict pronounced upon Mr. Algenon S. Munger.

HON. JOHN S. ESTABROOK, of East Saginaw, was born in Alden, Erie County, New York, January 22, 1829. His father, Seth Estabrook, a man interested in many affairs of importance as a farmer, merchant, lumberman, and other leading enterprises, was born in Massachusetts, in 1795, and died in 1840. His mother, Hannah Alden Hebard, was a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullen. Many were the tales told him in his youth of the days of the Aldens. She was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, and was the daugher of Moses Hebard, a farmer, and deacon of his Church, whose fame as a man of probity, worth, and ability, is remembered to this day. Mr. Estabrook's paternal grandfather, Experience Estabrook, was an early graduate of Dartmouth College, and a famous Presbyterian clergyman of his time. In 1837, through the rascality of a citizen of Buffalo, New York, Mr. Estabrook's father lost his fortune; so Mr. Estabrook, as the youngest of a family of five, had only his two hands and his natural ability to begin life with. Until fifteen years of age he attended the district school at Alden, spending one winter, in his fifteenth year, at the select school of Deacon Haws, a man remembered by his old pupils with respect and love. When sixteen years of age he found employment as salesman in a grocery-store in Buffalo, New York. In June, 1845, he came to Michigan, sailing on the schooner *Cambria*, commanded by his brother, Captain Moses Hebard Estabrook. He made St. Clair, Michigan, his home. In 1848 he was engaged with a United States surveying party under the command of Guy Carleton, in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. He was next engaged by Willard Parker at St. Clair, and entered upon duties which have become his life-work. Here he gained a practical knowledge of the lumber business, which has been of incalculable benefit to him. He soon was made a foreman by Mr. Parker, and to Mr. Parker's system and knowledge of business modes Mr. Estabrook gives large praise, and acknowledges that to him he owes that which has made him the careful man of affairs he is. In 1852 he went to Saginaw in Mr. Parker's employ, and a partnership was soon formed, with Mr. Estabrook as resident partner. In 1854; Mr. Parker retired from the lumber business, and Mr. Estabrook formed a partnership, arranged in similar manner, with Mr. Alexander Gebhart, of Dayton, Ohio. In 1856 he became a member of the firm of S. W. Yawkey & Co., commission lumber-dealers. From 1857 to 1865 he was alone in the lumber business. In 1866 the firm of Estabrook & Mason was formed. In 1871 he joined hands as business partner with Mr. Alexander Gebhart, under the firm name of Gebhart & Estabrook. This firm now stands one of the leading lumber and salt firms in Michigan. Mr. Estabrook is a Knight Templar, and holds in the Masonic order in Michigan an important and influential position. He is an attendant of the Congregational Church, and his life shows that he has been a close follower of its teachings. In political faith he was, until 1854, a Democrat, but at that time he determined to cast his influence with the Republican party, as its principles were more in accordance with his own views; and with that party he has continued to affiliate ever since. He has never sought office, but some of the most important trusts of the city in which he resides have been placed on his shoulders. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Ellen R. Burt, of Ypsilanti, Michigan; one daughter was born to them, Miss Winnefred. Mrs. Estabrook died January, 4, 1864. In 1865 he was married to Miss Helen C. Norris, of Ypsilanti; she died, April 17, 1887, leaving two children—Justus Norris and Mary Elizabeth. September 3, 1889, he married Miss Harriet E. Sharp, of Jackson, Mich. Mr. Estabrook has for many years occupied a prominent business, social, and political standing in the Saginaw Valley, and his assistance and resources have been freely drawn upon in pushing forward every public or private enterprise that has added to the material benefit of the community. A positive man, he has made enemies often by reason of his blunt, outspoken manner of speech; yet he possesses a tender and kindly nature that can always be enlisted in the cause of every good project, and he is a stanch and faithful friend. He has held positions of trust in every department of the city government—mayor, alderman, school inspector, water commissioner, police commissioner, and member of the Board of Public Works. He has also twice represented his district in the State Legislature, with credit to himself and honor to his constituents. He is president of the Saginaw Board of Trade, an organization that represents more than fifty million dollars of material wealth. Commencing life without any special or peculiar advantages, he has won his position by honesty, integrity, perseverance, and an untiring devotion to duty in each sphere of his career.

HON. JAMES DEMPSEY, lumberman and capitalist, of Manistee, was born near the town of Roscommon, Roscommon County, Ireland, April 10, 1832. His father, Lawrence Dempsey, was a farmer by occupation, and came to America with his family in 1847, settling in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, near what is now Scranton, where he died in 1857, aged fifty-nine years. His first wife was Mary Ward, the mother of the subject of this sketch. She died during his childhood days, leaving four children, of whom James was the second son, his two sisters being younger. Coming to this country with his father, he went to live with an uncle at what was then known as Hyde Park, now a part of Scranton, with whom he remained two years. He subsequently lived with Judge Nathaniel B. Eldred, in Bethany, Wayne

Yours Truly
J. S. Estabrook

County, Pennsylvania, for four years. August 24, 1854, he came to Manistee, and the following winter went into the woods and engaged in logging for Canfield Brothers. The next winter he was again employed by them, and had charge of one of their lumber-camps, and was for the succeeding eight years in their employ in this capacity during the winters and in delivering logs at their mill in the summers. In 1869 he formed a partnership with Mr. A. E. Cartier, now of Ludington, and engaged in assorting and driving logs on the Manistee River, Mr. Dempsey continuing in charge of one of the Canfield lumber-camps during the winters of 1869–70 and 1870–71. In 1873, Dempsey & Cartier purchased what was known as the Green and Milmo mill property, situated at the north end of Manistee Lake, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In 1882 a joint-stock company was organized under the title of the Manistee Lumber Company, of which Mr. Dempsey is president, Mr. Cartier and Mr. Wm. Wente being the other stockholders. Their mill now has all the latest improved machinery, and has a capacity of one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day. The Company own a logging railroad fourteen miles in length, situated in Kalkaska County, and have considerable property in pine-lands along the Manistee River from which their mill is supplied with logs. They also own a third interest in the State Lumber Company, of Manistee, whose plant is situated on Manistee Lake, within the city limits. In 1880, Mr. Dempsey, in partnership with the late John Brown, of Big Rapids, commenced the erection of a mill on the east shore of Manistee Lake. Mr. Brown dying before the building was completed, his interest was purchased by Mr. Dempsey and Mr. E. B. Simpson, of Milwaukee, who operated the mill under the firm name of Dempsey, Simpson & Co. until 1887, when it was destroyed by fire, and was not rebuilt. Mr. Dempsey owns about ten thousand acres of pine-lands situated on the Pearl River, Hancock County, Mississippi. He also organized the Dempsey Tug Line, in 1880, of which he was the proprietor until the property was disposed of in 1887. Mr. Dempsey was the second postmaster of Manistee, being appointed in 1857, and serving until the end of President Buchanan's Administration. At this time there was only a weekly mail, and the office was kept wherever the postmaster happened to be. He was again appointed to that position in 1886. He has been mayor of the city one term, and made a most excellent public officer; but having less ambition for office than for business, he could not be induced to accept a second term. He was married, June 30, 1861, to Miss Mary Mullen, daughter of Michael Mullen, of Racine County, Wisconsin. They have eleven children, as follows: Thomas L., born April 29, 1862; Mary Helen, August 21, 1863; Emily Margaret, May 30, 1865; James Ward, February 14, 1867; Henriette, August 20, 1868; Cecilie Rose, May, 1 1870; Estella Josephine, July 17, 1872; Louis C., May 28, 1874; John Joseph, March 2, 1876; Frank Michel, July 14, 1878; Neale, August 10, 1880; Walter M., December 7, 1883. Of these, the last named died September 20, 1886. Miss Mary H. was married October 24, 1888, to Mr. John M. Clancy, of Racine, Wisconsin Mr. Dempsey is an active member of the Democratic party, and labors earnestly to further its interests. He is, with his family, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Coming to Manistee at a time when lumbering was almost the sole industry of its people, yet without the slightest knowledge of the business and with a capital consisting of nothing other than sterling honesty and an ability and willingness to work, Mr. Dempsey's career has been marked by a success that is a shining example, which the hundreds of friendless foreign and native-born Americans may hope to emulate. The same careful management which he exercised over his employer's affairs when he was foreman and had charge of the lumbering operations of others, he has exhibited in his own private business, which has grown to the employing of hundreds of men. As a judge of the intrinsic value of standing timber Mr. Dempsey has no superior. He stands high in the opinion of his neighbors as a man of unsullied reputation and commercial integrity.

HON. HERSCHEL H. HATCH, who stands at the head of the bar in Bay City, was born at Morrisville, Madison County, New York, February 17, 1837. His father, Julius W. Hatch, born at Sherburne, Chenango County, New York, was a scientific lecturer of note, and a man of fine education. His mother, Harriet Bicknell, was born in Morrisville, but the ancestors of both parents were Massachusetts and Connecticut Puritans. After receiving a common-school education, Judge Hatch left home at the early age of sixteen, and for two years was clerk in a New York City store. He then entered Hamilton College Law-school, at the head of which, at that time, was the celebrated T. W. Dwight, now of Columbia College Law-school. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced in his native place until 1863, when, for the sake of a larger field, he came to Bay City. On the 21st day of June, in the following year, he was married to Miss Eliza E. Haughton, of Morrisville, a former school-mate. Five children have been born to them, of whom four are now living. His oldest son, Charles H., a graduate from the Michigan University, is at present a law student in the office of his father. Judge Hatch has been active as a politician as well as a lawyer. He was elected an alderman of Bay City at its first organization in 1865; was elected Judge of Probate (whence comes his familiar title of Judge) of Bay County, in 1868, for a term of four years; was appointed by the governor a member of the Constitutional Commission of Michigan in 1873; was appointed a member of the Tax Commission of Michigan in 1881; and was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, on the Republican ticket, by a very large majority. The above epitome of his political experience indicates something of the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, but gives no indication of the qualities which have won for him their esteem and his own success. It is no detraction from the merits of other excellent gentlemen among the legal fraternity at the lower end of the Saginaw Valley to say that Judge Hatch is *facile princeps* among them all. Twenty-six years in the active practice of his profession in the same community have made him intimately acquainted with all the phases of life presented by it; and, on the other hand, he is so well known to those who habitually meet him, that any descriptive words which attempt to picture him to strangers must apparently fail to present him fully and fairly in all his moral worth and intellectual excellence. The following, however, although inadequate, will give some idea of his characteristics: "He is a man of great physical as well as mental vigor. In personal appearance he is tall and commanding, and his strong face is covered by a full beard, cut to medium shortness. In disposition he is thoughtful and studious. His manner is perhaps somewhat reserved with strangers, but with his friends—and they are many—he opens out in a most genial way and shows himself in his true character—that of a cultured, educated, intelligent, positive, sturdy, but modest gentleman. His social standing, like his professional, is of the very highest. That his ability is universally recognized is sufficiently proved by the highly honorable positions he has been called upon to fill. His capacity to conduct large affairs in a large way is settled by the sure test of success, and his integrity is unquestioned and unquestionable. The exigencies of a busy and varied career have made no demands upon him which he could not fill; nor, in filling these demands, has he adopted methods other than the most straightforward and honorable. Finally, it is high praise to say of him that prosperity has not turned his head, nor has success affected his simplicity.

HIRAM J. HOYT, lawyer, of Muskegon, Muskegon County, was born in Commerce, Oakland County, Michigan, March 23, 1843, and is the oldest son of Dr. James M. Hoyt, of that place, one of Michigan's early and prominent medical practitioners, a sketch of whose life appears in this work. The mother of our subject was Margaret, daughter of Hiram Barritt, Esq., of Oakland County, a native of Wheeler, Steuben County, New York, where Mrs. Hoyt was born. Hiram J. Hoyt was the oldest of ten children, of whom six were sons; five of the children are living at this time. Hiram J. attended the district schools until eleven years of age, and then entered the Aurora Academy, at East Aurora, New York, from which he graduated in 1863. Returning to Pontiac, he took up the study of the law in the office of the late Hon. M. E. Crofoot, with whom he remained three years, and was admitted to practice by Judge Sanford M. Green, then Judge of the Circuit Court of Oakland County. Coming to Muskegon in 1867, he began the practice of his profession, which he continued alone until the spring of 1874, when he formed a copartnership with Smith, Nims & Erwin, under the name of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin, which still continues. Mr. Hoyt is a firm believer in the principles advocated by the Democratic party, of which he has been a member and ardent supporter since reaching his majority. Mr. Hoyt was married, February 26, 1867, to Miss Ada E., daughter of Benjamin Smith, Esq., a farmer of Oakland County. They have one child, Wilbur S., born November 29, 1867, a graduate of Orchard Lake Military Academy, now a law student in the office of the firm of which his father is a member. A critical judge of men, and one who knows him well, contributes the following pen-picture: "Mr. Hoyt is neat and trim in appearance, active and prompt in movement, embodying those pleasing personal characteristics which arouse interest and attention at sight. He is pre-eminently a popular and social man, and is the fortunate possessor of those rare gifts of manner and speech which make some men the charm of their social environment. With a wide knowledge of men and affairs, trained in professional and political debate, quick and brilliant at repartee, pointed and incisive in argument, having always at command a rich fund of anecdotes and illustrations, he is constantly demanded for the platform and banquet. An earnest and uncompromising Democrat, he has always been prominent in party councils, and has often been the honored and deserving recipient of most complimentary nominations from his party. Thoroughly grounded in legal principles by education, and combining a large experience at the bar with great practical sagacity and good sense, his professional standing is of the best. There are few men in professional life who possess to such an eminent degree the power of clear, accurate, and cogent presentation of the facts of a case, and of the law applicable. And while his success at the bar of *nisi prius* courts has been of the most flattering character, yet it has not excelled, if it has reached, that which he has achieved before appellate tribunals and courts of last resort. His standing as a citizen is that of the most liberal and progressive. He is the zealous and hearty advocate and promoter of all measures and enterprises that tend to promote and confirm the commercial prosperity of Muskegon. He is never short-handed towards genuine charitable or benevolent movements. His heart is always open to the appeal of the unfortunate, and his purse to the needy; his generosity is almost without safeguard or restraint. Without striving for wealth, he has easily attained comfort and competence. In religion, his views are of the broadest and most tolerant character. He has for many years been an officer and active member of the Universalist Society."

SAMUEL H. WEBSTER, of East Saginaw. The name of "lumberman," in certain portions of Michigan, has come to possess a rank and merit which do not attach to any other trade or calling. To be known as a lumberman, especially in the Saginaw Valley, carries with it the "hall-mark" of wealth and prominence in the affairs of the world. And the prominence has been fairly earned; for no nobler set of men, taken as a class, exist anywhere within the limits of the Peninsular State. It is the purpose of the writer of this sketch to endeavor, within the brief space allotted, to describe one of these lumbermen, and his choice has fallen upon Samuel H. Webster, of East Saginaw. In performing this pleasant duty, or what would be a pleasant duty were it not for the want of material of a more exciting nature to attract attention to the subject, the historian is met at the outset with the same set of circumstances which have surrounded the early career of every man who has attained to eminence in any walk of life, throughout the length and breadth of our wonderful land. The very things which would have been insurmountable obstacles in other countries have become the incentives to success in America. Here were the same humble surroundings, the same want of educational facilities of an advanced nature, which have marked the advent of every man who has striven to make a success of his life; and yet in this case, as in all others, nothing was allowed to interfere with the clearly defined purpose to succeed. Samuel H. Webster comes of New England stock, and he himself was born in Surry, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, December 19, 1822. The son of a farmer, he secured only the rudiments of a common-school education; and yet the district school of the older Eastern States gave the children of those early days as good opportunities for learning as many of the high-graded schools of the present time can accomplish; or else how can the fact otherwise be accounted for, that our men of eminence, having had no other facilities for mental improvement in their youth than that first mentioned, stand the peers of many who were college-bred? The fact must have been that the boys of that olden time felt the importance of learning, were imbued with the idea that education is an important factor in the struggle for wealth and distinction; and they determined at least to give the teacher a fair chance.

Hiram J. Hoyt

Young Webster followed the course pursued by all the country lads in his neighborhood—attended school in the winter season, and then devoted his boyhood and young manhood in aiding his father in the management of his farm. This continued until he reached his twentieth year, when the active personal duties of his life were entered upon. At first he devoted two years to railroading, acting as superintendent in the construction of a line. Then followed an interval of hotel-keeping in Boston, and this episode was followed by a break in all the old established relations of his life. Like many other young men, especially those of Yankee birth, he wanted a wider field of operations than any that the old home offered to her sons, and he profited by the advice that Horace Greeley was so often giving in that day. He went to the West, and at first settled in Detroit, Michigan. Here he remained for seven years, engaged in commercial pursuits, and then, believing that the lumber business presaged fame and fortune in the future for himself, he journeyed north to Saginaw City, in the same State, and remained there the first ten years, since when East Saginaw has been his home. Mr. Webster's first important venture in this direction was, first, to unite himself in partnership with Myron Butman, of Saginaw City, and then to purchase a saw-mill at Zilwaukie, on the Saginaw River, and operate the same. They were among the pioneers in the salt-making business—an industry then in its infancy, but it has since become one of the most important in the land. A salt-block was built, and operated in connection with the mill just alluded to. Mr. Webster retained his interest in this property for but a few years, and then, having sold the property, his active mind needed further employment. This he secured by erecting another saw-mill and salt-block at Carrollton, a short distance only from the scene of his former labors, and this property he operated successfully for several years. In time he sold out his interest in the Carrollton plant, and built another mill and salt-block at Bay City. He retained his interest in this venture for some five years, and then sold out only to re-engage in the same business at Portsmouth, near Bay City, where he erected another mill, and established the necessary salt-works. This property, too, he disposed of, after having established it permanently. His mind was of unceasing activity, needing employment constantly, and finding it fully in these many successful endeavors to develop the resources of the wonderful land in which he had made his home. But since the building and selling of the Portsmouth mill, Mr. Webster has devoted his time to the management of his investments in pine-lands. He had no predilection for public office, but he has always performed a good citizen's part by feeling an earnest interest in his country's welfare. He was married in early life to Miss Angeline Rice, the daughter of Eli Rice, of Bartonville, Vermont. He has had but one child, a son, Benjamin F. Webster, born September 8, 1853, who is associated with him in business. One of Saginaw's most eminent citizens gives this estimate of the hold Samuel H. Webster possesses upon his fellow-men, and the rank accorded to him among them. It was an opinion formed on long experience, and it is a truthful one. He says: "Mr. Webster has had the happy faculty of being able to so move among men as to win business success to himself, without incurring the envy or hostility of any. His social ways and his kindly manner towards all with whom he comes in contact; his hearty appreciation of the merit of others, and his enjoyment in whatever brings good to them; his integrity, which has been tried by the vicissitudes of fortune, and found to be sterling and true,—all of these things have won for him a position among his fellows which is one of the greatest prizes of life. In all that goes to make a worthy American citizen, Mr. Webster is the equal of the best;" and, adding his tribute also to the admirable manhood of the man he has attempted to portray, this writer takes a kindly leave of the subject.

HON. JOHN M. EDWARDS, lawyer, of Kalamazoo, was born in Northampton, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, June 22, 1820. His paternal ancestors came from Wales at a remote period, to New England, and settled at Northampton, in which place and its vicinity many generations of their descendants have since lived. The Edwards family in New England, with its collective branches, is quite numerous, and has embraced at different periods persons of historical prominence in the literary world—to mention a more recent instance, the late Rev. Doctor Justin Edwards, president of Andover Theological Seminary, was a cousin of George Edwards, the father of the subject of this sketch. Through his mother, Martha (Stuart) Edwards, our subject is descended from Scotch ancestry. She was the sister of Dr. Charles Stuart, father of the late United States Ex-Senator Charles E. Stuart, of Kalamazoo. Mr. Edwards's father was a farmer, and his parents removed from Northampton, Mass., to Batavia, New York, when John M. was eight years of age, and there the early years of his life were passed, at the home on the farm, until, arriving at the age of sixteen, he was sent from home to complete his education by an academic course of study. He left school, having finished his studies, in 1841. Later, having decided to make the profession of law his life's business, he entered as a student the office of Taggart & Chandler, at Batavia, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in November, 1847. In 1848 he removed to Kalamazoo, and commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has continued ever since, and has won and maintained among the leading members of the bar of Michigan a standing as a sound and able lawyer. In the course of his professional life, Mr. Edwards has had as associate partners several able and prominent lawyers and public men of Michigan, among whom were Hon. Samuel Clark, representative in Congress from Western New York, and afterwards holding the same position from the Kalamazoo District, of Michigan, and United States Senator Charles E. Stuart (both now deceased); Hon. Henry F. Severens, United States District Judge for the Western District of Michigan; and Hon. Thomas R. Sherwood, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan. In the line of his professional practice, Mr. Edwards's specialty is not as a trial lawyer in court, of cases at *nisi prius*. His work is that of placing the prepared case in court for the trial lawyer, though, when occasion requires, he conducts the case himself. His specialty in court is in conducting cases in equity. In his preparation of cases for trial at the circuit, and in his conduct of equity cases and cases before the appellate courts, he is especially strong. His briefs prepared in trials before the Supreme Court, and his written arguments, are models of clearness and force. He is a self-reliant man, and has steadily through life applied himself to his profession. Though of decided political views, he is not a politician, and has never sought the adventitious profit or emoluments of political promotion as auxiliary or supplementary to his legitimate business. He has not been, in the sense as commonly understood, a public man, yet he has never shirked the discharge of public duty when imposed upon him. From 1850 to 1852, under the appointment of President Fillmore and until a subsequent change of administration, he held the office of receiver of public moneys at Kalamazoo; and more recently for a number of years served as president of the Board of Education. A distinguishing trait of his character is his sense of justice, his recognition of moral obligation, and his resolute courage to meet and discharge what under the emergency of circumstances appears to him a duty. As an interesting episode in his active professional life, and worthy of mention, to illustrate his character, reference is had to the attempts, by its friends, to enforce the prohibitory liquor law. In opposition to its enforcement, the liquor-dealers organized, and some of the more reckless threatened to retaliate with violence to property and life. Some of the earlier prosecutions (although the evidence produced, of the violation of the law, was conclusive) proved abortive; the justice of the peace in whose courts complaints were presented, dismayed by their opposition and threats, weakened, and defendants were acquitted on the most frivolous technicalities. In the emergency, cases were brought before Mr. Edwards, who then held the office of justice, and before whom the friends of the law, through several continuous months following, vigorously prosecuted offenders. The history of that time shows Mr. Edwards sitting in judgment upon cases before him, administering the law upon proved facts, impartially, in the face of mobs visiting his house and office to overawe him, and in the face of violence to his life and property, threatened, and to an extent consummated, in the firing and destruction of his residence and contents. Mr. Edwards was married, May 28, 1850, to Miss Emma S. Knettles, at South Lansing, Tompkins County, New York. Her father, Joseph T. Knettles, was a native of Germany, who came to America at an early age and settled in Pennsylvania, from whence he afterwards removed to New York State. He was by occupation a farmer. William Dwight Edwards, the eldest son, is now a resident of Detroit, and is connected with Fletcher, Jenks, & Co., wholesale hardware merchants. The youngest son, Albert K. Edwards, is the senior member of the firm of Edwards, Chamberlin & Co., hardware merchants, of Kalamazoo.

HENRY A. NEWLAND, of Detroit, is the leading representative in Michigan of that branch of commerce which at one time comprised the sole traffic of not only what is now the State of Michigan, but also of the entire Northwest; we refer to trading in furs, with however, the distinction that his chief attention, since the almost depletion of fur-bearing animals in this section of the country, has been given to the much-prized fur obtained from that semi-inhabitant of the water, the seal, rather than the fur supplied by the denizens of the forest. So close a study has he given to the subject that there is probably no better judge in the country than he. Like many of Michigan's most successful men, Mr. Newland came from the Empire State, having been born in Hammondsport, Steuben County, New York, on March 17, 1835. His parents were Adolphus Thayer and Lucinda (Smith) Newland. At the age of nineteen he became a resident of Detroit, and entered the employ of that pioneer house in the fur-trade, Frederick Buhl & Co. At the age of twenty-two he became a partner in the firm, which then adopted the name of F. Buhl, Newland & Co. After twenty-six years' connection with this house, he, in 1880, established the firm of Henry A. Newland & Co., which is *par excellence* regarded as one of the leading fur-houses of the United States. They are large importers and exporters, and their domestic trade is immense. It may not be generally known that, while the United States, from her latest acquired territory, Alaska, supplies the world with the dainty fur of the seal, London alone (or rather one particular and immense firm in London) can properly prepare and dye the skin; and so all are shipped there; and thither go the purchasers from all the seal-buying countries, to attend the great annual sales, at which time the prices for the season are determined upon; and to these sales Mr. Newland goes each year, and there his excellent judgment is brought to bear, and, as a result, inures to the advantage of the patrons of his firm. Mr. Newland's partners in this concern are Messrs. Arba M. Seymour, Theodore Newland Ripson, and Frank L. Hyde. In their extensive manufacturing department the firm employs about one hundred and fifty people. In political faith, Mr. Newland is a Republican, and in 1865 Governor Crapo appointed him a member of the State Military Board, and aid-de-camp on his staff, conferring the rank of colonel. Eight years after his arrival in Detroit, on March 11, 1862, Mr. Newland was married to Miss Emily A. Burns, daughter of the Hon. James Burns, since passed away. Mrs. Newland died on June 18, 1871; one daughter, Helen L., survives. Six years later, on March 7, 1877, Mr. Newland was united in marriage to Miss Martha Alger Joy, daughter of the Hon. James F. Joy. They have one daughter, Mary Joy Newland. A fellow-resident of Detroit, who has for many years been intimately acquainted with Mr. Newland, asked as to his characteristics, thus speaks: "The best estimate of a man's qualities and powers can be found in the work he has done, and in the repute in which he is held by those who know him well. Judged by these standards, Mr. Newland must be set down as a business man who has attained the highest success in the early prime of his manhood, and as a recognized financial and personal force in this community. His capacity for work is immense. His industry and energy are qualities suggested in his tone and bearing. His honesty and honorable methods of business have never been questioned. His word is, according to the old saying, as good as any man's bond, and when he outlines a course of policy or conduct, his associates and employés understand that he means what he says, and will stand by it. Personally he is pleasant and sociable in disposition, is open to the approach of any one, and, all in all, is a robust representative of the successful business men of America."

CLARENCE B. CHATFIELD, of Bay City, was born in Dryden, Tompkins County, New York, December 15, 1851. His parents were David A. and Elizabeth (Brown) Chatfield. David A. Chatfield was the oldest son of William and Ascenith Chatfield, who removed to Dryden from Ballston, New York, in 1833. At this time the new country to which they came was nearly in its primitive or wilderness state, although some portions of the county had been settled many years before, especially along the line of the public road built by Joseph Chaplin in 1791, '92, '93. This was known as Chaplin's Road, and it became the great highway for immigration in that part of the State. Along the highway came families from New England, among them the Chatfields, who were probably natives of Connecticut, in which

Henry A. Newland

State there were several families of the name as early as 1639–40. David Chatfield settled in the midst of a pine forest, working in which was his employment during the summer season for many years. Like very many men of his time, he had only the commonest advantages for obtaining an education. In fact, it is mentioned with just pride by his descendants, that his education was obtained chiefly by the light of pine-knots during evenings at his own humble home after hard labor during the day in the pine-woods. And unfavorable as were his opportunities, yet he made such acquirements from books that he was fully competent to teach school. His services were much sought, and he was thought such an able and thorough instructor that he was thus occupied for many winters. This added quite materially to the income of the family, and was put to good use. It was likewise a pleasant and agreeable change from the severe manual and bodily labor. It rested the body and strengthened the mind, and stored it with much useful and practical knowledge. Among his pupils in Lansing, New York, where he taught, was Miss Elizabeth Brown, whom he married in 1848. They had five children, four of whom are now living. Clarence B. was the oldest, and was born in a log house among the tall pines. It is said that physical or material surroundings have much to do with the shaping and developing of the physical and mental. At any rate, this son, Clarence, grew tall and strong in body and mind, qualities which stood him in good need in after life. He had but few opportunities for obtaining an education when young, the hard laborious life and circumstances of his father making it necessary for the son to aid by work in supporting the family. It followed, therefore, that he attended school only during the winter months, except two terms at Dryden Academy. With the education thus obtained he taught district schools during four winters, and worked on his father's farm summers. These were interesting and useful years and experiences to the young man. If he did not make rapid progress, he nevertheless laid deep foundations, and built strongly and securely. While farming was not especially distasteful to him, he had more of a leaning to mercantile life. In other words, he felt that he could accomplish more in the world, and rise to a position more in harmony with his tastes and inclinations by his head than his hands, and he entered upon mercantile life in a small country store in Dryden. There was nothing of the go-easy or superficial in his nature, and he soon became convinced that in order to be thorough and successful in a mercantile career it was necessary to have a commercial education. He therefore, in March, 1875, went to Poughkeepsie and entered Eastman's Business College. He was studious, and made very gratifying progress, standing high in the school, and giving evidence of possessing abilities essential in successful and useful business-life. Predictions were made of a promising future, and so well thought of was he that, while yet in school, before graduating, he was offered a situation as book-keeper in the large general store of John McGraw & Co., of Portsmouth, Michigan. This he accepted, and entered upon the duties of the position, June 11, 1875. There he remained until October, 1877, giving complete satisfaction to the firm, and receiving unbounded confidence in return, when he accepted a somewhat more desirable offer to keep the books for Carter & Maltby, jobbers of produce and provisions, which firm was soon succeeded by Maltby, Brotherton & Co., as wholesale grocers. He had now become entirely familiar with the business in its details, from carrying on the business at Dryden, and had had a four years' experience in keeping books. The training which he had received, beginning in his youth and resulting from his being obliged to depend upon his own resources—farming as a boy and young man, going to school winters, studying winter evenings, later teaching school, and then coming into contact, in various capacities, with business men—all had been of value to him, and had prepared him for wider and more responsible fields of operation; and in June, 1879, he commenced business for himself. He formed a partnership with Mr. E. A. Spear in the retail grocery trade, at No. 308 Center Street. The firm was successful from the first, and built up a large trade, which was carried on until the spring of 1882, when Mr. Chatfield retired from the concern, and in April of that year purchased a half-interest of Mr. S. G. M. Gates in the Central Flouring Mills. He assumed the entire management of the business; and so well was it guarded, and so ably managed, that the demand for their goods soon outgrew the capacity of the mills to supply, and in the winter of 1884 it became necessary to very materially enlarge their facilities, and to adopt the "roller system." Almost unparalleled prosperity had followed their efforts, when, in November, 1886, the mills and elevator were totally destroyed by fire. But, as Mr. Chatfield remarked, "the ashes were not yet cold when plans were made and a contract signed for a new mill of nearly double the size of the burned structure." And in June following, the new Phœnix Mills were again turning out the celebrated "Purity" flour. They are now in successful operation, and are among the prominent industries of Bay City. In this particular branch of manufacture, Mr. Chatfield's mills are classed alongside the best in any portion of the country. He has applied himself closely and assiduously to business, and occupies a leading position among the leading men of the Valley. While his success in business enterprises has been marked—almost phenomenal—no part of it is due in the least degree to what is sometimes termed "luck," but is the result of the very best practical sense and excellent good judgment, quick and ready comprehension, and direct and forcible application. And back of it all, he has always exhibited an honesty and integrity of purpose and uprightness of character that have been felt in the community. The result is that he has, to the fullest extent, the confidence and respect of the entire community, which has shown in very many ways its appreciation of his worth and merit. He has been for two years, and now is, president of the Bay County Agricultural Society, an organization which had suffered decadence, but which seemed to receive new life and energy as soon as it came under his management until it is now upon a solid and substantial basis and of efficient usefulness. He is president of the Michigan Poultry and Pet Stock Association, first vice-president of the Business Men's Association, a director in the Commercial Bank, in which latter organization his opinion and advice have great weight, perhaps to as great an extent as that of any other man, although he is much younger in years than many of his associates; and president of the Mutual Building and Loan Association of Bay County, a corporation recently organized, with a capital of $2,000,000. He was also the first president of the Bay County Humane Society. His personal popularity, successful career, and intrinsic merit have often brought him prominently before the public mind as a fit person for high official honors and positions, but he has persistently refused all solicitation and entreaty, with the one exception of becoming a member of the Common Council of Bay City. He has been a number of years a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Bay City, is a member of its Board of Trustees, and is active in its welfare and liberal in its support. In politics he is an earnest and influential Republican. February 11, 1879, he married Miss Charlotte P. Russell, of Memphis, Michigan. She comes of a very worthy family, her father having been a Congregational minister, in which denomination he held the oldest pastorate in Michigan, having been settled over one charge for thirty-one years. Her mother was Elizabeth Prall, of Prallville, New Jersey, one of the oldest families in the State, and of high respect and ability. Mr. Chatfield has a family of five children, four sons and a daughter. He is yet a young man, and he seems to have made every step and stroke count. He lived on a farm, working hard until twenty years of age, and the first money he ever earned was from teaching school, which he used in getting a business education. Securing this, he looked out into life's future with no misgivings, and came to Michigan with but a bare one hundred dollars in his pocket. He has never received pecuniary assistance from any one, and owes his present position in the world and standing in the community entirely to his own efforts and abilities.

HON. THOMAS J. RAMSDELL, lawyer and capitalist, of Manistee, was born in Plymouth, Wayne County, Michigan, July 29, 1833. The family is of Scottish descent, and was founded in America in 1668, our subject being a representative of the sixth generation. His father, Gannett Ramsdell, whose mother's maiden name was Gannett, she being a member of that old and well-known Boston (Mass.) family, was a native of Lenox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1801. He died in Plymouth, Michigan, seventy-five years later. His wife was Anna Perrin, whose ancestors emigrated to this country from England in 1635, and settled in Massachusetts, where she was born in 1798. Mrs. Ramsdell died in 1875, at Plymouth, Michigan. To them were born four children—the late W. A. Ramsdell, farmer, Plymouth; D. E. Ramsdell, also a farmer, of Ionia County; the well-known Judge J. G. Ramsdell, of Traverse City, Judge of the Thirteenth Circuit; and Thomas J. Ramsdell; three of whom are living. Our subject's father being a farmer, he had recourse for his early education to the district schools, which he attended during the winter seasons, the summer months being devoted to work on his father's farm. He subsequently entered Plymouth Seminary, from which he graduated at the age of twenty, and immediately entered the State Normal School, at Ypsilanti, where he prepared himself for teaching. In this occupation he engaged in the township of Plymouth for two years, when he commenced reading law in the office of Hon. J. W. Longyear, since United States District Judge. Here he remained one year, when he entered the National Law-school, at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he graduated in 1858, and was admitted to practice in that State. He, however, immediately returned to Michigan, and was admitted to the bar of Ingham County in the summer of the same year. The following fall he received the appointment of clerk of the Supreme Court at Lansing, where he became acquainted with Hon. George Martin, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan. Judge Martin, having become interested in the young lawyer, suggested that he remove to Manistee, at that time a growing lumber manufacturing village, where, he understood, the profession had no representative. He also offered to make a selection of such books as he deemed most necessary for future use. Accepting this advice, our subject, in the fall of 1859, set out from Lansing with his books and other possessions in a sleigh, to make the journey. In this he consumed an entire week, as there was then no road north of Muskegon, from which place he followed "a three-blaze trail" through the woods. He opened an office in a shanty formerly used as a shoe-shop, near the Canfield mill, where he very soon had a lucrative business, he being the only lawyer in the neighborhood, and the field being an excellent one for a man possessed of ability as a lawyer, and of those qualities which command respect from all classes of men, including the roughest of those always to be found in a new country; and in this respect Mr. Ramsdell was not long in demonstrating himself the right man in the right place. He had the good sense and manhood to decline all annual retainers, and thus held himself open to accept any case, and was thus enabled to act for both sides in the drawing up of contracts and other papers of a similar nature. This practice he followed as long as he remained in possession of the field. For a number of years he rode the circuit with Judge F. J. Littlejohn, who was in those days known as "the old trailer." Mr. Ramsdell has ever since continued in the active practice of his profession, and is now in partnership with Mr. E. E. Benedict, the firm having been organized in 1867, under the title of Ramsdell & Benedict. In the fall of 1860 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent the district in the State Legislature, and served in the general session of 1861, and two succeeding special sessions. He has since served one term as county treasurer, and has for a number of terms held the office of prosecuting attorney of Manistee County. He was secretary and treasurer of a corporation formed for the purpose of building a bridge across the Manistee River, and was one of the organizers, in 1869, of the Manistee Boom Company, of which he was elected secretary and treasurer. In the same year was organized the Filer City Boom Company, of which he has been from its organization secretary and treasurer. He became a stockholder in the Manistee River Improvement Company in 1874, of which he then became the treasurer, and has since been very actively interested, having charge of its entire legal business, which has included the successful prosecution of a number of important cases through the Supreme Court at Washington. He was one of the incorporators, in 1879, of the Manistee State Bank, of which he was made president on its organization. Two years later this bank was merged into the First National Bank, of Manistee, Mr. Ramsdell being made president. He has acquired large property interests both in the city and county, and has erected and is the owner of several of the finest of the city's business blocks. He started the first hardware store in Manistee, and was instrumental in the establishment of the first newspaper. In fact, so large and so numerous have been, and are, his interests in local improvements, that his history is necessarily an important part of the history of the city and county of Manistee. His residence, which was completed in 1876, is one of the most elegant and costly of the many beautiful private dwellings with which the city is adorned. Mr. Ramsdell is a member of the Unitarian Church Society, and is president of the Manistee Olympian Club, organized among the leading members of the social and business community, its object being the promotion of social and physical culture. He was mar-

T. J. Ramsdell

ried, September 7, 1861, to Miss Nettie L. Stanton, a native of Wayne County, Michigan. They have nine children living, of whom five are sons, as follows: Fred. W., born December 9, 1865; Robert J., born September 25, 1868; Thomas Ellis, born December 19, 1871; Lewis S., born July 4, 1875; Carl H., born October 30, 1881; and four daughters—Winnogene, born July 4, 1864; Helen E., born January 14, 1873; Nettie, born December 13, 1878; and Ruth, born February 11, 1883. "Although no man in Michigan can boast of a brighter, happier, and more intelligent family of children, two of them give very fair promise of possessing genius of such high order as to insure to their names an enduring inscription on the tablets of fame. His son Fred, sojourning in Paris and Venice, has developed such wonderful powers of transferring nature to canvas as to attract high encomiums from many of the most noted masters of Europe. In 1885, Fred left the Manistee High-school, and took a year's course in the Michigan University. After spending about two years in the Student's Art League, of New York City, where his remarkable genius brought him much distinguished attention, he was sent by his indulgent father to one of the celebrated art schools of Paris. Here, as in New York, he rapidly grew in favor among artists of renown, and, in the ardent pursuit of his studies in Venice and Paris, no student is accorded more favorable attention and flattering expectations from the masters than he. In every *concours* (competitive monthly exercise) in his school, he has taken the first prize, with only one exception, and he has been admitted to the Ecole de Beaux Arts (the French National Art School). His reproductions of the "human form divine" from life have been pronounced marvelous in their fidelity to nature, and his first effort at putting perspective upon canvas in oil, which the young man proudly sent his father, received universal commendation as a great triumph of genius. Winnogene, the other child referred to as having shown brilliant gifts of nature, was married, in Paris, to Mr. Frank E. Scott, a young artist, a native of New York City, but at the time of their marriage also an art student with Fred. Mr. Scott was a teacher in the New York Art League three years, a graduate of the Beaux Arts, of Paris, the small crayon drawing upon which he gained admittance to that school having been purchased by an enthusiastic admirer at the munificent price of $500. Mrs. Winnogene's special inclinations have turned to music and the languages. She has a full and rounded-up education which few women possess. She graduated in Manistee High-school, taking two diplomas, one in the scientific and Latin course, and the other in the classics. She afterwards entered the Michigan University, passing most creditable examinations, and winning distinction at every step of her career. Owing to ill-health she did not remain in the university to graduate, but pursued such studies abroad as would not interfere with the acquirement of bodily health and robustness of constitution. She is an accomplished musician, her piano renditions attracting distinguished attention wherever they have been heard. In the languages she is a most perfect Greek and Latin scholar, and speaks French, German, Italian, Spanish, Danish, and Norwegian, with ease and accuracy." In the Republican State Convention held in Saginaw, on February 28, 1883, for the purpose of nominating Justices for the Supreme Court, Benton Hanchett, of Saginaw City, in presenting the name of Mr. Ramsdell, said:

> "I desire to present to the convention for its favorable consideration the name of Thos. J. Ramsdell, of Manistee. I will endeavor to make my speech in his behalf as pointed, as direct, as distinct as are the judgments and opinions of Mr. Ramsdell. He graduated from the State and National Law-school of Poughkeepsie, New York, in the year 1858. I was a fellow-student with him there, and I had an opportunity to know the character of the man, the habits which he had formed, the energy which he there developed, and the ability of which he then gave promise. Soon after his graduation he located in the city of Manistee, where he has ever since been engaged in active and successful practice. He has also participated largely in the general business interests and affairs of the locality in which he has lived, and has displayed marked success as a business man. He has been for many years one of the leading and most influential citizens of his home. The first essential of a good judge is, that he should have a competent knowledge of the principles of the law which he is called upon to administer. Mr. Ramsdell has this quality. A second requisite, well known to the bar, is, that he should have a competent knowledge of the practice of the law before juries, and not simply a theoretical knowledge. This is only to be derived by actual practice and by long experience before the circuit courts. Mr. Ramsdell does not depend upon speculative theories. The best law everywhere is that which applies to affairs in the most direct way, that which contains the best business sense of business men. It is because I can present to you a man who has business sense, who has good judgment, who has the qualification of a long and successful practice, who has learning in the law, that I urge upon you the favorable consideration of his name."

HON. HERBERT H. HOYT. No list of the men who have aided in giving East Saginaw the rank it now maintains among the important cities of Michigan would be complete which excepted the name and services of Herbert H. Hoyt, a former mayor of that enterprising commonwealth; nor could those services have proven so valuable had not the man who rendered them possessed an ability rare among his fellows. But it is not of the good he performed in the capacity mentioned that the writer cares to treat in this brief article. On the contrary, it is intended to give a short sketch of the life of a man who has made himself favorably known in the community where he resides, and who has the innate ability to accomplish much hereafter, to the benefit of himself and others. Herbert H. Hoyt, attorney at law, was born at Ashville, Chautauqua County, New York, September 4, 1840. His father, Joseph Hoyt, was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, March 7, 1809. In his early manhood, Joseph Hoyt became a merchant, and so remained for nearly half a century. After having passed six years in Boston, in the dry-goods business, he removed to Ashville, where he remained nine years; and from there he went to Panama, Chautauqua County, still following in the line of life originally marked out, until 1876, when, having been a merchant for forty-seven years, he retired from active pursuits to enjoy the peaceful repose he had so fairly earned. He enjoys even more than this, for he has secured the respect, esteem, and veneration of his fellow-citizens of Panama, by his long life of unswerving honesty, and true, manly character. The mother of Herbert Hoyt was born in Bolton, Canada. Her parents, however, were natives of New Hampshire. Her maiden name was Sarah Boyce. She died when the subject of this sketch was but an infant, and he would never have experienced a mother's care had not his father married for his second wife a woman who became a true parent to the little orphaned child, and of whom the latter often speaks now in terms of grateful kindness. There is one singular fact in regard to the prominent men of the Saginaws, and that is, that the most of them were natives of the State of New York, and that their ancestors were of New

England origin. Young Hoyt commenced his studies in the common school of Panama, and then, at the age of seventeen, he went to the Fredonia Academy, where he remained for one year. He then attended Fort Edward Institute for two years, from which place he went into the office of W. L. Sessions, of Panama, to read law. Mr. Hoyt was married, on November 25, 1865, to Sophia J. Silsbee, a daughter of Alfred T. Silsbee, of Watkins, New York. They have but one child, a daughter, named Jessie S. Hoyt, now in the springtime of her bright young womanhood, the joy and pride of a singularly felicitous home. A happy incident in the life of Mr. Hoyt occurred on July 23, 1884, when a reunion of the Hoyt family was held at the residence of his father, in Panama. It was not an extensive assemblage, but it was a house-gathering of those who had gone forth from that roof so many years before to found homes for themselves in distant States. It was more than this; it was what there are but too few of in this fast-living age, when men and women are wont to neglect, and even forget, those who cared for them in their childhood; it was a visit of respect and love to an affectionate father, and to one who had proved herself more than a mother to those who were motherless. Such an episode in the life of any man can not fail to make him a better parent, citizen, and friend. Mr. Hoyt has not taken an active part in the politics of the country for several years, but when the Greenback party became an important factor in National affairs, he was prominent in its councils, and could have secured the honors and rewards incident to a successful political movement. He, however, contented himself by serving a large constituency in the State Legislature, at Lansing, and as mayor of the city of East Saginaw. He not only made a good record for himself in both positions, but he gained credit for his unselfish devotion to the public service. Especially was this the case while performing his duties as mayor; for, in this position, he did not content himself with mere routine affairs, but advocated, and even orignated, many measures of great public utility; and the value of this work must be enhanced in the mind of the reader when it is stated that it was performed without compensation, for the office of mayor was comparatively unsalaried. He has gained the esteem of the community of which he forms a part; and those who know him well, admire him for his intelligence, his social qualifications, and his breadth of character. He is in the prime and vigor of a healthy physical and intellectual manhood, and, with his native ability, his acquired knowledge, and valuable experience, he can and will yet make the world still better for his having lived in it.

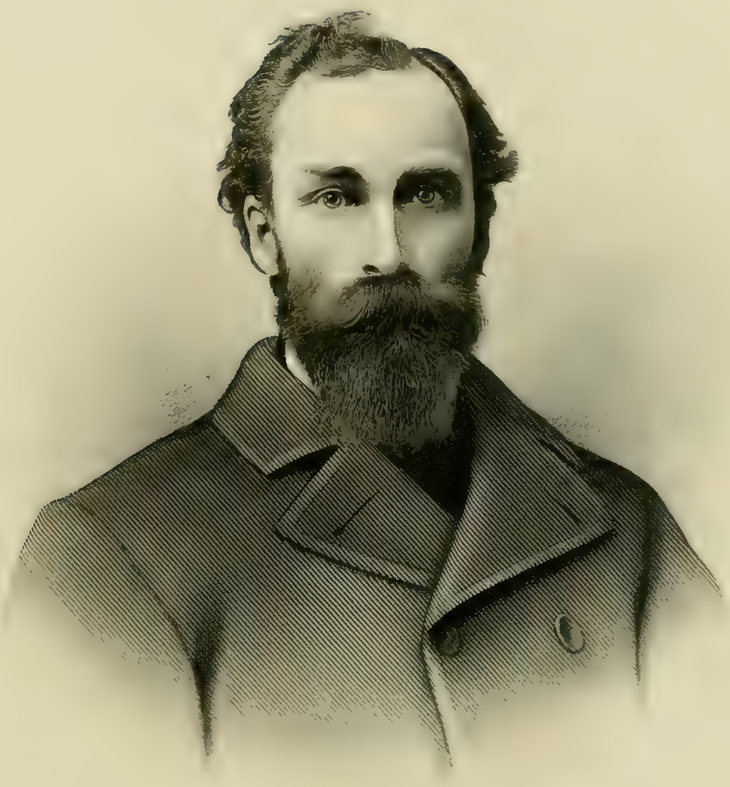
HON. ALPHEUS FELCH, LL.D., of Ann Arbor, ex-governor of the State of Michigan, was born at Limerick, York County, Maine, September 28, 1804. The family is of Norman descent, and went first to England, it is supposed, about the time of the Norman conquest. They afterwards removed to Wales, whence they again returned to England, and in the seventeenth century came to America. Abijah Felch, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Massachusetts, and served in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the original proprietors of the township of Limerick, and one of the first settlers. He was a farmer, but held many local offices, and was a member of the General Court of Masssachusetts when Maine formed a part of that commonwealth. His wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Clark, was also a native of Massachusetts, and was a sister of the grandmother of Ex-Vice-President Hamlin on the side of his mother. Daniel Felch, his son, was born at Limerick, Maine, September 26, 1771, and died at that place, October 6, 1806, at the age of thirty-five years. He was a merchant, and was the first person who kept a store in the country then known as the region "between the Ossipees," consisting of some five or six towns lying between the two rivers designated as the Great and Little Ossipee. His wife was Sarah Piper, daughter of a substantial and enterprising farmer of the adjoining town of Parsonsfield. She was born March 17, 1774, and died at Limerick, February 28, 1808. To them were born six children, of whom our subject was the fifth child and only son. After the death of his mother, young Alpheus, then only three years of age, went to live with his grandfather Felch, in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and there his boyhood was spent. On the death of his grandfather, about the year 1817, he went to live with another relative in the same town, and soon afterwards went as a student to Limerick Academy. He began there the study of Latin and Greek; but the doors of the Academy being closed, he continued his studies at Phillips Exeter Academy for a year or more, finally leaving that institution in the autumn of 1822. At that time the means derived from his father's estate were so limited that he dared not think of obtaining a college education; but he was so imbued with the love of knowledge, and the desire of pursuing a course of liberal studies, that he determined to complete his preparatory studies and enter college. This he did at Fryeburg Academy, in Maine, and in the fall of 1823 he entered Bowdoin College. From there he graduated in 1827, and just fifty years later the same institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. His early ambition had been to devote his life to the practice of the law, and immediately after graduating he commenced the study of that profession at Fryeburg, where he remained nearly two years. He completed his legal studies at Bangor, Maine, and was there admitted to the bar in October, 1830. Immediately afterwards he was employed by a bookseller of Bangor to go to Houlton, a town on the eastern border of the State, and in a part of the country just beginning to be settled, for the purpose of reclaiming a small law library which he had furnished to a young lawyer there, who had been delinquent in his payments for it, and had just left the country. He was successful in recovering the books; but, being urged by many of the citizens to remain and open an office there, he concluded to do so, and continued in practice there until 1833. The rigor of the climate, added to a constitutional tendency to consumption, compelled him to seek a warmer atmosphere; and, disposing of his library, he left the place. He had intended joining his old college friend, Sargent S. Prentice, in Mississippi, then beginning a career which afterwards gained him much distinction, and came by way of Michigan, and thence proceeded south as far as Cincinnati. At this time the cholera was raging in that region, and the boats had ceased running on the Mississippi. Added to this interruption in his progress, he was seized with that terrible disease. The attack being light, however, he soon recovered, and came northward, and in August, 1833, settled in Monroe, Michigan, where he opened an office and took up the practice of law. He remained there for a period of ten years, when, in 1843, he removed to Ann Arbor, where he has ever since continued to reside. While at Monroe he

Alpheus Felch

held the office of attorney for the village, and in 1835 was elected representative in the first Legislature of the State of Michigan, and in the following year was elected to the second Legislature. In 1838 he was appointed by Governor Mason, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of the bank commissioners of the State, and for over a year devoted his time almost exclusively to investigating the institutions known as "wild-cat" banks. While a member of the Legislature, in 1836, the general banking law of the State was enacted and went into operation. Mr. Felch, after mature deliberation, became convinced that the proposed system of banking could not prove beneficial to the public interests, and that instead of relieving the people from the pecuniary difficulties under which they were laboring, it would result in still further embarrassment. He therefore opposed the bill, and pointed out to the House the disasters which in his opinion were sure to follow upon its passage. The public mind, however, was so favorably impressed with it that no other member in either branch of the Legislature raised a dissenting voice, and but two voted with him in opposition to the bill. As a result, almost every village in the State had its bank, and the country was soon flooded with depressed "wild-cat" money, and the commission was appointed. Their examinations brought to light frauds at every point, which were fearlessly reported to the Legislature, and were followed by criminal prosecutions of the guilty parties and the closing of many of their institutions. The duties of the office were most laborious, while the salary was small and insufficient; and so, in 1839, Mr. Felch resigned; but in the meantime the chartered right of almost every bank had been declared forfeited, and the law repealed. In the summer of 1840 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention as a candidate for Congress. Michigan at that time had only one member, the entire State constituting but one Congressional district. Hon. Jacob M. Howard was the opposing candidate. The campaign of 1840 was the most active, the most exciting, and in many respects the most remarkable in the history of the country. Meetings were held in every town and village, and the entire population was wild with political frenzy. Both Mr. Howard and he went through the State, discussing the various questions involved in the campaign. There were no railroads in those days, and his journeyings through the State were made in a buggy, and in the newer parts on horseback. The Democrats here, as through the country generally, suffered an overwhelming defeat, and Mr. Howard was elected. In 1842, Mr. Felch was appointed by Governor Barry, the Senate concurring, auditor-general of the State, and entered upon the duties of that office, but resigned it within a few weeks to accept the commission of the governor as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, the nomination being made in January, 1843, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Fletcher, and for the succeeding full term of six years. He was nominated by the Democratic party, in 1845, as their candidate for governor of the State, and was elected for the ensuing term of two years. Through an order made by him as governor, he saved thousands of dollars to the State in withdrawing from sale the school section of land in the township at Lansing upon which, by an act of the Legislature, the State capitol was to be erected; his order to the commissioner of the land office, then located at Marshall, reaching him at his house after his office was closed for the day, the delay being caused by an accident which detained the train conveying the governor's order; and the agents of interested parties, sent to purchase the section, who reached the city in the evening, were compelled to wait until the opening of the office the following morning, when they found they were too late. In February, 1847, he resigned this high office, having been elected, by the Legislature, United States senator for Michigan, his associate in the Senate being General Lewis Cass. His resignation was to take effect on the 4th of the following March, when he entered upon his duties as senator. While a member of the Senate the appropriation for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was obtained, entirely through his instrumentality. The bill securing this appropriation, which he introduced and which was passed, was entitled, "An Act to provide for the construction of a Ship Canal around the Falls of Ste. Marie," and was urged by him in Committee on Public Lands, of which he was chairman. He was also instrumental in securing the appropriation to the State of those vast tracts of swamp-lands within its borders which have proved such a mine of wealth to it. He filled out his full senatorial term, and at its close was appointed, by President Pierce, a member of the Board of Commissioners to adjust and settle the Spanish and Mexican land-claims in California, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and an Act of Congress passed for that purpose. He went to California in May, 1853, and was made president of the commission, which was composed of himself, Thompson Campbell, member of Congress from the Galena District of Illinois, and R. A. Thompson, of West Virginia. The duties of this commission were of the most important and delicate character. The interest of the new State and the fortunes of many of its citizens, both the native Mexican population and the recent American immigration; the right of the Pueblos to their common lands, and of the Catholic Church to the lands of the missions—the most valuable in the State—were involved in the adjudication of this commission. During the second year of this work, Mr. Felch sent his resignation to the President, who, however, refused to accept it, and called him to Washington, where he was prevailed upon to return and finish his labors as president of the commission. In March, 1856, they concluded their work by the final disposition of all the claims which were presented, numbering between eight and nine hundred. The record of their proceedings, with the testimony which was given in each case and the decisions of the commissioners thereon, consisting of some forty large volumes, was deposited in the Department of the Interior at Washington. In June, 1856, Mr. Felch returned to his home in Ann Arbor, where he has since given most of his time to his old profession of the law, up to 1877, when he retired from active practice. In 1879 he was appointed by the regents of the University of Michigan to the Tappan Professorship, in the law department, his subjects of lectures being real estate and estates of deceased persons. He resigned this office in 1883. Since 1856, Mr. Felch has been once nominated for governor, once for the office of United States senator, and twice for that of Judge of the Supreme Court of the State; but the Democratic party, of which he has always been a consistent member, being in the minority, he failed of election. He is the oldest surviving member of the Legislature from Monroe County, the oldest and only surviving bank commissioner of the State, the oldest surviving auditor-general of the State, the only surviving member of the California Land Commission, the oldest surviving governor of the State, the oldest surviving Judge of the

Supreme Court of Michigan, and the oldest surviving United States senator from Michigan. While governor of the State, and while Judge of the Supreme Court, he was, under the then existing law, *ex-officio* member of the Board of Regents of the University, and during his term as governor was president of the Board, and he is the oldest surviving member of that Board. He has for the greater part of his life been a member of the Presbyterian Society. He was married at Monroe, Michigan, September 14, 1837, to Lucretia Williams Lawrence, of that place, by whom he had eight children, of whom five—two sons and three daughters—are living. Mrs. Felch died in Ann Arbor, July 30, 1882, at the age of sixty-five years. A life so well rounded out, so full of honor, so pure, and so devoid of that selfishness which throws its shadow o'er our brightest lives, seems to call for no criticism, to give room for no remarks other than those which naturally suggest themselves to the reader of such a story as is set forth in the above outline of a record made up of devotion to principle, of worthy ambition fulfilled, of a high standard of the right, the true, and the good in life; and the writer leaves the record as it is, to inspire in those of the younger generations who will read, a noble example, a high ambition, and a steady purpose to improve every opportunity to attain the end for which they strive.

RICHARD PROSPER GUSTIN, of Bay City, was born in the county of Middlesex, Ontario, March 18, 1837. His parents were Eliphalet and Sarah Ann (Edwards) Gustin. His father was a native of New Jersey, to which State the family originally came from the Isle of Jersey. Eliphalet Gustin, when young, went with his father's family to the county of Norfolk, Ontario, and later removed to the county of Middlesex, where he was for many years prominently engaged in the milling business. R. P. Gustin received a grammar-school education in Canada, and, on coming to Michigan, connected himself with the Michigan University, spending two years in the literary department in the class of 1851. He then returned to Canada, and served five years as an articled clerk in Toronto, attending all terms required, and was admitted as a member at Osgood Hall. In 1861, on account of poor health, he went to Charleston, West Virginia. This was soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, and while what is now West Virginia was yet a part of the parent State. This section had remained loyal to the Union, although some of its inhabitants had favored the South. The condition of affairs was precarious and unsettled. General Cox had his head-quarters here, with Captain M. D. W. Loomis as chief quartermaster on his staff. Mr. Gustin entered the military service under Captain Loomis, and was sent by the latter to New Creek, Virginia, which was then the base of General Fremont's operations in that State. It was simply a small station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, twenty-one miles from Cumberland Ford, and affording no shelter or supplies for the army. At this critical juncture he at once set to work to relieve the necessities of his command. It was expected that there would be found there something that would give protection from the elements, and also serve as a base for supplies. In this he was disappointed, and his energy and resources were conspicuously displayed in making needful provision. In obedience to instructions from Colonel Clary to "create a post," he had everything necessary, within a few days, for the wants of a large army. The cool judgment and admirable executive ability of Mr. Gustin had been observed by his superiors, and he was now detailed to relieve Captain Harrison, at Cumberland, of all stores, camp equipage, and general paraphernalia of war, and to forward the same to New Creek. This he did in a manner that met the full approval and satisfaction of those in command. He was then sent to General Sigel's head-quarters as chief clerk to the quartermaster of the forces at Hope Landing, on Acquia Creek, Warrenton Junction, and Alexandria. After this he was also employed in the office of the qartermaster-general, his special work being on reports, returns, and roster. This was very peculiar and particular work, and required neatness, accuracy, skill, and dispatch; and as it was a part of his nature to do everything well, Mr. Gustin's services were of great value. He was employed in various capacities and in positions of much responsibility in the army until October, 1863, when he was appointed auditor and attorney for the quartermaster's department at Baltimore, Maryland. This was a great compliment to Mr. Gustin, and was evidence of his worth and the confidence reposed in him. He held this position two years, which, in 1865, he resigned, and opened there, in Baltimore, a United States claim-office. His former occupation in the army had been such as to render him competent to conduct a business of this kind, and he made it a great success. The people of Baltimore came to appreciate him, and to place reliance in his judgment and honesty; and they placed large sums of money in his hands for investment, which yielded them good returns, not a dollar of which, while passing through his hands, was ever lost. In the spring of 1866, while on a trip through Michigan, he visited Bay City, and became so impressed with its situation and advantages and probable future importance, that he returned to Baltimore, disposed of his property and all business interests, and then went to Bay City, and at once engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. He embarked in the business alone, but afterwards took in a partner, and the firm was known as Gustin & Co. This was followed by Gustin & Merrill, which continued until about the year 1880, when Mr. Eugene Fifield was admitted, and the concern was known as Gustin, Merrill & Co. Soon after, Mr. Gustin retired from active life in this branch, that he might give closer attention to his lumber interests, which had now become large and important in Alcona County. A few months later, however, he opened another wholesale store in the city, which is now in successful operation. The business has grown to such dimensions that it now ranks among the largest in the West. Mr. Gustin was engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of lumber, chiefly at Killmaster, Alcona County. The town was named in honor of his wife's family, which is Killmaster. The name of the firm transacting the lumber business there was Killmaster & Co.; but Mr. Gustin was the main man in the concern, which had the influence of his advice and capital. He was a great lover of nature, and his ample means gave him opportunity to gratify his tastes and desires in this direction. He owned a large stock-farm known as "Balmoral," and took much delight and pride in raising blooded stock, as well as choice varieties of fruit and vegetable products. Many happy hours were passed here in rest and relaxation from pressing business cares. He was a man of bright, cheery disposition, of marked social qualities, and had much enjoyment in the calls and visits from his friends and acquaintances. He loved



Yours &c

R. P. Gustin

to show them his farm, cattle, and crops, and to talk of his plans, and to entertain them at his table. He was generous, whole-souled, and always gave liberally to a needy and deserving person and worthy object. He was kind of heart and considerate of the rights and feelings of his fellow-men, and, as a consequence, was popular with, and liked by, the public. He took a deep interest in the affairs of the city, but had rather a dislike for "politics." It was, therefore, much against his will that he was elected alderman; but he was one of the most valuable officials the city had. The Council chamber and various societies and organizations took proper and sincere notice and action on his death, which occurred February 25, 1889. One of his ancestors performed good service in "King Philip's" War, in which he was wounded, in 1676; and another was equally useful in the War of the Revolution. Some men start well in life, and end badly; others start badly, and end well. Mr. Gustin both started and ended well. He married, October 19, 1863, Rachel Smith, daughter of Hon. Henry Killmaster, of Norfolk County, Ontario. They have had seven children. The following is from the pen of a gentleman who knew him well and intimately: "Mr. Gustin was a gentleman of medium height, a little under weight, but remarkably strong, and capable of enduring the greatest exertions of either mind or body without fatigue. In business matters he was always prompt, exact, shrewd in his transactions, but would scorn to take a mean advantage of a less informed man. I do not know of any gentleman whose characteristics were so happily combined—kind, gentle, ever ready to forget or forgive an injury, and just as willing to ask forgiveness when he had incurred even a suspicion of doing wrong. In public matters he was always a leader, and many of the valuable improvements made by the city during the last fifteen years, were suggested by Mr. Gustin. He gave his time and means liberally to any project calculated to beautify the city or advance its interests. As a philanthropist, according to his means, he had no superior; he dispensed his charities with a lavish hand, and no unfortunate person ever applied to him for aid, and was denied. In politics he was a stanch Republican, and gave much of his time and means to aid in the success of that party. His fund of anecdotes, wit, and general information made him socially a prime favorite and a genial, interesting companion. His domestic life was singularly happy, and he found his greatest enjoyment surrounded by his interesting family and at his own fireside. His wife, who survives him, lent him every aid and encouragement in his financial ventures; and her kindly solicitude, and the devotion of his children, to whom he was passionately attached, did much toward lessening his business cares. His death, coming so unexpectedly was a great shock to the community, and hundreds gathered at his late residence to express their sympathy and mingle their tears with those of the grief-stricken family. In Mr. Gustin's death his family lost a kind, indulgent, and loving husband and father; the city, an enterprising and valuable citizen. No truer eulogy can be pronounced over him than to say that his death was a public calamity." Now that he has passed over to the great majority, we bow with resignation to the will of Him who makes all things work together for good to them that love Him.

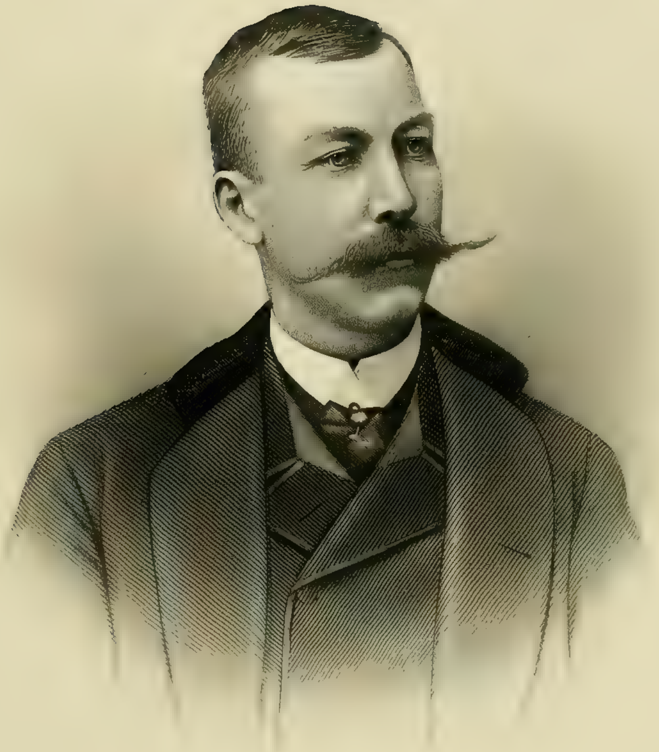
> "Green be the turf above thee,
> Dear friend of by-gone days;
> None knew thee but to love thee,
> Nor named thee but to praise."

HON. FREDERICK J. RUSSELL, of Hart, Oceana County, ex-Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, composed of the counties of Muskegon and Oceana, was born at Orion, Oakland County, Michigan, October 7, 1841. His father, Josiah Russell, was born at Newry, Oxford County, Maine, April 25, 1804. In early life he settled where the city of Greenville now stands. He was elected County Judge of Ionia and Montcalm Counties, and opened the first Court of Record in the latter county. He served one term in the Michigan Senate, declining a renomination for that office. In 1859 he removed to Oceana County, where he was elected Judge of Probate, county surveyor, and held several other offices of trust, and might well be considered a pioneer of Oceana County, as well as of Montcalm County, and one of its foremost and prominent citizens. He died at Hart, April 25, 1874. His wife, Harriet Egleston, was born at Colebrook, Litchfield County, Connecticut, August 30, 1808, and lived to a good old age, dying at Hart, June 27, 1887. To them were born ten children, of which our subject was the sixth child and fourth son. As a boy he had but few educational advantages; the country was new and but sparsely settled, school facilities were almost entirely lacking, and his parents were at that time very poor, young Frederick often attending school almost barefooted; and one consequence was, he found much more pleasure in playing on the logs in the mill-pond. Later on, however, matters improved; his father obtained a fair competency, and school facilities were enlarged. When he was sixteen years of age his father lost his property, and he then, for the first time, realized how important it was that he should prepare himself for his manhood's career; and so he attended the Union School, at Cook's Corners, Ionia County (where he was a school-mate of the present Justice of the Supreme Court, Allen B. Morse, of Ionia), and worked and did chores for his board. When he became qualified to do so, he taught school in the winter, attending school during the summer, in addition to doing farm-work; and during the summers of 1861 and 1862 he attended the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. In the winter of 1860–1 he taught school at Grattan, Kent County, and "boarded around the district;" and the following two winters he taught in the Cooley district. He enlisted in the 21st Michigan Infantry, August 8, 1862, but was, owing to the condition of his health, rejected by the examining board; and the following spring he was taken sick with consumption, and returned home, never expecting to leave it again. Recovering, however, he determined to choose the law as a profession, and commenced its study by borrowing books from John Morse, father of Justice Morse, and during this time received the appointment of deputy county clerk and register of deeds of Oceana County. He was admitted to the bar at Hart, on September 20, 1866, before Judge Littlejohn, and at once commenced the practice of his profession, which he has since continued, except when called upon, as has frequently been the case, to serve the public in various offices of trust. He was first appointed, in January, 1867, clerk of the Probate Court, and at the election in 1868 was nominated for the office of Circuit Court commissioner, receiving, in the ensuing election, 1,060 votes to his opponent's 3; and in 1870 he was re-elected by 930 votes, his opponent receiving 4. Soon after the expiration of his term in this office, in 1871, he was appointed Judge of Probate, and in the election in November, 1872, was elected to that office, and was again elected Judge of Probate, November 7, 1876.

He was, on January 5, 1881, appointed by Governor Jerome, Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, which was then composed of Oceana, Muskegon, Newaygo, and Mecosta Counties, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Michael Brown; and at the ensuing election he was nominated and elected to that position without opposition. He served in this capacity until January, 1888; then, at the expiration of his term, he retired to private life, again taking up the practice of the law, and, in addition, looking after his other interests. In 1865 he engaged in farming at Hart, and has unquestionably done more than any other man to introduce fine stock in the Lake-shore counties between Muskegon and Manistee. He has taken great interest in thorough-bred merino sheep and Durham cattle; in 1888 he had about fourteen hundred of these sheep. In this enterprise he has been very successful, and has, in addition, interested himself quite extensively in lumbering. In 1875 he engaged in the banking business, and is now one-third owner in the Citizens' Exchange Bank, at Hart, the pioneer banking institution of that place. In 1883 he assisted in organizing the Merchants' National Bank, of Muskegon, and is a member of its Board of Directors. He was one of the principal organizers and the first president of the Hart Improvement Company, a corporation organized to build a hotel and make other improvements in the town, which has successfully accomplished its objects. He was also one of the organizers of the Muskegon Electric Light Company, of which he is vice-president; and he was a liberal subscriber and active worker in inducing the Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company to extend their road to Hart, which was done in the summer of 1880. He assisted in organizing the Oceana County Agricultural Society, and was its president for a number of terms, finally declining a reelection. He was also instrumental in organizing the Western Michigan Agricultural and Industrial Society, of Grand Rapids, incorporated May 29, 1879, of which he has ever since its organization been a director. He joined the Masonic order November 25, 1868, and on April 8, 1879, became a Knight Templar. He was instrumental in securing, for the erection of the Congregational Church, large subscriptions, in addition to his own handsome donation, and actively aided in the work, of which the present beautiful church structure is the result. In politics he is a Republican, and has been a delegate to many State conventions. He has taken an active part in political matters, his voice being frequently heard on the stump in the interests of his party, and never without good effect. He was married, October 10, 1867, to Miss Ellen C. Gurney, of Geauga County, Ohio, the seventh child of Zenas and Sophronia Gurney, natives of the State of Massachusetts, and direct descendants from Puritan stock. To them have been born four children, three of whom are living, as follows: Nellie H. S., born July 26, 1870, now in Oberlin College; Lucy Hayes, born September 22, 1876; and Mary, born June 30, 1878. "Judge Russell is a man of considerable force of character, firm in his convictions, which he is fearless in upholding, and his word is always good for anything he undertakes. His career has been that of a successful, self-made man, who has, with a foundation of pluck, energy, and rugged honesty, built up a comfortable fortune, and, as well, an honorable place in the community in which his life has been spent. As a judge, his rulings and decisions were ever marked by an impartiality and fairness which stamped his judicial life an enviable success; while as a private citizen he has been prominently identified with much that has conduced to the welfare of Hart, bringing to a successful issue many enterprises of benefit, as well to the community in general as to himself. Politically, he is a valued member of the Republican party, and in the campaign of 1888 devoted the greater part of his time for nearly two months towards furthering that party's interests. His place in the community socially, politically, and in business is that of one of its most valued members, and the esteem in which he is held must ever be to him a source of gratification and of pride."

HON. CHARLES ALBERT WARD, banker, of Port Huron, St. Clair County, was born in Battle Creek, Michigan, October 11, 1849, son of Joseph M. Ward and Susan S. (Mason) Ward, both natives of the State of New York, whence their parents emigrated from Massachusetts, being descendants of the early English settlers of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. He attended the common schools at Battle Creek until sixteen years of age, when he entered the college at Racine, Wisconsin, remaining there two years. Leaving college, he entered the grain business with his father, which business was extended to many towns in Central Michigan. Upon completion of the present Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad, in 1877, Mr. Ward removed to Port Huron, and erected the first grain elevator at that place, from which has grown a grain and shipping trade second in the State only to that of Detroit. He retired from this business in 1881. On the organization of the Commercial Bank of Port Huron in the following year, he was elected and has since remained its president. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Port Huron Elevator Company, and treasurer of the Port Huron and Gratiot Electric Railway. He was an incorporator, and for two years (1880 and 1881) was vice-president, of the Port Huron and Northwestern Railroad. In August, 1886, he was appointed, by President Cleveland, collector of customs for the District of Huron, and was confirmed by the United States Senate upon its convening in December following. He is an active member of the Democratic party, as was his father and grandfather. Mr. Ward was married, on the 14th of October, 1875, to Miss Belle Hinman, daughter of John F. Hinman, Esq., of Battle Creek, Michigan, and has one daughter, Anabel, born July 16, 1876. He is one of the most active citizens of Port Huron, and has been the means of largely increasing the importance of that place in the shipping and commercial world. A thorough business man, having a large practical experience, he has aided materially in building up the city, and has, by his sterling honesty and integrity of character, gained an exalted place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and has before him a career of great usefulness and honor as one of the successful men of the State.

JOHN F. EDDY, lumberman, etc., of Bay City, was born at Bangor, Maine, February 23, 1848. His father, Jonathan Eddy, was also a native of Maine, having been born near Bangor. His mother was Caroline Bailey, daughter of Amos Bailey, likewise of Maine. Both families were classed among the intelligent, industrious, and respected people of that portion of the State. Jonathan Eddy, the father of John F. Eddy, was the great-grandson of Colonel Jonathan Eddy, who is well known in the early history of Maine and the



Cha. E. V. Ward

Revolution, and the township of Eddington, Maine, was named in honor of Colonel Jonathan Eddy, and a grant to him and others, for military services, was made by Congress, in 1775. When John F. Eddy was fourteen years old he was sent to the academy at Andover, Massachusetts. Later he became a student and graduated at Westbrook Seminary. His educational acquirements were considerable, but he did not feel like educating himself for a profession, and he did not seem to be cut out for professional life, but his bent and leaning seemed to be more towards an active business career. At eighteen years of age an opportunity was presented which gave full scope and play for talent and ability in this direction. His father, with Newell Avery and S. J. Murphy, had established a large lumber business, with mills and timber-lands on the Penobscot River, Maine, and also at White River, Port Huron, Muskegon, and Bay City, Michigan, with yards at Chicago, Illinois. Messrs. Avery and Murphy having removed from Maine to Michigan, the former in the year 1853, and the latter in the year 1863, to conduct the Western branches of the business, and Jonathan Eddy having died in 1865, John F. Eddy in 1866 purchased the interest in which his father was formerly interested at Bay City, and moved there at this early age. And so in harmony with his nature was this stirring, active life, and so adapted did he seem to be to its requirements, and to gain such quick and ready insight into the details, that he soon found himself practically in charge of the entire business at Bay City. His subsequent history and career have demonstrated that the management of large and important industries fell into capable hands, and that he was fitted to discharge the duties of the most responsible positions. They have likewise shown that he possesses unusual adaptability and resources in his calling. He has remained in Bay City and in the same calling for twenty-three years, reaching out, however, and engaging in other branches of trade. The lumber interests have so grown that they have frequently been forced to make changes and resort to new expedients to keep pace with and meet its demands. In the earlier years they manufactured five million feet of lumber a year, which was then really a large out-put, and regarded as something wonderful. Now, thirty millions is the amount annually turned out and sixty thousand barrels of salt, and demands and facilities are continually increasing. This lumber firm is one of the oldest in the State, it having been organized by Eddy, Avery & Murphy during the early days at Port Huron. It dates back to 1853, when that country was nearly in its new and primitive condition. Their mill is large and completely equipped with the most valuable and improved machinery and conveniences, their aim being to do a business large in volume, and excellent in quality. Mr. J. F. Eddy is also a member of the firm of Eddy Brothers & Co., manufacturers of lumber, lath, and salt. This firm was organized in 1878. They own, in various portions of the State, large tracts of pine and farming lands, and their varied interests, employing hundreds of men and large capital, have placed them among the leading and influential organizations of the Saginaw Valley. The lumber and salt industry of this concern is one of the important pursuits of this section of the country, their annual product of these commodities being twenty million feet of lumber and forty thousand barrels of salt. The two houses with which Mr. J. F. Eddy is connected—Eddy, Avery & Eddy, and Eddy Brothers & Co.—have done much in making Bay City an important commercial point, and have for years exerted a powerful and good influence in business circles, adding an air and feeling of progress, thrift, and substantiality. Their dealings have always been characterized by fairness, uprightness, and justice to all, and the public has unlimited confidence in them as business men. Mr. J. F. Eddy is personally largely interested in pine-lands in the Upper Peninsula and in Canadian timber, as well as in southern pine in Louisiana. He is also a member of the firm of James Seed & Co., and Vail & Eddy, and the Eddy Transportation Company, which owns and operates several large vessels. He is vice-president of the Bay National Bank, and there is scarcely an enterprise of any magnitude in the city in which he is not directly interested, or with which he is not associated. Especially is he active in whatever may increase the growth and prosperity of the place or add to its financial, moral, or intellectual condition. He has been eminently successful in all business matters undertaken by him. There are several reasons for this—he is possessed of excellent business judgment and tact, is cool, cautious, level-headed; but while he divines rapidly, he yet keeps a tight rein. Withal, he is an admirable judge of men, and in all his intercourse with mankind is fair, courteous, and agreeable. He is of marked and striking personal appearance, and of strong individuality and character. He is a member of the First Universalist Church, which organization owes in great degree its usefulness and prosperity to him and to the liberal support he has always given to it. He is a reliable and valuable member of the Republican party. He married, September, 1882, Charlotte Whittemore, daughter of John Whittemore, a worthy family of Rome, New York.

THOMAS MUNROE, manufacturer, of Muskegon, was born in Rushville, Schuyler County, Illinois, October 26, 1844. His father, Thomas Munroe, was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and came to Rushville in 1837, where he took up the practice of medicine, and was for many years a leading physician of that place. He is still living there, retired from active practice, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife, Annis (Hinman) Munroe, was a native of Herkimer County, New York, a daughter of Benjamin Hinman, of that State, who was a soldier, holding, at the time of his discharge, the rank of major in the Revolutionary Army. Mrs. Munroe is still living, at the age of seventy-three years. To them were born six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest. He attended the district schools as a boy, and at the age of eighteen entered the Illinois Wesleyan College at Bloomington, Illinois, where he remained about two years. Subsequently he spent six years as a clerk in a general store at Rushville, and in 1870 he resigned that position and came to Muskegon, where he has since continued to reside. He immediately entered the office of L. G. Mason & Co., with whom he remained eight years. For a time he had charge of the books and other office work, and subsequently was manager of the outside work. On the organization of the Thayer Lumber Company, in 1878, Mr. Munroe was appointed superintendent of the Company, whose interests have been under his management since that time. The Company are now operating two saw-mills, the largest of which was built by L. G. Mason & Co. in 1864. Its present capacity is about thirty million feet of lumber per year. The second mill was purchased from Bigelow & Co., in the winter of 1887, and has a capacity of about fourteen million feet of lumber per year. Their combined cut for the season of 1888 was about forty-five million feet, the employés of the Company numbering three hundred men. Their product is handled largely by rail, the market being found principally in the East and Southeast. The Company was incorporated in 1880, and its present officers are Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, Massachusetts, president; Mr. H. Park, of Muskegon, secretary and treasurer; and Mr. Munroe, superintendent. In addition to the mills, the property of the Company in Muskegon consists of seven hundred and twenty-five feet of lake frontage between Third and Fifth Streets, and extending from Muskegon Lake to Western Avenue. They are also large holders of pine-lands situated in Newaygo and Missaukee Counties, in the latter of which they own a logging railroad ten miles in length, built by the Company in 1885. Mr. Munroe has been a stockholder in the Muskegon Booming Company for a number of years, and has frequently served on its Board of Directors. He was treasurer of the Company for four years, ending in 1887, and in January, 1888, was elected its secretary. Mr. Munroe was one of the incorporators, in 1880, of the Munroe Manufacturing Company, and is one of its principal stockholders and president. They own and operate a planing-mill situated on the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad, within the city limits, and handle about thirty million feet of lumber annually. Of this Company, Mr. H. Park is secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Munroe is general manager. He is a member of the Republican party; but, devoting his entire time to the management of his numerous business interests, he takes no active part in political matters. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1868, and has taken all the degrees to the thirty-second, inclusive, since then. He has served a number of terms as Master of Lovell Moore Lodge, No. 182, of Muskegon, the last being in 1888, and is now Eminent Commander of Muskegon Commandery, No. 22. "Mr. Munroe was married, June 19, 1872, to Miss Katherine A. Jones, of Rushville, Illinois, a lady whose many estimable qualities have made her hosts of friends, among whom are many who have known her as an active participant in Church and other charitable work, while in the social world she has made their beautiful home on West Clay Avenue one of the most hospitable and agreeable in the city. It has been the pleasure of the writer to enjoy the acquaintance and friendship of Mrs. Munroe during her residence in Muskegon. In addition to the prominent part she takes in Church and benevolent work in the community, many of her friends and neighbors have, from experience, a knowledge of her kindly sympathy and rare skill in extending comfort and material aid to others in time of illness and affliction. It can be truly said of her, she is a good woman. An intimate acquaintance with Mr. Munroe since childhood enables the writer to speak in the highest terms of his personal character. In manner he is quiet and unassuming, but firm and prompt, and his duties are performed fearlessly and without hesitation. His friendships are strong and lasting. Socially he is inclined to be modest and retiring. The attractions of his pleasant home are many, and the entertainment of friends is almost constant, while gatherings of an informal character seem more congenial than large and ultra-fashionable assemblies. His excellent business ability and high integrity, together with industry and rare fidelity to the large business intrusted to his care, fully justify the confidence reposed in him by those whose extensive properties he has so successfully managed for several years. The same characteristics have called him to numerous positions of trust and confidence in the community where he lives."

SOLOMON DAVIS, of Detroit, was one of the pioneer manufacturers of Michigan, and spent many years of labor in his chosen field. Many men have drawn to themselves a larger share of public attention than Mr. Davis, but none can be found who have lived a more upright life, or who have given a greater share of conscience to the duties and labors surrounding a long business career. Solomon Davis was born in Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont, on March 17, 1792, and came of an honored English ancestry, who settled in New England about the year 1670. His parents were Joshua and Rhoda Davis, who had located at an early date in Vermont. The early life of Mr. Davis was filled with stirring events, embracing, as it did, the period of almost constant Indian warfare, and the War of 1812 with England. The Davis family was well represented in the American armies that participated in the various wars against the French and Indians, as well as the War of the Revolution. When the country had in a measure become settled, Mr. Davis returned to his farm duties. Later he became interested in woolen manufacture, which he carried on for some years in his native State. He was doing well and gaining success when, by reason of the removal of the embargo and the resumption of commercial relations with England, the young concern was forced by competition to close its doors. This was a serious blow to the busy and hopeful young manufacturer, entailing a serious financial loss, but he retired with the satisfactory knowledge that, though his all was sacrificed, he had paid every debt, personal or business. In June, 1830, Mr. Davis determined to seek a more promising business and location in the Far West, and removed to Detroit. The year of his arrival was one of no small importance, as it saw the settlement in this section of a number of men of commanding strength and influence, and the forward movement along a number of lines of progress. After looking the industries over, Mr. Davis decided upon embarking in the manufacturing business, and established Detroit's pioneer foundry. In business circles he was noted for unswerving honesty and trusting confidence in others, and by his rigid adherence to the "pay as you go" maxim, contributed largely to the building up of that solid system of business so eminently characteristic of the City of the Straits. Much credit is certainly due Mr. Davis, and to other early settlers who established manufacturing industries here, and who worked, in season and out, to make the city what it is, and to give it not only a name for business enterprise, but business integrity as well. They certainly made no mistake in deciding upon this location, as every year that has passed between their time and ours justifies all the more the steps so early taken. Born a little after the birth of the Nation, and now but a trifle short of one hundred years old, what a vision is presented to his mind's eye as he looks back! Mr. Davis is undoubtedly the oldest living representative of that class of citizens who braved the hardships surrounding a primitive life in Detroit, and contributed his full share in giving to the new city the muscle and brain, the industry and strength of character, that in a few short years were to bring to it both wealth and greatness. How mighty have been the changes in the history of Detroit and Michigan coming under the personal

Solomon Davis

observation of this one man! Residing here, as he did, seven years before the State was admitted to the sisterhood, what a fund of knowledge must be preserved in his still active memory! Upon his arrival he found the entire territory to have a smaller population than is embraced in the ward of the city in which he now makes his home. He was an active participant in the movement for State government, rejoiced with others over the outcome of the Toledo War, and was an eye-witness to the many stirring events subsequent to the admission of Michigan as a State. Many years ago Mr. Davis retired from the busy and engrossing cares of trade and commerce, and now rests quietly and comfortably at his home in Detroit, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, calmly and hopefully awaiting the summons that shall call him to join the company that have gone before, in the great beyond, which his sublime faith has invested with the realities and splendors of immortal bliss. Mr. Davis was first married, in 1825, to Miss Annie H. Duncan, of Vermont, who died in Detroit in 1848, leaving three daughters and two sons. Of the former, one became the wife of Mr. G. F. Turrill; another married Mr. Charles Ketchum; while the third is the wife of Mr. C. S. Bartlett. The elder of the sons is Mr. Geo. S. Davis, of the firm of Parke, Davis, & Co., the extensive manufacturing chemists of Detroit; while the younger is Mr. James E. Davis, a wholesale druggist, also of Detroit. Mr. Davis was subsequently married, in 1852, to Mrs. E. A. Campbell, of Detroit.

CAPTAIN HARRY P. MERRILL, merchant, etc., of Bay City, was born in Darien, Genesee County, New York, March 10, 1839. His parents were natives of New York, his father, Theodore S. Merrill, being a merchant in Genesee County. His mother was Abigail Durfy, and was descended from one of the early and respected New England families of that name. The Merrill family was also of New England origin, and among the most prominent and worthy Connecticut families. So Mr. H. P. Merrill comes of hardy, intelligent, enterprising Eastern stock. When he was four years of age his father went to Michigan, and opened a store in Shiawassee County, and also conducted a farm at the same time. In 1849, when but ten years old, H. P. Merrill was left practically dependent upon himself, as his parents both died in that year, and he remained on the farm with an older brother until his twentieth year, when, with something of a spirit of adventure, coupled with the determination to make his way in the world, he went to Colorado, California, and New Mexico, and engaged in trading and taking goods to the mining regions. He remained in the Far West until the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, when he returned to Michigan and enrolled himself under the banner of his adopted State with so many others of her patriotic sons. He enlisted at Pontiac, in the Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, as a private, and went with his regiment to Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. Merrill not only possessed good soldierly qualities, but good practical business ideas and judgment as well, which were at once recognized by those in command, and he was soon detailed on special duty in the capacities of purchasing agent for the Government and as inspector of horses. His services were so valuable that he was continued in special work for a period of two years or more. He tired of this, however, and was anxious for a more decisive and soldier-like life, and to experience more of real war. He was therefore commissioned captain of Company H, Fourth Kentucky Mounted Infantry Veterans, by Governor Bramlette. He had recruited a company, and the regiment was immediately sent to the front under Sherman, at Chattanooga. The branch of the service to which they belonged, mounted infantry, gave opportunity for most active soldier life in skirmishing, raiding, and real hard fighting during all of that most memorable campaign, and every soldier who marched from "Atlanta to the Sea," has become historically immortal. One hundred thousand men under general command of Sherman, of imperishable renown, of whom, at Shiloh, Halleck sent word to Washington, "It is the unanimous opinion here that General W. T. Sherman saved the fortunes of the day," and Grant added eulogy by declaring, "To his individual efforts I am indebted for the success of that battle," and led by Thomas, McPherson, and Schofield, moving on the Southern Confederacy, which then existed only in its armies, was a military spectacle unparalleled in any land or time. Part and parcel of this was the Fourth Kentucky. On arriving at Atlanta they were sent on a raid known as "Stoneman's raid," operating to the south of Atlanta. On that expedition, Captain Merrill, with others, was captured While a prisoner, the Union forces bombarded Charleston, and the Confederates sent fourteen hundred of their prisoners, including Captain Merrill, and placed them under the guns of the Union forces to receive their fire. Captain Merrill had no intention of losing his life in that way, and sought a means of escape. This he effected by tunneling under the street with one other prisoner. They were, however, soon recaptured, and all the prisoners were transported to Columbia, South Carolina. Here he made another effort to escape, and was this time more successful, but endured almost unbearable and untold agony, privation, and distress in the attempt. With a companion, Lieutenant Charles Swoope, of Kentucky, he followed the Santee River from near Columbia to its mouth, to the sea, a distance of three hundred miles through an enemy's country, and nearly starved, having lived chiefly on raw sweet-potatoes for twenty-two days. They were here rescued by a blockading steamer, from which they were transferred to a passenger steamer, and reached New York in the spring of 1865. Mr. Merrill was not naturally of the most robust and vigorous constitution, and the wearing service experienced by him, together with the hardships endured while a prisoner, and the sufferings of his escape, had rendered him unfit for further service in the field, and in April, 1865, he resigned his commission and returned to Michigan. Ill-health, the result of army life, its exposures and its disasters, still clung to him, and for more than three years he was physically incapacitated for work. In the meantime (November 30, 1866) he married Laura C., daughter of Elijah Grow, of Pontiac, Michigan. In 1868, his health being much improved, he went to Saginaw and opened a grocery-store. He pushed this actively for about three years, when, in 1871, having confidence in his business capacity and ability in a business point of view, and also in the future of Bay City as a commercial place, he removed to that place and engaged in the wholesale grocery trade. In this new location the business felt the impress of his hand and judgment, and it has continued to grow and increase yearly, until now it is the largest of the kind in that city, and in volume is excelled by only one in the State. Mr. Merrill has not confined himself entirely to the grocery business, but is engaged in various other enterprises, in all of which he has been successful. He is a director in the

Second National Bank, of Bay City, and was president of the first Chamber of Commerce of that place. His honesty is beyond question, and his opinion in public matters is greatly relied upon. In various ways many of the city's interests have been committed to his care and keeping, and he is regarded as one of the most valuable and useful citizens in that part of the State. Personally and socially, he is one of the most agreeable men met with, of attractive appearance, good address, and is held in the highest esteem, respect, and affection by his fellow-men. He has been active and zealous in the prosecution of his own business interests, and has never failed in duty to the public, giving to its various concerns his time and advice, and at all times has its welfare and progress uppermost in his mind. Hence he occupies a high position and standing in the community. All worthy enterprises and organizations receive from him generous and open-handed support. He is a regular attendant of the Methodist Church, and an earnest Republican.

THOMAS R. LYON, lumberman and capitalist, of Ludington, Mason County, was born in Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, May 31, 1854. His father, Robert Lyon, was a merchant of that place, and died when our subject was four months old. He had been twice married, his first wife leaving three sons and two daughters. Of these, one son, John B. Lyon, the prominent and well-known member of the Chicago and New York Boards of Trade, and both sisters, survive. Robert Lyon's second wife was Clarissa Kellogg, by whom he had four children, three of whom were girls—now Mrs. Alexander Cameron, of Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Justus S. Stearns, of Ludington; and Mrs. Clara L. Wade, wife of Colonel James F. Wade, in command of the United States Military Post at Fort Reno, Indian Territory; the subject of this sketch being the only son. During his boyhood and early youth, Thomas R. Lyon spent his time in attendance upon the common schools at Conneaut, and in 1871 commenced a year's course of study in Goldsmith's Commercial School, at Detroit. In 1869 his sister, Catherine L., now Mrs. Alexander Cameron, married Captain Eber B. Ward, a gentleman whose name was for many years familiar to almost all of the older residents of Michigan as that of one of its most wealthy and influential business men. Captain Ward had, as early as 1852, become interested in timber-lands bordering on the Pere Marquette River, and in 1872 was operating two large saw-mills, a store, and other extensive interests at Ludington. In the latter year, Thomas R. Lyon accepted the position of cashier in Mr. Ward's Ludington office, and remained in his employ in that capacity until Mr. Ward's sudden death, on January 2, 1875. During the previous ten years, Mr. Ward's business interests had become very extensive, and included stock in the Chicago and Milwaukee Rolling-mills; mines on Lake Superior; blast furnaces; railroads; about two million dollars' worth of real estate; the Ludington business, which, with the timber-lands from which the saw-mills were supplied with logs, involved a capital estimated at one million dollars; and numerous other enterprises, involving an immense capital. The panic of 1873 was naturally a severe strain on one so extensively and heavily interested, and it was in the midst of the perplexities and anxieties thus occasioned that he was carried off, almost without a moment's warning, by apoplexy. By his will the Ludington property, including sixty thousand acres of land, of which twenty thousand had been cleared, the two saw-mills, etc., were left to his widow and their two children; and to others was left the remainder of his immense property, its total value being estimated at something over five million dollars. The will, however, was contested by the children of Mr. Ward's first wife, a compromise being finally effected by which the Ludington property came to Mrs. Ward and her two children, and all of the balance, less the special bequests, went to the children by the first wife. It, however, soon became apparent that, owing to the then great depreciation in values of almost every kind, the estate when settled up would barely pay the indebtedness. It was just at this point that Mrs. Ward, wisely, as the sequel proved, placed all of her interests in the hands of her step-brother, John B. Lyon, and her full brother, Thomas R. Lyon, the latter being then twenty-four years of age. The brothers, after a careful study of the situation, determined upon the purchase of all the debts against the estate, by which they would become its owners, and then depend upon a revival of business for an appreciation in the value of the properties included in the estate. Up to May, 1878, the business at Ludington had been conducted by Mr. John S. Woodruff, as agent for Catherine L. Ward. At this time the brothers had, in a great measure, accomplished their aim and secured control of the business, which was reorganized, becoming a partnership interest—Catherine L. Ward, John B. Lyon, and Thomas R. Lyon being the partners—and it has since been conducted under the name of "Thomas R. Lyon, Agent." With this reorganization, the entire management passed to our subject, and has since remained entirely under his control. The firm owns about four hundred million feet of standing pine in Michigan, situated principally in Mason, Lake, Osceola, Oceana, and Newaygo Counties. They also own some fine hardwood timber-lands in the State of Ohio. The plant at Ludington consists of two saw-mills, both of which were built by Captain Ward. The first, now called the "North" mill, was erected in 1870, and had a capacity originally of about eighty-five thousand feet per day. The following year the mill known as the "South" mill was built, and was at that time considered the finest saw-mill in the United States. It had a capacity of about twenty-two million feet for the season, its first cost being $146,000. Since Mr. Lyon has been in charge of the business, numerous additions and improvements have been made in the way of putting in the latest improved machinery, thus increasing the capacity of the mills, which is now three hundred thousand feet per day—about thirty-five per cent. In 1885 two salt-wells were put down, and a salt-block built, having a capacity of seven hundred barrels per day. Under Mr. Lyon's management this branch of the business has recently been leased for a period of five years. The firm owns about fifteen miles of railroad, built by Mr. Lyon in 1880, by which their timber is transported as cut, to the Pere Marquette River and then floated to the mills. The railroad is standard gauge, and crosses the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad near Branch Station, thus enabling the timber to be transported direct to the mills by rail, should occasion require. An extensive lumber-yard in Chicago, situated on the corner of Robey Street and Blue Island Avenue, also the property of the firm, handles thirty-five million feet of lumber annually. The firm own a fleet of vessels consisting of three large barges, having a carrying capacity of seven hundred and fifty thousand feet each, a schooner, and a tug-boat. A large brick building, having the general offices in the rear and an

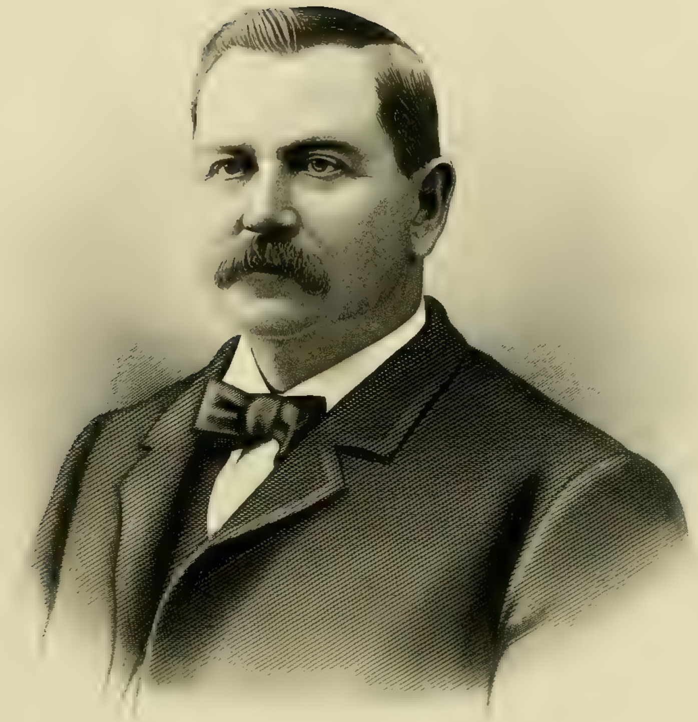
Thomas R. Lyon

extensive general store in the front, was built by Mr. Lyon, in 1882, on Washington Avenue, near the "North" mill. The stores, which are a part of the general business, handle two hundred thousand dollars worth of goods annually. The firm, in all departments of its business, employ about one thousand men, who largely contribute to the prosperity of Ludington. Mr. Lyon was elected to the Board of School Trustees of the city in 1885, and was at once made its president, holding that position three years. During this time the handsome buildings in the First, Third, and Fourth Wards of the city were built, largely through his instrumentality. He was married, October 26, 1875, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Cyrus C. Rice, of Ludington. They have four children living, as follows: Emily C. Lyon, born October 11, 1878; John B. Lyon, born July 17, 1880; Paulina Lyon, born April 12, 1882, and Harriet R. Lyon, born July 8, 1889. One of Mr. Lyon's friends and intimate business associates thus speaks of him: "Mr. Lyon is a most worthy citizen. He is surrounded by an interesting, intelligent, and affectionate family, is a devoted husband, and a kind and indulgent father. Among men he is genial and companionable, manly and fearless, independent in character and thought, and thoroughly consistent and temperate in all respects. His social standing is high, and he is a man of integrity, taking a great interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city, and being liberal with his means. He is quick and shrewd in business, has good judgment, and is uniformly successful; and in the conduct of the vast business interests of which he has had the management since 1878, he has shown a marked ability, developing a capacity for the successful carrying-out of a business varied and extensive in its character, and of proportions equal to any in the State in amount of capital involved."

ARTHUR WILKINSON, M. D. Many years ago, Alpena was visited by an epidemic of small-pox. The disease having never before appeared in that place, was not recognized by the inhabitants in general, nor even by the physicians who were called upon to attend those whom it had stricken down. One man alone insisted upon the dangerous character of the malady, and pleaded for the taking of strenuous precautionary measures. Against determined opposition he finally carried his point, and was placed in charge of the sick by order of the City Council. The man whose sagacity in diagnosis was thus made apparent, was Dr. Arthur Wilkinson, who still resides in Alpena. He was born in West Essa, north of Toronto, Ontario, May 25, 1842. His father, John Wilkinson, was a native of the North of Ireland, and came to America in 1832. Soon after he joined the Royal Troops, and aided in the suppression of the McKenzie Rebellion. At the close of this rebellion he settled upon a farm, and remained there until his death, February 7, 1877. Dr. Wilkinson's mother was Jane Spears, who, like the father, was a native of the North of Ireland. The father and mother were married in 1838, and had nine children—six boys and three girls—all of whom are still living. The doctor was the second of the nine children. The mother still survives at the age of sixty-eight. Until his eighteenth year, Dr. Wilkinson remained with his father, spending his summers on the farm and his winters at school. In his eighteenth year he attended the Bradford Grammar-school, remaining one year; and the following year he attended the Barrie Grammar-school, of which the principal was the Rev. Mr. Checkley, a noted teacher. After teaching school for several years, he entered the medical department of the University of Toronto, where he remained four years, spending a part of the time, however, in connection with the Government Military School, at the same place. Receiving his diploma in 1872, he at once came to Michigan and repaired to Alpena, where he began the practice of his profession, now become the largest practice in that part of the State. Though naturally diffident, Dr. Wilkinson is a man of affable and courteous manner. He is very popular with the people of his city, and enjoys their respect and confidence in a high degree. From a business, as well as from a professional, point of view, he has been very successful, and spends his hours of recreation at his suburban farm in the gratification of rural taste and the raising of rural riches. Though often urged to accept the nomination for mayor of Alpena, he has persistently declined, having no ambition for political office, but preferring to give his entire time and attention to the duties of his chosen profession. He holds, however, the position of first surgeon of the Third Regiment of Michigan State troops; was one of the founders of the Red Cross Hospital, of Alpena, and is one of the proprietors of the Red Cross drug-store. Dr. Wilkinson was married, November 18, 1874, to Miss Frances E. Shepardson, daughter of Captain Seymour Shepardson, of Whitehall, New York. They have two children—a boy and a girl. In religion, Dr. Wilkinson is a member of the Episcopal Church; in politics, he is a Democrat.

HON. EMIL ANNEKE, of Bay City, was born December 13, 1823, in the city of Dortmund, Prussia. At the age of ten years he entered the Gymnasium at Dortmund, and passed his examination of maturity nine years later. He was then admitted to the University of Berlin, where he studied higher mathematics, natural science, and law. After completing his studies, he traveled for his general information through Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, and other parts of the Continent. In 1848 he took part in the revolutionary movement that swept over a large part of Europe, and when those struggles had been subdued, and all efforts for the establishment of a German Republic proved unsuccessful, Mr. Anneke, with hundreds of other liberal young men, left his native country and came to the United States. He arrived in the City of New York in 1849. From there he went to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in school-teaching; but disliking this employment, he was offered and accepted a position on the editorial staff of the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, which he soon after resigned to engage with a large mercantile house in New York as corresponding clerk. He remained here until 1855, when he removed to Detroit, Michigan, and assumed the editorial management of a German paper. In the following year he was appointed clerk in the auditor-general's office at Lansing. He took with him to this office the same energy and precision that had characterized his life; he suggested many new improvements in the conduct of the office, and made his services so valuable as chief clerk as to have them recognized by a nomination by the Republican party for the office of auditor-general, to which he was elected by a large majority in 1862. He discharged the duties so faithfully that he was again tendered the nomination, and re-elected by an increased majority. At the expiration of his term he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law at Grand Rapids; during the summer of this year he was appointed receiver of public money in the District of Grand Traverse. He resigned this position, and removed to East Saginaw, where he resided until 1874, when he came with his family to Bay City, where he resided until his death, which occurred at his residence on the corner of Tenth and Grant Streets. During his residence in East Saginaw and Bay City he was engaged in the practice of law and the real estate business. Mr. Anneke's nature was domestic and retiring, and his happiest moments were passed in the privacy of his home, to which he was greatly attached. His honor and integrity were unimpeachable, and he looked for the same virtues in others that were so strongly manifest in his own nature. He was a genial companion, a gentleman of the old school, generous in scanning the faults of others, and ever ready to lend a helping hand to his less fortunate friends. In business matters he was strict, but never exacting; economical, but generous when the cause was worthy. He attached people to himself by his unostentatious manner and his uniform politeness. His sufferings during his last illness were lightened by the administrations of his three surviving children, who anticipated every want and desire, and made, so far as love could suggest, his last hours peaceful and contented. In politics, Mr. Anneke was a stanch Republican. His children who survive are, Mrs. Charles F. Kusterer, and Mrs. Emma L. Sullivan, of Grand Rapids; and Edward E. Anneke, a prominent lawyer of Bay City.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN BOUTELL, of Bay City. It is probable that Bay City contains more vessel-men than almost any other place of equal size in this country, and Captain Benjamin Boutell gets his appellation of "Captain" from having been in his earlier mature years in command of sailing craft and a large owner in vessel property. It is altogether probable, too, that this class of men has done more for the material growth and prosperity of Bay City than any other class. Captain Boutell was born in Deerfield, Livingston County, Michigan, August 17, 1844. His parents were Daniel and Betsey (Adams) Boutell. His father was a native of New Hampshire, the grand old "Granite State," and was born in 1800. When a young man he went Syracuse, New York, and learned the milling business. Soon after this period he built a couple of canal-boats and operated them on the canal for a time; but not liking the business, he disposed of the boats, married in his twenty-fourth year, and purchased a farm near Syracuse. In 1833 he removed to Deerfield, Michigan, where he purchased a large farm, on which he spent most of the remainder of his days. His wife, a native of New York, was a niece of John Quincy Adams. Benjamin Boutell was born to the inheritance of honest, independent farm-life, and also inherited the good, strong sense and sound judgment which characterized both his parents. He was the seventh of nine children, and there are, besides him, three brothers and two sisters still living. His father died February 7, 1865, at Bay City, and the mother at the same place in November, 1881. In the early period, when his father bought and settled on the large farm at Deerfield, the improvements and facilities in farming implements, machinery, and tools were very few and crude in comparison with those of the present day; and to work a large farm required every resource and every aid that could be utilized. Besides, there was a large and growing family to be looked after, and its wants supplied. Benjamin, therefore, found it necessary to give nearly his entire time to the farm, and his opportunities for education were of necessity limited. But it is not education alone that makes the man, nor the lack of it that renders him a nobody. This son had good, honest training, influence and example, and he did not content himself with deliberating on the probabilities of life, but resolutely set himself to get the most out of its possibilities. He worked on the farm summers, and went to school, as he could, winters, While a young man attending to the duties of farm-life, he seems to have formed a very commendable habit and trait—that of doing well and thoroughly whatever he had to do. While on this new farm, at the age of ten years, he plowed the land for, and put in, forty acres of wheat himself. Farm-work was then chiefly done with oxen. And so well pleased and proud was his father with what his son had done that he had him take the yoke of oxen with which he had put in the wheat, to the annual fair, at Howell, the county-seat, and compete in a "plowing-match," with twenty competitors. "Ben" won the first prize. That was a great day for the father and boy. The latter now, after the father sleeps from his labors, refers to it and speaks of it with just and pardonable pride and satisfaction, and says he would rather have won that match than to have been made governor of the State. In 1857 his father's health failed, and he left the farm and settled at Birch Run, leaving Benjamin to manage the farm. Two years later his father sold the farm, purchased property in Bay City, and moved his family there. This threw additional and great responsibility and expense on Benjamin, but it likewise brought out and developed the noble, sterling manhood within him. Many young men would have been discouraged here; the father was still sick, and his two brothers having died, left families whom Benjamin felt it a duty to look after and provide for. And this work, this duty of life, too, he did well. In 1864 he was employed as a "wheelsman" on the boat known as the *Wave*, on the river and lake. The season following he was made mate of this boat, and the next year captain of the steamer *Ajax*. A year or two later he purchased an interest in a tug-boat, and in 1869 formed a partnership with a Mr. Mitchell, the firm owning several tugs. This partnership continued until 1885, when Mr. Mitchell withdrew, and Mr. Boutell has since prosecuted the business with Mr. P. C. Smith as a partner, which has grown to wonderfully large dimensions. In 1888 the amount of rafting done reached three hundred and twenty-six million feet, taking in Wisconsin, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and Canada. Mr. Boutell has not met with failure in anything he has undertaken. There are two chief reasons for this. He does not engage in any enterprise unless it is sufficiently feasible and worthy to recommend itself to his judgment, and everything undergoes the scrutiny of a keen and well-balanced mind; and when he has once entered upon a project, his methodical, painstaking nature and tenacity of purpose push it to a successful ending. His strict adherence to business, never leaving it for "side-issues" or to mingle in politics—although often urged for positions before the public—has secured to himself and family far more than a competency, and has also won for himself the business confidence and respect of the community. He is regarded as one of the most reliable men, both in ability and word, in Bay City. He is generous, public-spirited, and enterprising, and a most valuable citizen. He is a member and officer of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and useful in all its relations, and also a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. In politics he is



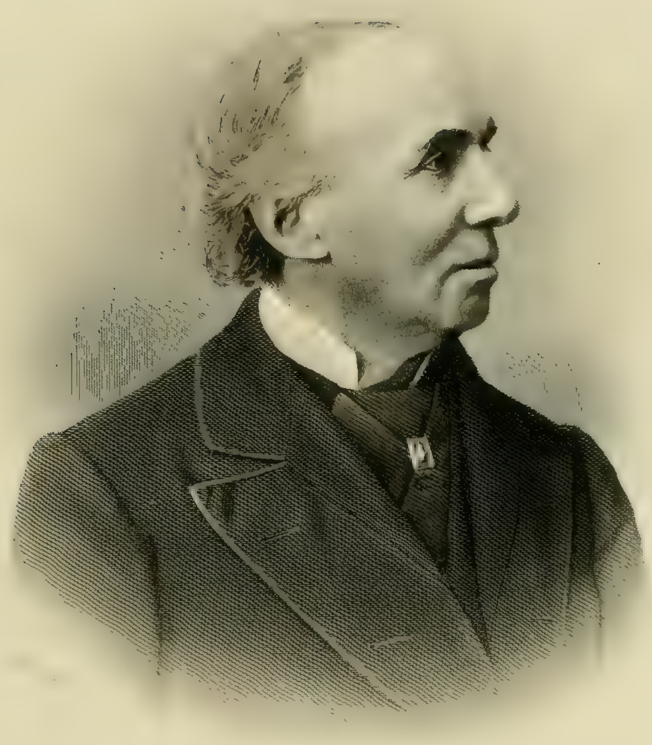
B. Boutell

thoroughly Republican. He married, December 2, 1870, Miss Amelia Dudlenger, whose father was a worthy citizen of Erie, Pennsylvania. He died when Mrs. Boutell and her twin sister were six months old. Mr. and Mrs. Boutell have had three children—sons—two of whom are living to share the respect and esteem of their parents.

COLONEL WILLIAM M. FENTON, of Flint, ex-lieutenant-governor of Michigan, was born December 19, 1808, in Norwich, Chenango County, New York. Here his father, Hon. Joseph S. Fenton, was one of the first citizens in wealth and social position, being a prominent banker and an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he was one of the main pillars of support. His mother, a member of the same Church, was distinguished for devoted piety and an earnest zeal in every good work. William was the eldest of nine children, and in early life, while under the parental roof, was remarkable for his integrity and great love for knowledge, which made him a most indefatigable student, so that when but fourteen years of age he passed his examination and entered Hamilton College. From this institution he graduated at the head of his class in 1827, at the age of eighteen, when the most of students are only prepared to enter. From the college halls he went into the banking-house of his father. The confinement consequent upon this business was too close for his feeble health, and after a service of but a few months he entered upon a seafaring life, shipping from Charleston, South Carolina, as a common sailor. Four years later he left this occupation, having acquired that physical culture and discipline, and gained that knowledge of human nature, which proved of great service to him throughout the remainder of his life. At the time of quitting his marine life he was mate of a merchantman, and was offered the captaincy of a similar craft. On April 11, 1836, he married a daughter of Judge James Birdsall, of Norwich, and in July of the same year emigrated to Michigan. After residing for two years at Pontiac, being engaged in mercantile pursuits, he removed to Genesee County, and purchased the land where the village of Fenton now stands. In 1839 he commenced the study of law in Fentonville, and in 1841, with Andrew Parsons, afterwards governor, was admitted to the bar. Soon after he engaged in politics, and his talents as a lawyer and his extensive knowledge of men and affairs at once made him a leader in the Democratic party, of which he was a member. In 1844 he was the candidate of his party for representation in the State Legislature, but was defeated. At the next election, however, he was chosen senator from the district composed of the counties of Oakland, Macomb, Genesee, and Livingston. He was twice elected lieutenant-governor, serving from 1848 to 1852, inclusive, while Governors Ransom and Barry were in office. He presided with dignity and ability over the Senate, and had the party to which he belonged continued in power he would undoubtedly have been raised to the office of governor. He was twice nominated for circuit judge by his party, and had he been elected he would have secured the same praise which he so unanimously received while performing other responsible public duties. In 1850, Mr. Fenton removed to Flint, where he resided until his death. He was appointed register of the land-office in that city by President Pierce, in 1852, and held the position until the office was removed to Saginaw. During the year 1856 he traveled through Europe with his family, for the purpose of improving his wife's failing health. Returning, he was elected mayor of Flint, in 1858. When the first murmurings of the Civil War were indistinctly heard throughout our land, the voice of Mr. Fenton was raised far above the din of party discord for his country, which he loved so well. He had been and was a Democrat; but he was more than either Democrat or Republican—he was a true patriot; and dropping all considerations of a party character, he offered his services to his country in a way that at once attested his devotion to the principles of American Union, and proved how much dearer his country was to him than his life. His wealth was also freely given to sustain the cause for which he fought; and when financial difficulties first faced the Government, he telegraphed to Governor Blair that the sum of $5,000 of his private means was at the disposal of the State for the equipment of the State troops. Early in the season of 1861 he was appointed a member of the State Military Board, and shortly afterward he received the appointment of major of the Seventh Infantry. On the 7th of August following, being commissioned, by Governor Blair, colonel of the Eighth Infantry, he, with that regiment, started for the seat of war in Virginia on the 27th of September, 1861. This regiment he was mainly instrumental in recruiting, and he seemed to diffuse his own courage through the entire command. No regiment has a better record; and, while health permitted, his record and that of the Eighth are identical. The rapidity and number of its marches were such as to give it the name of the "wandering regiment." From the time that it started for the seat of war until November 7, 1861, a little more than thirty days, it landed in South Carolina during the capture of Port Royal Inlet. From this time it was engaged most creditably in several battles, until April 16, 1862, when it became specially noted in the spirited engagement of the reconnoissance made on board the steamer *Honduras*, by Colonel Fenton, at Wilmington Island, Georgia, where, after landing from the boat, it encountered the Thirteenth Georgia, about eight hundred strong, and drove them from the field in confusion. Up to this time, and afterwards, it was engaged in numerous battles in South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Maryland. On the 16th of June following, an assault was made on the enemy's work at Secessionville, on James Island, South Carolina. The direct attack was made by Colonel Fenton, under General Stevens. Colonel Fenton led the brigade, while his own gallant regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Graves. This was one of the most dashing assaults of the war, but made at a distressing sacrifice of life. Colonel Fenton's health failing, he was compelled to tender his resignation, which was accepted in March, 1863, after having done his country incalculable service. His name has passed into the history of his country, and his gallantry and patriotism have become a part of the record of which his State may well feel proud. When he could no longer serve in the army, his whole energies and wide influence were given to aid the Government in its mighty struggle to remain intact. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of the State, in opposition to Governor Crapo Upon his return from the seat of war he gave his attention to the practice of his profession, in which he ranked very high, and to the details of his personal business, which was quite large. He built the magnificent block in Flint which bears his name; was the founder of the Citizens' National Bank in that city, and its president at the time of his death. He was chief of the Flint fire department, and on the evening of May 11, 1871, hearing an alarm of fire, he ran rapidly to the rescue, striking himself against a hitching-post with great violence, from which he received the injuries which resulted in his death at eleven o'clock the following evening. His wife, Adelaide S. Fenton, died November 9, 1869, preceding her husband by only one and a half years. The death of Colonel Fenton was a blow felt throughout the State, but more especially in his own city, where he occupied a position which but few men can ever attain. On the day of his funeral all places of business in Flint were closed, and his remains were followed to their last resting-place by a funeral cortege which constituted the most striking and brilliant spectacle ever witnessed in that city, being conducted under the imposing ceremonies of the Knights Templar.

NOTE.—From Tuttle's "History of Michigan."

FRANCIS PALMS, deceased, Detroit. A history of the city of Detroit, or the State of Michigan, would be illy told without a sketch of Francis Palms, who was for many years an eminent and valuable citizen—a man who was an honor to the city in which he lived, and in whom it held a pardonable pride. Though not strong in his physical manhood, his intellect was of mighty proportions and distinctly clear. Being not only generous but just, he had a character as sterling as new coin, and was respected most by those who knew him best. Detroit was but little more than a frontier village when he arrived there, and he lived to see the place grow up about him a handsome, populous city. Francis Palms was born in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1810, a son of Ange Palms, who had been a commissary in the French army under the first Napoleon, until the battle of Waterloo put an end to the unparalleled career of that great master of war, when Mr. Palms returned to Antwerp and engaged in manufacturing. Success attended his efforts to such a degree that he was enabled to build up one of the largest industries in the kingdom; but in 1831 the entire establishment was destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of the manufactured products. Mr. Palms gathered together what he could of all that was left of a magnificent enterprise, and with his family, consisting of four sons and two daughters (the eldest of whom is the subject of this sketch), emigrated to America, arriving in Detroit in July, 1833, where he remained three or four years, and then removed to New Orleans, where he established himself in business, and continued to reside until his death in 1876. On removing South, Mr. Palms left his son Francis and one daughter (the late Mrs. Daniel J. Campau) in Detroit. The city of Antwerp was equally noted for its educational facilities as for its excellent military fortifications, and Francis Palms was permitted to enjoy the benefits of a liberal education. At the age of twenty-three years he entered upon a commercial career in Detroit, first as a clerk, and subsequently as a manufacturer of linseed-oil on his own account. In 1837 he disposed of his business, and entered the employ of Franklin, Moore & Co., wholesale grocers, remaining until 1842, when the firm was reorganized under the name of Moore, Foote & Co., Mr. Palms becoming a member of the firm. The enterprise proved an eminently successful one, and when, a few years later, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Palms found himself possessed of a large cash capital. This he utilized exclusively in buying and selling land, one of his first purchases being forty thousand acres of Government land in St. Clair and Macomb Counties, Michigan, which, after holding for several years, he disposed of in small parcels, realizing nearly four hundred thousand dollars on the investment. He subsequently invested largely in pine-lands in Wisconsin, as well as Michigan, his purchases being so numerous, and the acquired tracts so large, that in a few years he attained the reputation of being the largest individual landowner in the United States. The possession of so much land naturally produced litigation, and at one time he was compelled to defend his rights in the opening of a Wisconsin river, on the banks of which he had an immense tract of timber-land. The river was held and obstructed by an opposition firm, and after numerous personal encounters, in which large forces of men on either side participated, the matter finally reached the courts, where Mr. Palms was triumphantly successful. The litigation in this case alone cost about $250,000; but, by securing a navigable channel, his adjoining lands increased in value over $800,000. It was Mr. Palms's custom to retain all lands after he had cleared them of the timber, especially if they gave the least evidence of a mineral deposit. His sagacity in this respect was amply rewarded by subsequent discoveries of valuable mines upon his lands, which, when disposed of, added largely to his rapidly increasing fortune. To his extensive business interests, Mr. Palms invariably directed a personal supervision; but he ultimately began to feel the effects of the close mental and bodily labors to which he had given himself for nearly fifty years, and consequently felt the need of younger shoulders upon which to lay some of his burdens; and he naturally turned to his son. He also decided upon concentrating, as far as possible, his extensive possessions, and to this end disposed of large tracts of timber and waste lands in the newer portions of Michigan and Wisconsin, and made purchases of Detroit real estate, upon which he erected numerous handsome business blocks, which are a decided credit to the city; he also aided materially in developing many of Detroit's manufacturing industries. He was for many years president and the largest stockholder in the People's Savings Bank, of Detroit, president of the Michigan Stove Company, and president of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He was interested financially in the Vulcan Iron and Furnace Company, the Union Iron Company, the Galvin Brass and Iron Company, and the Peninsular Land Company. He was vice-president for many years of the Detroit, Marquette and Mackinaw Railroad Company, and was largely interested in developing railroad enterprises in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Mr. Palms had generally enjoyed good health until prostrated by a paralytic stroke in 1885. His body continued to grow weaker, but the light within still burned with a steady glow. He continued to administer counsel and advice concerning business transactions in which he was interested. Two days before his death he attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the bank over whose affairs he had so long presided. The end came on Wednesday, November 24, 1886, and with such silence and quiet peace that he seemed to have fallen into a gentle slumber, rather than that sleep that knows no waking. The Board of Directors of the People's Savings Bank voiced the feelings of all who knew him when they said: "We learn with deep sorrow and regret of the death of our late president and associate, Francis Palms. He was

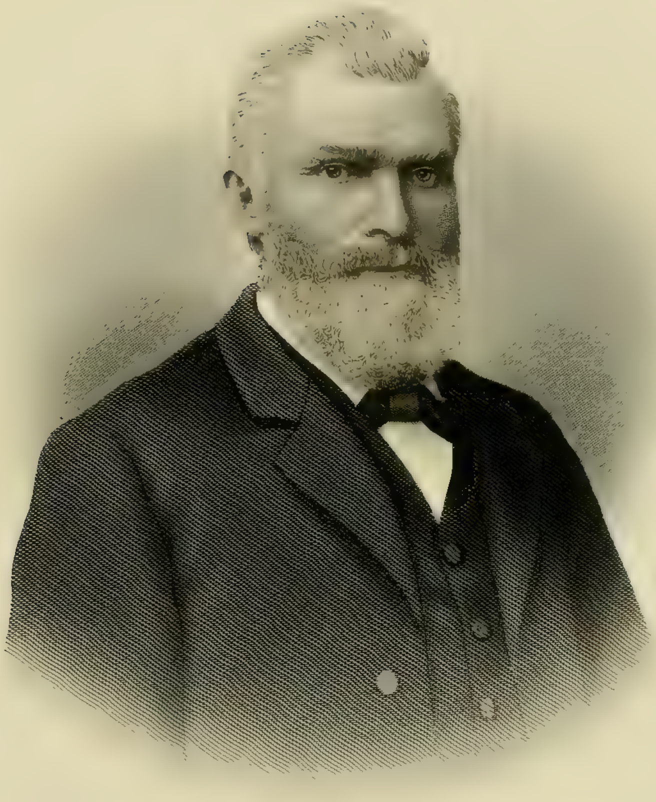


Francis Palms

a man of high honor, strict integrity of character, and honest in all things; diligent in the fulfillment of every duty, and punctual in the discharge of every obligation. Characterized by gentleness and amiability of manner, and of a modest and retiring disposition, he was incapable of inflicting injury on any man; yet in defense of justice and fair dealing he exhibited cool and stern determination, unflinching courage, and remarkable strength of character. Clear-headed and prompt in arriving at conclusions, patient, persevering, and resolute in purpose, he was a man of indomitable will, of great intellectual force, of broad and comprehensive mind, and of unusual foresight." Mr. Palms was a devout Catholic, an attendant at SS. Peter and Paul Church, and was as thorough and earnest in his religious duties as in those of every-day life In 1836 he was married to Miss Martha Burnett, one son being born to the union, Francis F., a sketch of whose life appears in this work. Mrs. Palms died soon after her son was born, and, in 1840, Mr. Palms was married to Miss Catherine Campau, daughter of the late Joseph Campau, one of Detroit's earliest settlers; and they had one daughter, Clothilde, now the wife of J. B. Book, M. D., of Detroit.

ALEXANDER V. MANN, lumberman and banker, of Muskegon, Muskegon County, was born January 18, 1834, at Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century, and were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania. His father, John M. Mann, was a native of that State, and removed to New Jersey when a boy. He studied law with Governor Peter D. Vroom, afterwards United States Minister to Prussia, and practiced that profession at Somerville, New Jersey, until his death at the age of sixty-four years. His wife was Eliza Bonnell, whose ancestors, coming from England about the year 1730, were among the early settlers of New Jersey. The subject of this sketch was the second of seven children—six sons and one daughter, the latter being the eldest. He attended an academy at Somerville, until, arriving at the age of fourteen years, he took charge of a large farm near his birthplace, which he managed for the following seven years. Reaching manhood he left home, and, coming West, located at Grand Rapids, where he obtained a situation as clerk in a retail dry-goods store, retaining that position two years. In the spring of 1857 he came to Muskegon, which was then a village of about five hundred inhabitants, and engaged in the purchase of timber-lands and in logging. As illustrative of the changes made by time, some of his logs were cut from property now lying within the city limits. He continued in this business and in the manufacture of square timber for the Chicago market until 1868. In that year he formed a partnership with Hon. John W. Moon, under the firm name of A. V. Mann & Co. They purchased a saw-mill having a capacity of sixty thousand feet of lumber per day, which had a short time previously been erected by Messrs. Shoup, Haines & Co., in what is now the village of Lakeside. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1872, and was immediately rebuilt, with a daily capacity of one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet of lumber and thirty thousand pieces of lath. Previous to the erection of this mill, the village of Lakeside had no existence, and A. V. Mann & Co. purchased with the mill the greater part of the property on which the village now stands. The firm, by aiding in the erection of dwellings for their employés, were virtually the founders of the village, which has rapidly increased in population since that time, and, adjoining the city of Muskegon, has practically become one of its wards, though not yet within its corporate limits. The firm owns several thousand acres of pine-lands in different counties bordering on the Muskegon River, and about one hundred and fifty thousand acres of pine-lands in Arkansas, and are also interested in fifteen hundred millions of timber in British Columbia, on the Columbia River. They also own two steam barges, having a combined capacity of eight hundred tons, engaged in carrying the produce of their mill to Chicago, Milwaukee, and other Lake Michigan ports. They are also extensive shippers of lumber by rail. Mr. Mann is the president of the Lumberman's National Bank, of Muskegon, to which office he was elected on the death of its first president, Major Chauncey Davis, in January, 1888. This bank is the successor of Muskegon's first bank, which was established in 1859 by the late T. J. Rand, and successfully conducted by him until his death in 1872, when the Lumberman's National Bank was incorporated, Mr. Mann being a member of its first Board of Directors and one of its incorporators. In 1875 he was elected vice-president of the bank, and held that office until he was made president in 1888. The bank was incorporated with a capital of $100,000, its business being a satisfactory and constantly increasing one. Mr. Mann is also treasurer of the Heaps Earth Closet Company, of which he is one of the principal stockholders. He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Muskegon Booming Company, and also a stockholder and member of the Board of Directors of the Muskegon Chemical Fire Engine Company, recently incorporated and established in that city. He holds the office of president of the Muskegon Club, a social organization composed of the business men of the city. This club erected, in 1888, an elegant club building, having a frontage of forty-eight feet and a depth of seventy feet, on its lot on Western Avenue, opposite the opera-house, in the best business portion of the city. It is Romanesque in style, faced with sandstone up to the under side of the second-story belt course, which is of red pressed brick. Taken as a whole, the building is well arranged, shows careful study, and is a credit to the club and an adornment to the city. Mr. Mann has devoted considerable time to the study of his native land, and for that purpose has traveled through every State in the Union, all of her Territories, as well as most of the Canadian Provinces. Having seen his own country, he now hopes to spend some time abroad in the near future. During the war, four out of his five brothers then living served in the Union army, as his family, though Democratic, were all War Democrats—heart and soul for the Union cause. Mr. Mann was united in marriage, October 2, 1860, to Sarah G., daughter of Captain T. J. Rand. They have two children, Eliza Bonnie, and William H., the latter being book-keeper for A. V. Mann & Co. A gentleman, an acquaintance and friend of Mr. Mann, whose business and social connections with him cover almost the entire period of his residence in Muskegon, voices the sentiment of the community with reference to him in the following language: "A casual acquaintance with him gives to the observer of human nature the impression that, under cover of a roughness and carelessness of manner, an abruptness of speech, a personal appearance always neat yet never careful, Mr. Mann embodies most of those qualities most desirable in a citizen of any community, whose position in life gives weight to his influence for the advancement or retention of the best interests of the place. This impression is gained from the keen, sharp, yet always pleasant expression of his eyes and face, the candor and heartiness of his manner and speech, and is confirmed by his readiness to lend a helping hand in furtherance of any enterprise; to contribute whenever called upon in the cause of charity; to engage his capital and time in almost every matter of public interest, and in fulfilling his part and duty as a citizen. One of Muskegon's earliest settlers, he has seen the village he founded grow to a town, and the town to a city, and his has never been a voice to retard its growth—rather his personal efforts and interests have shared that growth, and in the business world of the city he has advanced to the position of one of its most important citizens, his financial interests, as shown in the preceding sketch, being very large and involved in many of the manufacturing and mercantile enterprises which contribute to give Muskegon its present important place in the commercial world. His admirable social qualities make him and his family leaders in the community, and his beautiful residence on Webster Avenue is at once one of the most comfortable, happy, and hospitable homes of the city. In the opinion of the writer, Mr. Mann will always be found entitled to a share of the credit due every fair-minded, unselfish citizen, and possessed of the utmost confidence and esteem of the community where he has so long made his home, having for his friends all who know him, and few (if any) enemies to reproach him for a single act of hatred, malice, or uncharitableness."

AARON LINTON, manufacturer, of East Saginaw. Salina—or South Saginaw, as it has been called by general consent, for many years—is made up of the Seventh and Eighth Wards of the city of East Saginaw, Michigan. These two wards constitute a flourishing community in themselves, and the people who reside there are, chiefly, the owners of pleasant cottage-homes—a genial, contented people, who rejoice in the name and title of "South-enders." Let a stranger wander in that direction at any time, and if of an inquisitive turn, should he inquire of a resident of the locality who, of all others in that region, was entitled to credit for a worthy manhood and an honorable fame among his fellow-men, the answer would be as prompt as it would be truthful, "Aaron Linton." It does not always follow that a man will reap of good as he has sown of good, in this world; but now and then one is found to whom, by general consent, due praise is given for a consistent life and for helpful conduct to others; and among this class of philanthropists the writer is warranted in giving an eminent place to Aaron Linton, of South Saginaw. But few men have been tried by adversity as he has been, and yet have preserved their integrity so untarnished. He was born in the province of New Brunswick, and there he continued to reside until he reached his seventeenth year, when he removed to Buffalo, State of New York, where he resided three years; then coming to Michigan, which State has been his abiding-place from that date down to the present time. He first settled in the pretty little village of St. Clair, and there remained some eight years; but some time in 1858 he made another removal, and this proved to be his last venture in emigration. He then, with his wife and two children, resolved to make a permanent home in East Saginaw, settling at the south end of the then straggling village; and here Aaron Linton has lived for thirty years, except for a short period of three years, when he established a saw-mill at Farwell, a town on the line of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad. Mr. Linton built the second dwelling-house that was erected in South Saginaw, and for twelve years he occupied the position of superintendent in Curtis & King's saw-mill, which had been established in that place. With this experience, he resolved to make a similar venture on his own account, and accordingly he built and equipped a large mill at Farwell, Michigan. He operated this successfully for three years, when a fire—that scourge which has pursued every lumber manufacturer in the State—destroyed in a few hours the accumulation of years of patient industry, skill, and economy. There was no insurance—it was a total loss. No better opportunity than this can occur to make a due acknowledgment of the devotion and true heroism displayed by the mill-owners of Michigan, under oft-repeated destruction of their extensive mill properties by fire. No calamity of the kind was ever sufficient to deter these brave men from making a second, a third, or even a fourth attempt to rebuild their works and make another struggle to conquer fortune. And when it is remembered that insurance rates on saw-mills were almost prohibitory in their excess and stringency, some better idea may be gained of the courage displayed on such occasions. The experience of Mr. Linton was in no wise exceptional in this respect. He returned to South Saginaw, after the fire at Farwell, and he there built a planing-mill; and yet the existence of this enterprise was of only six years' duration. Fire destroyed the plant, but the same Spartan courage was again displayed, and another planing-mill was at once erected. In this latter venture, however, Mr. Linton had united with his two sons, Will S. and Charles E., the concern being known under the title of A. Linton & Sons. The life of this new mill was but for eight years, however, for another fire devastated the entire property in 1887. Still, neither discouraged nor dismayed, the Lintons made another effort; and this time, it is to be hoped, the fire-fiend will retire from the field. Offers of help, offers of premiums and bonuses from various localities were made to the Lintons, with a view to the removal of their industry; but the offers were gratefully declined, and a new and more extensive plant has been organized and built, within a short distance from the old site, and the wheels of a successful business enterprise are once more in motion. It is not within the province of this article to describe a particular industry, or to advertise a successful manufacturing concern. Rather, it is the intent of the writer to paint a portrait of a man who has shown himself superior to adverse fortune. The reader can not fail to imbibe this fact, however, that there must have been something more than merely indomitable will-power in the make-up of Aaron Linton. His neighbors and his fellow-citizens generally speak of him not only with respect, but with affection as well. They term him an honorable Christian gentleman, and it is this inherent quality in his character that has made a business success of his life. Those who have dealt with him have learned to have faith in his honesty and integrity So, when a mill was destroyed, that was all that was lost. The firm belief in his square, honorable dealing always remained; and it is upon this foundation that every successive superstructure has rested. "An hon-



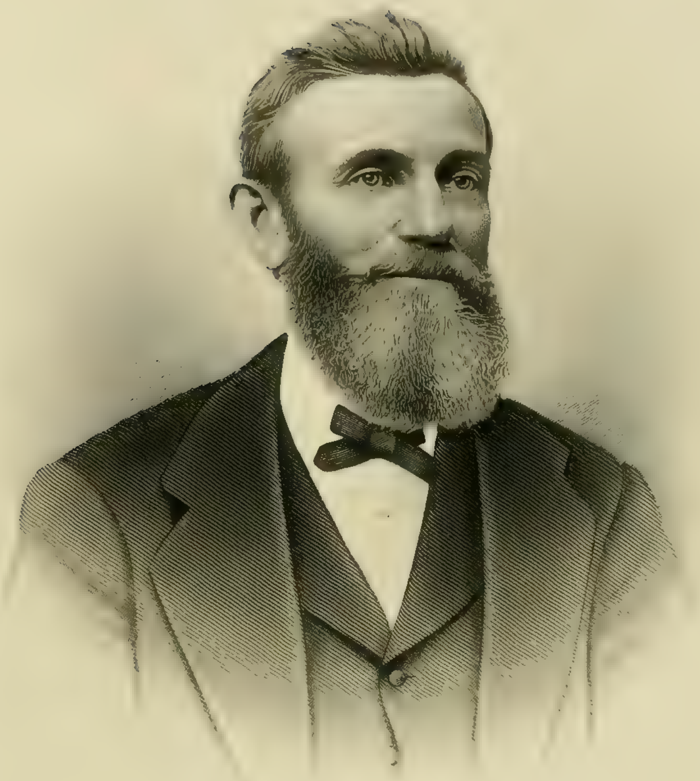
A. Linton

orable Christian gentleman,"—this is the record Aaron Linton has made for himself. This is even a better legacy to leave his children than the wealth he possesses. He has lived to see his boys take, and make, an honorable position for themselves; to see them both associated with him in business; to see civic honors conferred on one of his sons, and to know that those honors were worthily bestowed. He is still young enough, and active enough, in feeling and in reality, to plan for the good of others in many ways. One of the most beneficent of the public acts of his life was the establishing of one of the most important Sabbath-school enterprises in Northern Michigan, known as the Hess Street Methodist Sunday-school; and to this object he has devoted many of the best years of his best manhood. And in this—in seeing the boys and girls under his charge growing to manhood and womanhood, the better for his teaching and the example of his consistent life, and their knowledge of its genuineness—he has had his reward. Surely, Aaron Linton deserves recognition among the "eminent men of Michigan," judging him simply by his life-work.

COLONEL CHARLES R. HAWLEY, of Bay City. This is another of the worthy family names of New England. As early as 1649 they were settled in Connecticut, and were of much prominence, representing the State in General Assemblies, and occupying various high and honorable positions. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century there was a large emigration from this State to the State of New York—at one time, in 1785, as many as twenty families settling there from Fairfield County. Among these were the Hawleys. William Hawley settled in Delaware County, and was the grandfather of Charles R. Hawley. Benjamin M. Hawley was born on his father's farm, in the same county, where his early years were spent in the useful and healthful occupation of tilling the soil. He later studied and practiced medicine. He married Miss Abigail Hathaway, a native of Delaware County. To them was born, April 29, 1840, Charles R. Hawley, the third in a family of nine children. His education was obtained in the common schools of Steuben County, and ended, so far as the school-room was concerned, when he was fourteen years of age, at which early period he commenced life for himself. He appreciated the value and felt the need of more complete education, but the large family depending on the labor of the father for support, as well as the son's self-reliant nature, led him to "look out" for himself. He therefore entered a dry-goods store at Olean, New York, where he remained four years, when he accepted a like position at Portville, in the same county, Cattaraugus. Here he was engaged two years, when he returned to Olean and was made a partner in the store where he first started out in life at the age of fourteen. This act was creditable both to himself and the old firm, and the cordiality with which he was welcomed back and given an interest in the business spoke well for his ability, and augured well for the new management, which was satisfactorily and profitably continued until the fall of 1865, when, after a thorough looking over and visiting of several places with a view of permanent settlement, going as far west as Omaha, he concluded that in very many respects Bay City was the most desirable and promising place he had seen. Here he opened a store under the name of C. R. Hawley & Co., which name has remained unchanged to the present time. This store was successful from the start, there being push, energy, and enterprise back of it, and now a large business is carried on. In fact, this store is the leading one in its branch of trade (dry-goods and carpets) in Bay City. Mr. Hawley is also connected with and proprietor of the principal dry-goods stores each in the towns of Alpena and Oscoda, Michigan. In both of these places the same systematic, thorough, upright, and honest manner of conducting business prevails as at Bay City, and the business relations of C. R. Hawley are everywhere regarded and looked upon with a sense of confidence and reliability by the public. His enterprises, his business operations, his public spirit, and broad views have had their effect and influence on the community, and he has been a chief factor and moving spirit in all lines of progress and growth. His life and business career have many points of interest, and may be profitably studied and safely followed by the young men of to-day. To him the poor boy can look and come for encouragement; for, "inheriting nothing but poverty and an honored name," C. R. Hawley has accumulated an abundance of this world's goods, and is held in high estimation by his fellow-citizens. Given health, worthy motive, and an honest purpose in life, there need be no failure. This, such men as Mr. Hawley fully demonstrate and settle. The intelligent and conscientious business men of a community are among its chief benefactors, and give it position, standing, tone, and character. Mr. Hawley's merits and abilities, tact and judgment, have been exhibited and brought out in the management of his own affairs, and have been recognized, appreciated, and sought by the public. He is a director and stockholder in the Commercial Bank of Bay City, and takes a lively interest in whatever may bear upon the public good. He has, however, never accepted any public office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with the Blue Lodge, of Bay City, and also with Blanchard Chapter and Bay City Commandery, and Detroit Consistory and Moslem Temple. He is a consistent and active member of the First Presbyterian Church, to the interest and welfare of which he gives of his time, counsel, and money. He belongs to the Republican party, and is in harmony with, and a stanch supporter of, its principles. He is of striking personal appearance, and is a good illustration and specimen of the self-reliant, self-made man, and honest, upright citizen. Mr. Hawley is colonel of the Third Regiment of Michigan State Troops, elected by the officers of the regiment, of which he has been a member since 1873.

FRANCIS SMITH, lawyer, of Muskegon, was born at Beamsville, Ontario, Canada, October 10, 1834. His father, David B. Smith, was a native of that Province, and was for many years engaged in farming. His death occurred in 1869, at the age of sixty-seven years, at his home near Chatham. His wife, Elizabeth Wilcox, also a native of Ontario, survived him eight years, her death occurring in the spring of 1877, at the age of seventy-two years. To them were born five children, of whom the four oldest were sons, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. He and a brother, David Smith, of Raleigh, Kent County, Ontario, and a sister, Elizabeth Ann Smith, are the only surviving members of the family. Francis Smith obtained his early education in the public schools, and subsequently attended an institution of learning at Toronto. He then taught school for two years in Kent County, Ontario, after which he entered the law-office of Mowatt & McLellan, of Toronto, with whom he remained several months, when he was taken sick and returned home. Recovering, he entered the law department of the University of Michigan in the fall of 1862, graduating therefrom in 1864 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the summer of 1865 he went to Jonesville, Michigan, and took up the practice of his profession in the office of Murphy & Baxter, with whom he remained one year, during a part of which time he was superintendent of the Jonesville schools. In May, 1866, he came to Muskegon, in company with Mr. N. P. Richards, who, after forming a partnership with Mr. Smith, shortly afterwards returned to Jonesville. Mr. Smith continued the practice of his profession alone until the following fall, when he formed a copartnership with George Gray, then of Grand Rapids, now counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and residing in New York City. One year later, Mr. Frederick A. Nims was admitted to the firm, which adopted the name of Gray, Smith & Nims. This continued about two years, when Mr. Gray retired, and shortly afterwards Mr. David D. Erwin, who had been a student in their office, was admitted to the firm, the name being changed to Smith, Nims & Erwin. In 1874, Mr. Hiram J. Hoyt was taken into the partnership, the firm then adopting the name of Smith, Nims, Hoyt & Erwin, by which it has since been known. In 1868, Mr. Smith was elected prosecuting attorney for Muskegon County, and was twice re-elected for terms of two years each. He was a member of the City School Board at the time the Central School building was erected. In 1887 he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works of Muskegon. What public offices he has held have been at the hands of the Republican party. Mr. Smith is, however, independent in politics, his theory being, "Measures, not men." He has been for twenty years an active member of the Congregational Church of Muskegon. He was married, October 22, 1867, to Miss Armenia F., daughter of Justus Hubbard, Esq., formerly of Owego, New York. They have had three children—Frank H., born May 10, 1871; Roy L., born November 23, 1874; Marjorie, born in 1879, died in infancy. "Mr. Smith is slightly above medium size, but compact, straight, and vigorous. Grave in appearance, and somewhat reserved in manners, he is nevertheless affable and courteous in address. Free from any taint of personal vice, abstinent and temperate in habits, his moral standard is obviously a high one. His business experience and training, however, have saved him from asceticism, and his toleration of opinion and charity towards those who err are of the broadest character. From a long and intimate personal acquaintance, the writer strongly feels that few hearts have greater depths of tenderness and sympathy than his; few souls as fully recognize the brotherhood of humanity, or more strongly endeavor to live up to the relations and obligations which that great truth involves. Orthodox and sectarian, his religious intuitions are broad enough to include all who seek the truth and strive to live aright. A partisan in politics, his conceptions of political principles lie within no formulated platform or party, but take in all that is best. Apparently and outwardly austere, the inner man overflows with human sympathy and charity. A student by taste and habit, a diligent reader of the best in literature, he is not averse to the charms and attractions of a genuine social life. Being most happily married, there are few homes more real than his, and no man more enjoys and cultivates the family and friendly relations. The characteristics of the man already given afford the key to his business habits and standing. Economy, frugality, and the strictest integrity are the elements of such a character. They have secured for him public confidence and esteem, and that material success which follows thrift. It is almost unnecessary to add that Mr. Smith justly ranks among the best of his profession in the State. His natural abilities, fortified by great patience and industry in research, by a wide fundamental knowledge of principles, a far more than ordinary careful examination and intelligent understanding of authorities and cases, an accurate discrimination as to the vital points of a matter, have produced the thoroughly equipped and well-trained lawyer. He never argues insincerely. The court always gets his best judgment, exhaustively presented, and this trait in a man of his standing and character has great significance and weight. Often called to the discharge of public duties, they are invariably performed with the most patient fidelity, and thus far, at least, his public works have received unqualified public approval."

DELOS L. FILER, deceased, late of Manistee. The name of Filer is a familiar one to the people of Northern Michigan, and is clothed with high respect to the memory of the great business man and pioneer who bore it. Few, indeed, are the number who have done as much, and perhaps no man did more during the life-time of D. L. Filer than he towards converting the great forests of Northern Michigan into scenes of industry and prosperity. Mr. Filer was of Scotch parentage, and a native of New York State, where he was born on September 27, 1817. He removed with his family to Racine, Wisconsin, in 1849, but prior to that time had been a farmer, school-teacher, merchant, and lumberman in New York. At Racine the first business to engage his attention was the peddling of cigars and tobacco through Wisconsin and Illinois. Having followed that four years, he removed to Manistee in the fall of 1853, to enter the employ of E. & J. Canfield & Co., as book-keeper, at a salary of $400 a year. Having at this time a family of four children, he looked outside of his position for means for their support, and utilized his knowledge, to some extent, in the practice of medicine. He was at that time the only man in several counties who had a knowledge of that profession, and was frequently called upon to go long distances. He also filled the office of county clerk, and soon became recognized as a leading man in the settlement which has since developed into the city of Manistee. He had managed to earn money beyond his expenses, and bought from time to time, during his five years' connection with the Canfields, land from the Government. In 1858 he bought a half-interest in the property known as the Batchelder mill property, which included a saw-mill, a portion of the land on which is now situated Manistee, and some outlying pine-lands, and began operations for himself, meeting with great success. He afterwards purchased the remainder of this property, becoming sole owner, and added to it lands known as the McVicker property (two hundred and forty acres) which now constitute the heart of the city. His mill, which was located at the dock, near where is now the Dunham House, was burned in July, 1864, from a forest-fire, and destroyed, together with a large quantity of lumber, entailing a loss of about one hundred thousand dollars, with no insurance. He then built a new mill at the upper end of the city, on the bank of Manistee Lake, and platted a large portion of the land near the site of the destroyed mill. At this time he took Milwaukee parties



Respectfully D L Filer

into partnership with him, and the main business of lumber manufacturing went under the name of Filer & Tyson. At the time of the platting he donated to the city the grounds on which now stand the Court-house and Union School buildings, and virtually gave that on which is located Temperance Hall. And here it may be remarked that during his life-time, either at Manistee or afterwards at Ludington, no church or public improvement was erected or carried out that was not contributed to by Mr. Filer. In 1866 he disposed of his large property at Manistee, to M. S. Tyson & Co., and went three miles into the forest, at the head of Manistee Lake, and, in connection with his sons, built the mill and started the business now operated by his sons. Having established this business, he left it with his sons, E. G. and D. W. Filer, and went, in 1868, to Ludington, where he, with others, associating themselves under the name of the Pere Marquette Lumber Company, purchased the large property of James Ludington. This included all the property in that vicinity, and was valued at $500,000. The other members of the firm were Colonel John Mason Loomis, of Chicago, and James Ludington, now a resident of Milwaukee; but the business was done entirely under the direction and supervision of Mr. Filer, contrary to the former policy of Mr. Ludington, which seemed to be to keep out other industries. Mr. Filer, in accord with his liberal disposition, gave out inducements to every kind of business he could secure for the town, and it soon grew in importance. Before leaving Manistee, Mr. Filer induced settlers to take up the tillable lands in that part of the State, and virtually founded the Norwalk Colony, a farming community, located about eight miles north of Manistee. His plan was to furnish the gold which was required by the Government for their purchase, and then wait on the settler to repay him, taking a mortgage on the property. He also introduced fruit-culture in the State by a practical test, at great pecuniary risk to himself; and in many instances he proved the deep interest he felt in the welfare of his fellow-men. Mr. Filer made some very extensive land deals during his business career, most of which were confined to the State of Michigan. The very extensive concern at Milwaukee known as the Cream City Iron Works, was founded by Mr. Filer, in conjunction with Mr. John M. Stowell, under the firm name of Filer & Stowell. He was married, in 1838, to Miss S. A. Paine, who died in June of the following year, leaving an infant daughter, who afterwards became Mrs. John Vahue, since deceased. In March, 1840, Mr. Filer was married to Miss Juliet Golden, who died in 1864, leaving four children,—E. Golden and Delos W. Filer, of Manistee; Mary J., now Mrs. A. G. Sexton, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Frank Filer, of Ludington, Michigan. January 23, 1866, Mr. Filer was again married, this time to Miss Mary M. Pierce, of Manistee, who, with her daughter Grace, is still living. Owing to failing health, Mr. Filer traveled extensively in the South and West, and in the winter of 1878–9 started to California, but only got as far as Denver, when he was taken so seriously sick that he was obliged to return, and died at his home in Ludington on the 26th of July following. He was buried in Forest Home Cemetery, in the city of Milwaukee, a very handsome granite monument, which has since been erected in loving remembrance by his family, marking the place of burial. "Mr. Filer was essentially a broad-gauged man, and in business, politics, and religion had the courage of his convictions. He was versatile in his acquirements, possessing some knowledge on almost all subjects. While he was cautious not to overreach his possibilities in business ventures, he was ever ready to explore a new field of enterprise, provided his own unaided judgment so directed; and his success showed the unerring qualities of his opinions. He was generous to those that needed assistance, giving freely to all public enterprises that tended to better the community in which he lived, and his death was regarded by those who knew him best as a public calamity."

HON. DAN P. FOOTE, of Saginaw. The son who was born to Henry Foote and Harriet Northrup, at Deerfield, Oneida County, New York, August 18, 1831, may have received the name of Daniel from his parents; but, if so, he never acknowledged the gift in full, but has always written his name and been called by his friends Dan P. Foote. Probably few of those who have known him only in late years as a hard-working lawyer, would suspect him of once having led a life of wild adventure, and probably also very few of those who knew him in early life would have dreamed of finding him in middle life an honored member of the bar. At sixteen years of age he enlisted in the regular army of the United States, to serve during the War in Mexico. The capture of Chapultepec, September 13, 1847, practically ended the war, and the unauthorized treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed by Mr. Trist on the part of the United States, February 2, 1848, having been ratified by the Senate of the United States and the Mexican Congress in May of that year, finally terminated hostilities. Those who had enlisted for the war were discharged during the summer, as their regiments and companies returned home, Mr. Foote receiving his discharge at Governor's Island, June 27, 1848. The same year he sailed from New Bedford on a whaling voyage around Cape Horn, and during this cruise he visited the Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, and numerous islands in the Pacific, and helped to capture many a valuable monster of the deep. In 1849 he left his vessel, the barque *Persia*, while at Callao, and remained in Peru for about a year. He left the ship with no other clothing than that he wore, and with no money beyond a few American half-dollars, and ignorant of the language of the country—rather a trying situation for a lad of eighteen years. The independent and self-reliant character of the man was illustrated by the boy soon after he landed in Peru. His money was spent except two half-dollars; these were securely tied up in the front corners of his only shirt, where they remained until he returned to New York—though it is not to be presumed from that circumstance that he had only that shirt during his stay in that country. In after-life, speaking of this and his adventures in Peru, he would say that two half-dollars did not amount to much in that country, and he thought he might as well suspend then as later. Living wholly among the natives, he acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language, which he reads readily, and from which he has made many interesting translations for publication. Returning to this country in 1850, he enlisted in the United States Navy, was school-master of the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and was finally assigned to the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, and in her visited the coasts of Africa and most of the Atlantic ports of South America. Being left at Montevideo on account of ill-health, he returned to New York on the store-ship *Relief;* and during the three following years visited the West Indies, California, and China, part of the time before the mast, and the latter part as an officer of the ships he sailed in. In 1854 he gave up, finally, his sailor-life, came to Michigan, and took up some Government land in the township of Tittabawassee, in Saginaw County. Here he cleared up a farm, taught school, and read law with the Hon. Jabez G. Sutherland. He was admitted to the bar in 1865, and removed to Saginaw City and began practice in his new profession in 1866. He has been very successful as a lawyer, having a large practice and a well-earned reputation, and has accumulated not a little of the pecuniary reward which comes to the successful attorney. In politics an active Democrat, Mr. Foote has held the offices of justice of the peace, school inspector, supervisor, city attorney of Saginaw for six or eight years, prosecuting attorney of Saginaw County, and member of the State Senate in the years 1876 and 1877. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Graham, at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, in October, 1854, and their three sons—George G., Charles Edwin, and Langly Sutherland—are all successful business men. In physical appearance, Mr. Foote is of medium height, firm on his feet, with a well-built frame and manly air, though with a slight tendency to stoop, as the result of his severities in early life while on the farm and before the mast. He has a decidedly intellectual countenance, and at the time of his admission to the bar was pronounced by a competent authority the finest-looking lawyer in Saginaw. His strongly marked individuality of character, shrewd judgment, and thorough knowledge of men, help to account for the confidence reposed in him by his many friends. Socially he is one of the most agreeable of companions, and his ready wit has brought him in demand to respond to toasts at social banquets and to speak at celebrations. Integrity, perseverance, devotion to work, public-spiritedness, and geniality of disposition have gained for the Hon. Dan P. Foote a front rank in business, society, law, and politics.

RUFUS W. GILLETT, merchant and banker, of Detroit. The family whose name he bears comes from that grand old stock which, in the years gone by, sacrificed so much of happiness, of home, and of life for that religious freedom which has been the triumph of our later civilization—the French Huguenots, whose family names have been perpetuated in American history by many men who have occupied the highest positions in civil and political life. That inherent love of liberty has made them the best of American citizens, ever willing to allow to others the same freedom which they themselves sacrificed so much to enjoy. The innate sterling qualities possessed by those worthy ancestors have been handed down to a posterity which, fully upholding these characteristic virtues, have carried them into the various spheres of life which they have adopted; hence we find them men of sterling worth, possessed of a true native dignity, with the strictest sense of honor and integrity in all intercourse with their fellow-men, whether it be in the religious, the social, or the business connection. The Gillett family, fleeing from the persecutions in France, settled for some time in England, from where, in 1634, came John Gillett, the founder of the family in America. On his maternal side, Mr. Gillett comes from that other grand old stock, the Puritan, and so mingles in his veins the blood of two races who have done more than any other toward obtaining and bequeathing to the American Nation that glorious civil and religious liberty which we as a people now enjoy. The parents of Rufus W. Gillett were John and Mary (Woodward) Gillett, to whom were born two sons, the younger, John C., residing at Waterbury, Connecticut. Our subject was born at Torringford, Litchfield County, that State, on April 22, 1825; and after a boyhood spent upon the farm, and having attained his education in the schools of his native town, he engaged for a period as clerk in a general store, subsequently embarking in business as a merchant, and as the representative of several manufacturing corporations, and for about five years held the office of postmaster of Torringford. He held the position of secretary and treasurer of the Wolcottville Brass Company for six years, resigning it on his departure for the West. Having resided for some months in Detroit during 1846, he was so favorably impressed with the city that he determined upon locating there; and thus, in the early part of 1862, he established himself, in connection with Mr. A. E. Bissell, as grain commission merchants in that city. After a lapse of six successful years, the firm of Gillett & Hall was established, since become well known as the leading house and most extensive, in point of business transacted in that branch of commerce, in the entire State. The late David Preston founded the private banking-house of David Preston & Co., in 1852, under which name its business was transacted until the death of its projector in 1887. On July 5th of that year the Preston National Bank was organized, with a capital of $600,000, and succeeded to the banking-house and business of the former. On its organization, Mr. Gillett was elected president. During 1888 its capital was increased to $1,000,000. The stock is largely held in Detroit, some of its directors, however, being residents of other portions of the State, of which the bank is eminently a representative institution of its kind. For several consecutive years he has been president of the Chamber of Commerce; is vice-president of the Gale Manufacturing Company, to which he was elected in 1886; vice-president of the Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling-mill Company, incorporated in 1881, which office he has held since 1882; and has also affiliated with many other business concerns, among them the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, of Detroit, organized in 1886, of which he is a director; and the Woodmere Cemetery Association, of which he became president. On May 26, 1847, he was married to Charlotte M., daughter of Nathaniel Smith, Esq., of Torringford. To them have been born three children, as follows: Mary Woodward, married Dr. Henry K. Lathrop, Jr., of Detroit; Charles Smith, died October 18, 1876; and Hattie Winchell, married Mr. William R. Ellis, and now resides in New York. In political faith, Mr. Gillett is a Democrat. The demand upon his time forbids his taking any active interest in politics beyond the casting of his vote, with the one or two exceptions when he consented to serve on the Board of Estimates and the Board of Fire Commissioners, having held the latter position since 1881.

HON. NATHAN SMITH BOYNTON, of Port Huron, St. Clair County, was born in that city, June 23, 1837. His father, Granville F. Boynton, was a native of the State of New York, and came to Port Huron about the year 1827. His mother was Frances, daughter of Captain Lewis Rendt, of German descent, who was an officer in the British Army in the War of 1812. The family are descendants of Sir Matthew Boynton, of England, who, it is said, gained his title through having been the first to bring sheep and goats

to America. Three brothers—his immediate descendants—came to this country some years before the commencement of the Revolutionary War, and located in the New England States; and from these, it is claimed, sprang all of that name in this country. Until he was nineteen years of age, Nathan's life was passed at home, attending school in the winter months, and in the summer months working upon the farm. In 1852 he went to Waukegan, Illinois, where he attended for some time the high-school of that city. In 1856 and 1857 he was engaged in mercantile business in Port Huron. The panic of 1857 concluded that venture, and he went to Ohio, on the Western Reserve, where he remained a short time with relatives, and then went to Cincinnati; from there to New Orleans; then to St. Louis, Missouri; and spent most of the winter of 1857–8 in O'Fallon, Illinois. In the summer of 1858 he returned to Cincinnati, where he married and settled down. In 1862, after the breaking out of the war, he returned to his native home in this State, and soon after enlisted as a private in Company C, Eighth Michigan Cavalry. Before leaving the State he was promoted to first lieutenant of Company L. In 1863 he was promoted to captain of his company, and in the winter of 1864–5 was commissioned major of his regiment. His record as a soldier is of more than ordinary interest, and reflects great credit upon him. While lieutenant of the Eighth Cavalry, in 1863, he commanded a detachment of the regiment consisting of about one hundred men, who, with three hundred men under command of Major Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, succeeded in capturing General John H. Morgan, the celebrated guerrilla chief, who made that famous raid through Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. Morgan evaded capture at Buffington Island, escaping with about four hundred of his troops, only to surrender to the Federal forces a few days later at Salineville, Ohio, under the colors of Lieutenant Boynton's company. The town of Athens, Tennessee, was captured by the brigade to which his regiment was attached, about the 10th of September, 1863. In this town was published a newspaper called the Athens *Post*, and on the 17th of that month a paper was issued from the *Post* office by the Federals, under the editorship of Captain Boynton, bearing the title of Athens *Union Post*. They issued an edition of about fifteen hundred copies, a large proportion of which were printed on brown paper. A copy of this paper is framed and hangs in Mr. Boynton's office, and is quite a curiosity, it being a four-page sheet, two of which are printed in three columns, and two in five columns. The type is also curious, and it was made up of all the odds and ends found lying around the office, the rebels having, before they vacated, hidden or destroyed everything they could. Mr. Boynton was on the staff of Generals R. K. Byrd, of the Tenth Tennessee Infantry, Capron, of Illinois, and afterwards of Acting General Harrison (cavalry), of Indiana. He served in the campaigns in Kentucky and East Tennessee, and was with his regiment in all the battles under General Burnside, and in the Georgia campagin under Sherman; and he was one of those who headed the column that entered Atlanta, Georgia, August 3, 1864. After a service of nearly three years he was mustered out by reason of the termination of the war. Returning home he engaged in general business in Marine City, and was appointed deputy assessor of internal revenue, and also held the office of postmaster at that place. In the fall of 1868 he was elected to the 'Lower House of the State Legislature. He held the office of village clerk of Marine City in 1866, and was elected to that of president of the village in 1867. The following year he was elected supervisor of the township. In 1869 he removed to Port Huron, the place of his birth, and engaged in newspaper business as editor and publisher of the Port Huron *Press*, which he sold out to the *Times* Publishing Company in 1870, when he became interested in real estate and insurance, which claimed his attention for some years. In 1874 he invented the Boynton fire-escape and hook-and-ladder truck, both of which have come into general use throughout the country, and engaged in their manufacture until 1877. He also was the inventor of the Boynton system of wire rope trussing for fire-ladders, but did not push its manufacture. He was elected mayor of the city of Port Huron in 1874, and was re-elected the following year by an increased majority. He was president of the Board of Education for two years, and a member of the Board for four years. In 1877 his health failed, and he accepted a position on the road for the firm of Sheldon & Co., of New York, publishers, remaining with them about four years. Mr. Boynton has always taken a great interest in secret societies, and is an active F. and A. M., K. of P., A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., G. A. R., K.O. T. M., etc. In 1878 he became a charter member of Diamond Tent, in the order of the Knights of the Maccabees, in which order he has ever since taken a strong interest, and a short history of his connection with it will not be out of place. The spring following his admission he went as a delegate to attend a general review of the order at Buffalo, New York. At this meeting there was a division, one faction withdrawing, while the other went on and adopted a new constitution and laws, and Sir Knight N. S. Boynton was elected Supreme Lieutenant-Commander of the first Supreme Tent of the order. The Supreme Commander elected at that time soon afterwards resigned, and it fell upon Mr. Boynton to assume the office. As head of the order he endeavored to bring together the factions of the order under one head. In this he succeeded by securing a joint review in the city of Port Huron, in January, 1881, when he resigned the office, and became acting Past Supreme Commander. Unfortunately the management fell into bad hands, and the dissolution of the order seemed only a question of a short time. To save the membership in this State, which was considerable, Mr. Boynton set on foot a plan to secure for the State of Michigan a separate endowment jurisdiction, which, on the 8th of September, 1881, he successfully accomplished, the Great Camp of the State receiving that power on that date. The order under the old management soon after became defunct outside of Michigan. Mr. Boynton was made Great Record Keeper, and has ever since filled that office to the satisaction of the order throughout the State. During this time he reorganized the Supreme Tent, and with the assistance of a few other prominent members of the order has placed it upon a solid footing, and has the satisfaction of seeing, as a result of the time and thought he has expended upon it, the order becoming one of the leading beneficiary societies of the country. He also holds the position of Supreme Record Keeper. He is familiarly known in fraternal society circles as the "Father" of the reorganized order, the Judas Maccabeus of the Modern Maccabees. Up to the time of the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Boynton was a Democrat; from that time, however, owing to his anti-slavery proclivities, he was a member of the Republican party up to 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley for

President, since when he has been in sympathy and acting with the National Greenback organization. In former years he took an active part in politics, but latterly takes but little interest in that direction. He was married, June 20, 1860, to Miss Annie Fieldei, a native of Bremen, Germany, by whom he has five children—two sons and three daughters. Charles Lincoln, aged twenty-nine, is his father's assistant in the office of K. O. T. M., and is also captain of the Port Huron Guards; Annie L., aged twenty-three, resides at home; George H., aged twenty-two; Frankie, aged seventeen; and Edith L., aged fourteen,—all residing at home. Mr. Boynton is the senior partner of Boynton & Sons, proprietors of the Bee-hive Bazar, the largest establishment of the kind north of Detroit. They have worked up a large retail and wholesale trade. His two sons, Charles L. and George H., are associated with him, and attend to the details of their immense business. Mr. Boynton's record as a citizen speaks for itself. Naturally he commands the respect and esteem of the community, and his name throughout the State is a synonym for honesty and integrity. He is an active worker, and a very public-spirited man, taking an active interest in all affairs pertaining to the public good.

COLONEL HENRY WHITING, of St. Clair, St. Clair County, was born February 7, 1818, at Bath, Steuben County, New York, and died at Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, Michigan, where he had gone to visit the widow of his brother, Timothy Whiting, on June 23, 1887. His parents, John and Nancy (Carter) Whiting, were both natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. They have been dead a number of years. Colonel Whiting's early education was received in the public schools. He left school at the age of thirteen years, and was employed for the succeeding four years as a clerk by the firm of Whiting & Boardman, of Steuben County, of which Rev. W. E. Boardman, secretary of the Christian Commission at Philadelphia during the Civil War, was a member. While filling this position, Mr. Whiting's leisure time was occupied in reviewing Kirkham's Grammar and Rollin's "Ancient History." Leaving this position, he entered the Grammar-school at Bath, in order to prepare for the United States Military Academy, at West Point. The time was limited and the ordeal a severe one, but the young student overcame all difficulties, and entered the academy in 1836, passing the first examination, number fifty-one. He graduated in 1840, number seventeen, in the same class with Generals Sherman, Thomas, and others who have since become distinguished. At the time he graduated there were few vacancies, and Mr. Whiting was assigned as second lieutenant to the Fifth Infantry, then stationed at Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi. Here Lieutenant Whiting took a course of Latin, and continued his studies until he was ordered to Florida. His regiment was sent, in 1841, to Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis, and soon after was assigned to the Upper Lakes, Lieutenant Whiting's company being ordered to Mackinaw. During his stay here he was appointed assistant commissioner and acting assistant quartermaster. He went with his regiment to Texas, in 1844, and remained at Corpus Christi until February 2, 1846. Having tendered his resignation, he obtained leave of absence from General Taylor for sixty days, with the privilege of an extension of sixty days, upon application at Washington. He joined his family at St. Clair, and within a week took charge of Thompson's Academy, at that place. The following spring he opened a Grammar-school at Bath, Steuben County, New York, continuing to teach a little over a year. In 1848 he engaged in the lumber and mercantile business with Willard Parker and Justin Rice, under the firm name of Parker, Whiting & Co. In 1849, Mr. Rice died, and the firm was known as Parker & Whiting until 1851, when Mr. Parker took the lumber business, and Mr. Whiting became sole proprietor of the mercantile interest. In 1861, Mr. Whiting offered his services to the governor of Michigan, but was informed that the colonels for the five regiments apportioned to Michigan had already been appointed. Learning that a former comrade, Colonel Richardson, of the Twentieth Michigan Volunteers, had been offered the command of a Vermont regiment, which he was unable to accept, Mr. Whiting offered his services, which were accepted, and he was ordered to report immediately as colonel of the Twentieth Vermont Regiment. This was a severe blow to several patriotic Vermonters, who stigmatized the governor's action in unmeasured terms, which was the commencement of a factional strife, which ended only with the governor's term of office. The appointment was unsolicited on the part of Mr. Whiting, and was made solely on the merits of Mr. Whiting's military education and experience in the regular army. His regiment was ordered to the front at once, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. They received a vote of thanks from the Vermont Legislature for their gallant conduct on that disastrous day. This regiment covered the retreat from Centerville to Washington. Colonel Whiting received from the men of his command a handsome present, consisting of a costly sword, sash, set of pistols, and full equipments for his horse. It was entirely unexpected, and, coming from such a source, was naturally quite gratifying to him His regiment participated in the battles of Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, and covered the retreat from Richmond to Savage Station. October 23, 1862, Colonel Whiting was placed in command of the Vermont Brigade, and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, under General Burnside. In 1863 he resigned his position in the army, and resumed business as a merchant at St. Clair. The cause of his resignation was somewhat peculiar, but the reader can readily gather from the circumstances attendant upon his appointment that many Vermont officers were unwilling the success of their troops should be accredited to a Michigan man. His bravery was never called in question, and his patriotism was above suspicion. He resigned because he could not permit one who had served under him to be placed over him by political influence. Colonel Whiting was twice married, his first wife dying January 26, 1858. In October, 1859, he married Mary T. Rice, sister of his first wife. He was the father of eleven children, nine of whom are living. In 1858, Mr. Whiting was elected regent of the University of Michigan, and served in that capacity nearly six years. While on the Board he was chairman on the Committee on the Scientific Course, and during his term the standard of admission was raised. The course in French and German was also extended from one to two years. Mr. Whiting also advocated the admission of women to the University, which was adopted ten or twelve years later. He was a member of the Methodist Church thirty-four years, up to the time of his death. He voted the Republican ticket until 1876, when he supported the Greenback candidate; he was one of the Presidential electors of that party. Colonel Whiting died very suddenly, on June 23, 1887, while visiting relatives at Ypsilanti. He was buried by Miles Post, G. A. R., of which post

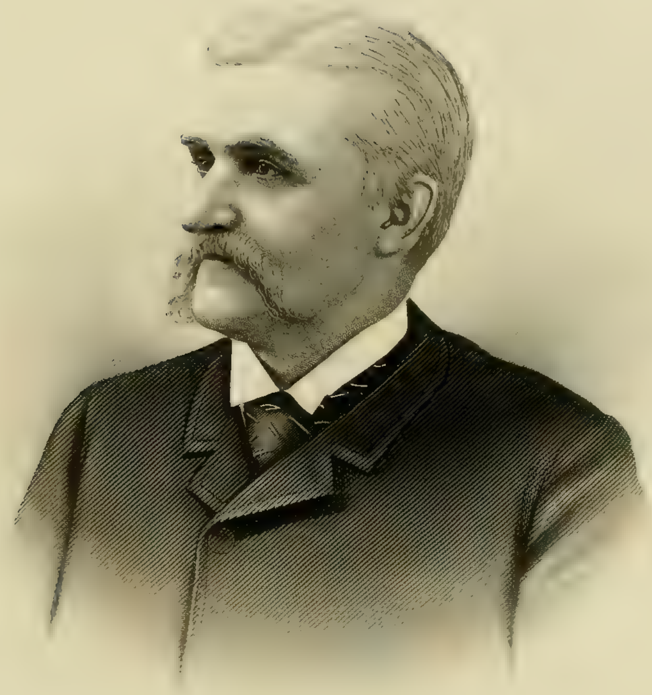
he was commander at the time of his death. In his death the community suffered a great loss, but the blow was softened by the reflection that his was a fully rounded life. He had about completed the proverbial threescore years and ten, and he left an example of uprightness, of strict adherence to convictions of duty, and of unselfishness, which must ever be a valuable heritage to all who knew him.

HON. SANFORD M. GREEN, of Bay City. Throughout Northern Michigan, and especially through the entire Saginaw Valley, there is no man more widely known—and known, too, for the good he has done—than he whose name heads this sketch. Like all men who have achieved eminence by their own efforts, his early life was hedged in by difficulties. It is a singular circumstance that these same obstacles and impediments to success are to be met when tracing the career of all the celebrated men in this country. Half a century ago—and even at a time less remote than that—educational facilities were at a comparatively low ebb. It is true that the early founders of America possessed an almost superhuman wisdom in many things ; but in nothing has their sagacity been so apparent as in the matter of providing schools for those who were to come after them. Men who were relatively poor gave beyond their means, in order that their posterity might have better opportunities than their ancestors; and yet the best schools of that day were poor enough when compared with what this generation is blessed with. The farmer's boy, self-impressed with a desire for learning, could secure only a fitful winter's schooling now and then ; and the teacher, perhaps, was not greatly in advance of the most forward scholars. And here is cause for astonishment and wonder that, in spite of these drawbacks, men have become noted for attainments which have given them rank with those more favored. In the days of which mention is here made, education, beyond the walls of the "little red school-house," was a costly experiment, and only wealthy parents were able to send their sons to college. Those who had the ambition, but not the means, to thus strive for a betterment of their condition—who became their own teachers, investing their scanty earnings in books, and devoting every leisure moment to study—these have been the men who have gained not only distinction for themselves, but they have achieved honor for their native land. Of the men who have thus risen, and whose antecedents were of the humble description here alluded to, Judge Sanford M. Green is a notable example. He was born on the thirtieth day of May, 1807. His birthplace was Grafton, Rensselaer County, New York. His father was a farmer of but limited means. At that time it was deemed but just that a son should owe allegiance and render obedience to his parents, until he reached man's estate. If a boy desired to leave the family roof to engage in some other vocation than that to which he was seemingly born, he was allowed to purchase his time for a consideration ; and it was this course which young Green followed. He accomplished this when he was but sixteen years old, and he then left the paternal roof. During the next three years he worked at farming, occupying all of his leisure moments in study under a private tutor. At the age of nineteen, like many others who started in the race of life with him, we find him developed into a teacher, learning while he taught. For the two succeeding years he devoted his summers to farm-work, the winters to teaching. In 1828, then in his twenty-first year, the young man made choice of the profession of law ; and, after five years of arduous study and earnest devotion, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law and solicitor in chancery. He commenced practice in Brownville, New York, and remained there two years. He then removed to Rochester, and became associated, as a partner, with the late Hon. H. L. Stevens. In the spring of 1837, Mr. Green having secured an interest in the land on which the flourishing city of Owosso, Michigan, now stands, he went there to reside. He aided in laying a secure foundation for the thriving town, and, during his residence there of six years, he held successively the office of justice of the peace, assessor of the school district, supervisor, and prosecuting attorney for Shiawassee County. In 1842 he was elected to the State Senate of Michigan, and served for two years. He was appointed chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and, while acting in that capacity, he formulated and reported a bill to revise the statutes of the State, giving the appointment of a commissioner for that purpose to the governor of the State. The choice fell upon Senator Green, but as he would have been ineligible for the appointment under the law (as the governor could not then legally appoint any person to an office created by the Legislature of which he was a member), the Lower House amended the bill, and transferred the appointment to the Judiciary. The Senate concurred in the amendment, and Senator Green, having received the recommendations of almost the entire Senate, together with those of all his brethren in the House, secured the position. He then, in 1843, removed to Pontiac, and there he prepared his revision. It was reported to the Legislature at the time prescribed, was adopted, with some amendments, and went into effect March 1, 1847. Mr. Green was re-elected to the Senate in the fall of 1845, and served during the term of 1846–47. On the resignation of Judge Ransom, in 1848, upon his election as governor, and the transfer of Judge Whipple to the Third Circuit to fill the vacancy, Mr. Green was appointed to fill Judge Whipple's place in the Fourth Circuit. He filled this position, and was besides, *ex officio*, Judge of the Supreme Court (of which latter, he was the presiding judge for two years) for a period of ten years. After the reorganization of the Judiciary, he held the office of Circuit Judge for the Sixth and Seventh Circuits for a further period of nine years, when he resigned in 1867, and removed to Bay City, where he resumed the practice of the law. But the respite from official duty was of brief duration, for within five years he was called to fill the vacancy in the Eighteenth Circuit, caused by the death of Judge Grier. For over thirty years Judge Green presided upon the bench, and during all of that time not a suspicion has rested upon his decisions, not a cloud has rested upon his fair name. An honest man—an upright judge, full of years, and full of honors ; beloved by many, respected by all—the verdict of a whole State has been given in his favor, and in his honor. Eighty years of life, eighty years of usefulness,—he is a benefactor of his race ; for, in many respects, his life has been lived for others. His revision of the statute laws of Michigan is a monument to his untiring patience and energy, as well as an evidence of his ability and learning. This revision has covered a period of nearly half a century, and is a living truth to-day. Surely, he has earned the quiet and rest from judicial toil and worry he is now enjoying, secure in the respect and love of the entire community in which he makes his home. A Christian gentleman, an honest lawyer, an upright judge,—such is the character given to Judge Sanford M. Green by his fellow-townsmen in Bay City; and this opinion is echoed and repeated throughout Northern Michigan. In 1860 he prepared and published a work on the practice of Circuit Courts; an edition of twelve hundred copies was issued and sold. In 1877 he published a treatise on the practice of the Courts of Common Law in Michigan, in two large volumes, and of which a second edition has been issued. He also prepared, and in 1879 published, a treatise on townships and the power and duties of township officials, a second edition of which was published in 1883, ten thousand copies of which were purchased by the State for the use of township officers. His latest work, entitled "Crime: its Nature, Causes, Treatment, and Prevention," was issued from the press of J. B. Lippincott Company a few months ago.

PROFESSOR EDWARD W. JENKS, M. D., LL. D., of Detroit. The position acquired by the subject of this sketch in the medical world illustrates the fact that when native worth and natural ability are wedded to industry and devotion to one's life-work, the highest form of success is secured, especially in a professional career. Dr. Jenks long since won a prominent place among the medical men of America, and every year which passes adds to his reputation and widens the circle of his usefulness. His course upward has been won by his own efforts, and the putting forth in a manly manner of the strength with which he was endowed. No more appropriate testimony in support of this assertion can be found than the following chance paragraph from one of his own lectures:

> "Wealth can not insure success; genius can not command it; it is to be attained, and comes not as a natural gift. Those who in any sense become eminent know full well the patient and sometimes painful toil through which success is attained, and that those who triumph are only those who work."

Dr. Jenks was born in Victor, Ontario County, New York, in 1833. His parents were New England born, and his father, Nathan Jenks, who was in part of Quaker descent, had been for many years a leading merchant in the town. When the subject of this sketch was about ten years old his father made large purchases of land in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, and in 1843 removed his family to Indiana, locating in La Grange County, where he immediately proceeded to lay out a village, which he named Ontario. Here he also founded and endowed the La Grange Collegiate Institute, which subsequently attained an enviable reputation in Indiana and adjoining States as an institution of learning. One of the early students of the school was the subject of this sketch, who there acquired the rudiments of a practical education, and later came under the tutelage of private instructors. He early gave evidence of an ambition to make the best possible use of the powers that he had felt to be within him, and, after some serious thought and thorough investigation, he was more and more decided that his natural desire for a medical life was an indication of the direction in which his life-work should be performed. Accordingly he returned to his native State and entered the medical department of the university, where he enthusiastically pursued the study of the different branches of medical science under the instruction of the eminent men who were members of the faculty. He was also the private pupil of Drs. James R. Wood and William Darling. So arduously did he devote himself to his work that his health became impaired, and before completing his course he was compelled to withdraw from the university. Subsequently he attended the one-time famous Castleton Medical College, in Vermont, where he came under the careful tutelage of Dr. Corydon L. Ford, now of Michigan University, and his distinguished associate professors. After graduating, he returned to the home of his parents in Indiana, and began the practice of his profession, and later removed to Warsaw, New York. In the fall of 1863 he again went to New York, and as his former preceptor, the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Wood, to whom he was much attached, was then connected with Bellevue Hospital College, he preferred to attend there instead of re-entering the university, and in 1864 received the *ad eundem* degree. He at once removed to Detroit, where he soon attained prominence as a skillful practitioner in all the lines of his profession, but more particularly in the treatment of diseases of women. His skill has kept his hands full, engaging all of his time, as with a mind keen and active he has ever maintained a thorough knowledge of his profession, including all the latest discoveries and developments in his own specialty, and an experience of the most varied character. His reputation was not alone confined to the narrow limits of one city, or even one State, and soon after locating in Detroit he was elected to the chair of surgical diseases of women in Bowdoin Medical College, of Maine, which work he carried on in connection with his practice in Detroit; but this was found to be too great an undertaking, owing to the distance of the college from Detroit, necessitating a constant strain upon the doctor's vitality, and in 1875 he resigned the chair. He was one of the founders, and for four years a member of the editorial staff, of the Detroit *Review of Medicine*, which was the predecessor of the *American Lancet.* He early conceived the idea of establishing a medical college in Detroit, in connection with the Harper Hospital, of which institution he was one of the physicians; and, eliciting the support of a number of others, the Detroit Medical College was founded in 1868, Dr. Jenks being elected to the professorship of obstetrics and diseases of women. He was also elected president of the college, holding that position until 1879. In addition to his numerous other duties he also served the Michigan Central Railroad Company as surgeon-in-chief for many years. In 1879, Dr. Jenks resigned the various positions he occupied in Detroit, as well as a lucrative private practice, to remove to Chicago, where he had been elected to fill the chair of medical and surgical diseases of women in the Chicago Medical College, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Byford. The selection of Dr. Jenks for this vacancy from among the gynecological surgeons of America conferred an honor upon him to which he was justly entitled. While residing in Chicago he acquired an exceedingly large private practice; but the climate proved injurious to himself and his family, compelling a resignation from his official positions, and a relinquishment of a handsome practice, to enable him to return to Detroit, where the atmosphere was more congenial. Upon returning to Detroit he soon resumed his place in the front rank of the medical practitioners of the city, and in the hearts of his former patients. If Dr. Jenks's practice has endeared him to the people of Detroit, his contributions to professional literature have won for him as exalted a position in the estimation and confidence of his professional brethren throughout the civilized world.



E. W. Jenks

One of New York's most distinguished physicians has said that "with obstetricians and gynecologists, both in the United States and Europe, Dr. Jenks has long borne a very high reputation as a most efficient and useful contributor to science and practice in these departments, and as an able writer, whose many published papers must be well known generally to educated men in the profession." He has given diseases of women close and special attention, and has worked out for them some independent modes of successful treatment, which he has published for the benefit of his fellow-practitioners and for other patients than his own. Among the most important of his contributions are, "The Use of Viburnum Prunifolium in Diseases of Women," a paper read before the American Gynecological Society; "The Causes of Sudden Death of Puerperal Women," a paper which he read before the American Medical Association, and which has been extensively copied into the medical journals of Europe and America. "Perineorrhaphy, with Special Reference to its Benefits in Slight Lacerations, and a Description of a New Mode of Operating," published in the *American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children*, in April, 1879; "On the Postural Treatment of Tympanites Intestinalis, following Ovariotomy," which appeared in the same journal, in July, 1878; "The Relations of Goitre to the Generative Organs of Women," published in the same journal, in January, 1881; "Atresia," read before the Chicago Medical Society, on July 19, 1880; "The Treatment of Puerperal Septicemia by Intra-uterine Injections," which appeared in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Gynecological Society; a lecture on "Coccygodynia," delivered before the Chicago Medical College, on March 20, 1880, and a "Report of a Successful Case of Cesarean Section after Seven Days' Labor, with Some Comments upon the Operation," published in 1877 by Wm. Wood & Co., New York. A contribution which directed as much attention toward Dr. Jenks from the medical world as any, was a treastise on the "Practice of Gynecology in Ancient Times," which was reprinted in pamphlet form from the Gynecological Transactions of 1882, and subsequently translated into the German for foreign circulation. In this latter work is to be seen the result of the doctor's great study in this one direction of medical science, showing a familiarity with ancient and modern authors that is rarely seen. In 1886 appeared "A System of Practical Medicine by American Authors," edited by Dr. William Pepper, to which Dr. Jenks was a contributor. A few of the leading gynecologists having decided to produce a work which should be thoroughly representative of the present advanced state of gynecology in the United States, accordingly published, in 1887 and 1888, the "American System of Gynecology." To Dr. Jenks, as an authority in medical history, was assigned the historical chapter for Volume I, and, as a successful operator, the article on "Fistulæ," for Volume II. These two systems, written by some of the most eminent men of the American profession, are the greatest contributions to the medical literature of this decade, since they treat exhaustively, but practically, on all subjects pertaining to general medicine and gynecology, and set forth, in a classical manner, the latest advances in medical science. In 1888 he wrote for "The Physician's Leisure Library" a monograph on "The Disorders of Menstruation." His address in 1889 before the State Medical Society on "The Education of Girls from a Medical Stand-point," has awakened a considerable interest in educators as well as physicians. In 1864 and 1865 Dr. Jenks served as acting assistant surgeon in the United States military hospitals of Detroit, and subsequently was for many years surgeon in the departments for diseases of women in St. Luke's and St. Mary's Hospitals, and also consulting physician in the Detroit Woman's Hospital. He has been a member of the Michigan State Medical Society since its organization, and was for some time its president; is an honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Maine Medical Association, the Toledo Medical Society, the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society, the Northwestern Medical Society of Ohio, and the Northwestern Medical Society of Indiana; active member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and the Detroit Gynecological Society. Of the last two he has also been president. He is a corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, a fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, England, and an active member and one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society. He was chairman of the Obstetrical Section of the American Medical Association in 1878, and has been honored most where best known, Albion College conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. In 1859, Dr. Jenks was married to Miss Julia Darling, a daughter of J. H. Darling, of Warsaw, New York, her death occurring soon after the family located in Detroit; and in 1867 he was married to the eldest daughter of the Hon. James F. Joy, and to this union have been born two children, a son and a daughter. In politics the doctor has been a life-long Republican, but never a narrow-minded partisan. He is a member of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church, and decidedly liberal in his sentiments, both politically and religiously. Though strong and unswerving in his convictions of right, he never seeks the popular side of any question simply because it is the popular side. No allurements of politics or public life have caused him to forget the demands of the profession to which he is devoted, and to which he has given the best thought and time of his life, all else being compelled to wait upon that, and to aid him in mastering it, and accomplish through it what good he could for humanity. The success he has won, and the high repute in which he is held in the medical world, are the best possible proofs of the wisdom of his early choice, and that he has followed the paths nature had designed for him.

HON. LEVI WALKER, deceased, late of Flint, was born in Granville, Washington County, New York, December 28, 1806. His parents were Josiah Walker and Jemima Tanner. While he was but a child his parents removed to Summer Hill, Cayuga County, New York. He attended school for several years at Homer Academy, and finished his school course at Fairfield Institute, Herkimer County. Having completed his literary studies, he began reading law with Judge Reid, at Homer. He subsequently studied with Hon. Wm. J. Bacon, of Utica. In early boyhood he exhibited the thirst for knowledge which characterized him through life; for many years it was his custom always to have a book with him when sitting or walking, from which he was memorizing. His power of memory was most remarkable nothing that he had read or studied was forgotten. He began the practice of law in Genoa, New York, in 1838. He subsequently removed to Auburn, and entered into a law partnership with Hon. George H. Rathbone, then a member of Congress. He was associated with Hon. Wm. H. Seward as counsel in the memorable defense of the insane negro murderer, Freeman, to which Charles Francis Adams made such eloquent reference in his Seward Memorial Address. Mr. Walker was, while a very young man, editor of a paper at Brockport, and wielded a trenchant pen in the interests of what was then known as the "National Republican Party." The paper was the first anti-slavery paper published in New York. In 1838, Mr. Walker married Miss Louise Bigelow Meed, of Worthington, Massachusetts, daughter of Cyprian Meed and Polly Hanchette. Her family were eminent in the early annals of New England; one, a navigator, having received a patent from the English crown, embracing what was afterwards the State of Maine; another was the second Chief-Justice of the United States. Her grandfather was a lieutenant in the old French War. In 1847, Mr. Walker removed to Flint, Michigan, which became his home. He was actively identified with the business, educational, and social interests of the place for twenty consecutive years; he was a member of the School Board, and in this capacity his sound judgment, practical sense, and far-seeing wisdom were conspicuous. He looked upon education for the masses as the bulwark of our political and social institutions, and the splendid school system of Flint, with its resulting excellent schools, is, in an important sense, the work of his peculiar genius. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for many years one of its elders and a member of the Board of Trustees. As a lawyer he stood in many respects at the very head of his profession. An opinion by Mr. Walker was considered almost conclusive on any law point. He held the office of justice of the peace for many years. He drew the first charter of the city of Flint, was the author of the "Articles of Association of the Genesee County Agricultural Society," of the "Flint Driving Park Association," the "Glenwood Cemetery Association;" and, indeed, there is scarcely anything in the recorded history of the city, which does not bear the impress of his well-disciplined mind. In 1872 he was elected to the office of representative in the Legislature. Directly on taking his seat in that body his force of character and extended knowledge were recognized. As chairman of the important Committee on State Affairs, he gave his personal attention to every subject that came before it. He included in committee reports a statement of the bills reported on, and of the reasons for the disposition made of them, by the committee. In many cases this entailed very considerable labor, yet in almost every instance it was performed by Mr. Walker himself, in whose handwriting the reports appeared. Some of the most frequent applications made to a Legislature are for changing names, and for the appropriation of non-resident highway taxes for the construction of State roads. Trifling as these seem to be, they consume considerable time. Upon these subjects, among others, Mr. Walker submitted elaborate reports which have been adopted as general guides for legislative action in such cases. He came to be regarded as with few, if any, exceptions the soundest thinker in the House, and was considered the foremost leader of that body. His views upon any subject were carefully and eagerly listened to. There is no doubt that his death was the result of the excessive labor which he imposed upon himself in his earnest interest for the welfare of the State. He died at Lansing, April 26, 1873, in the full assurance of an "interest in the death of Christ." The following, among many eulogies, was pronounced by Charles M. Croswell, speaker of the House of Representatives, in which he says:

> "It is no exaggeration to say that in the death of Mr. Walker this House has lost one of its best and ablest members. He was remarkable for those peculiar powers necessary for a just and thorough analysis of all questions submitted to him for consideration. Shrinking from no labor, with watchful attention to every detail, he was never satisfied until he had thoroughly mastered his subject. Then, with clearness of argument and aptness of illustration, he presented his views, almost invariably to receive the sanction and approval of his associates."

NOTE.—From "Representative Men of Michigan."

HON. JUSTIN RICE WHITING, M. C., of St. Clair, St. Clair County, was born in Bath, Steuben County, New York, February 18, 1847, eldest son of Henry and Pamelia (Rice) Whiting. His father, with his family, removed to St. Clair when Justin was two years of age. He attended the district schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he entered the University of Michigan, in the classical department. Leaving there at the end of his sophomore year, having decided to enter mercantile business rather than study for a profession, he returned to St. Clair, and entered his father's store as clerk. In 1869 he went to Clinton, Iowa, where he remained a year, closing out a stock of goods of a bankrupt firm at that place. On his return to St. Clair, in 1870, he entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of H. Whiting & Son, and two years later assumed the responsibility of buying goods for the house. The business at that time embraced a general line of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, etc., but, growing in extent constantly, was finally restricted to general dry-goods, and in 1890, in amount of business done, was second to none in the county. In February, 1887, Mr. Frank R. Whiting and Mr. J. George Zink were admitted into the firm as partners, when the name of H. W. Whiting, Son & Co. was adopted. Justin R., on the death of his father, became the head of the firm. He was one of the incorporators of the Crystal Diamond Salt Company, of St. Clair, in 1886. The Company adopted the method patented by Williams & Alberger, of Buffalo, New York, for the manufacture of salt, and are the only manufacturers using that process. They have found it superior to that of any other process, and, while their capacity is at present comparatively small, being confined to one hundred and fifty barrels per day, they are enabled to manufacture the purest salt in the world, commanding a higher price than any American salt made under any other process, and enabling them to compete successfully with English manufacturers. Mr. Whiting has taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the business welfare of the city. He was instrumental in securing the erection of the Somerville School for girls, of which he was, up to 1886, a trustee, contributing largely both time and money towards that enterprise. He was also one of the promoters and original stockholders of the St. Clair Mineral Spring Company, securing the building of the Oakland House, now become famous as a mineral-bath and summer-resort hotel, at St. Clair. He was also for a number of years a director of the Union School Board, and has labored zealously to raise the standard of education and promote educational matters in the community. As member of the City Council he was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and prepared amounts to be raised for school and other purposes, securing by his attention and foresight a considerable reduction in the local taxes for such purposes. In 1879 he was elected mayor of the city, and filled that office one term. Mr. Whiting had, up to 1876, been a member of the Repub-

Justin R Whiting

lican party, when he reached the conclusion, as did his father, that the Republican party had proved itself unable to reject the demands of the money-power, and were pursuing a policy which must result disastrously to the great business interests of the country. He cut loose from that party, and his sympathies have since then been with the Democrats, while he has also sympathized with and adopted the views of the National Greenback party. In 1882, the Greenback party, coalescing with the Democratic party of the Seventh District (St. Clair County), nominated Mr. Whiting for State senator, and elected him by a majority of 87 over the Republican candidate, and in a district whose former representation had been elected by the Republican party by a majority of no less than 838. Mr. Whiting served one term, declining a renomination. As senator, he took an active interest in the bill favoring the minority stockholders in incorporated companies, and known as the "Minority Bill." He was also chairman of the Committee on Engrossment and Enrollment, and a member of the Committees on Education and Public Schools, Insurance, Federal Relations, and Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He showed himself in the Senate an active and earnest worker, guarding not only the interests of his own district, but of the State generally. In 1886 he was a delegate to the Greenback Convention held at Port Huron, called to nominate a candidate for Congress, but on his arrival there found that the convention had adjourned to meet at Croswell, Sanilac County, the same day, where he refused to follow them. In his absence he received the nomination of that party by a unanimous vote, and was later in the day nominated by the Democratic Convention held at Port Huron. The subsequent campaign was hotly contested, Mr. Whiting being supported by both Democratic and Greenback parties, however, and defeated his opponent, John P. Sanborn, by a majority of 814 votes; having run ahead of his ticket nearly six hundred votes. As a member of the Fiftieth Congress he served on the Committee on Agriculture, and on the Committee on Mines and Mining. He also took a most active part in the more important debates, especially those on the tariff question, and on that subject made some very able speeches, which were widely circulated by the press of the country. In 1888 he was unanimously renominated, and elected a member of the Fifty-first Congress. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined that order in 1872, and has held the office of treasurer in both Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. He is also a member of the Sons of Veterans organization, and captain of Curran Chamberlain Camp, No. 43. Mr. Whiting became a member of the Methodist Church in 1871, and has taken an active and liberal part in Church work. He has been a member of its Board of Trustees and Stewards for some years. He was married, April 30, 1868, to Miss Emily Frances Owen, daughter of the late B. F. Owen, Esq., of Marine City. Her mother dying while she was a child, she was adopted by Miss Emily Ward, sister of the late Eber B. Ward, of Detroit, from whose residence she was married. They have had quite a large family of children, seven of whom are living. They have lost one son. Mrs. Whiting is a lady of much more than ordinary ability, possessing a character of extraordinary strength, a healthy, vigorous mind, and is of pleasing and agreeable disposition. She has made special efforts in the education and rearing of her children, bringing them up to a strong sense of the beauty and value of home-life and home pleasures, and to the worth of a mind stored with knowledge. The children are Ellen Pottor, born May 8, 1870; John P., born November 18, 1871; Pamelia, born November 9, 1873; Blanche Owen, born November 19, 1876; Bruce Franklin, born October 8, 1878; Rosamonde, born August 3, 1880; Henry Carter, born November 11, 1882, died September 12, 1884; and Justin Rice, Jr., born March 24, 1886. In his business career, Mr. Whiting has been eminently successful, being known as a careful, prudent, and upright man, with good judgment and sound business principles. In social life he is popular, genial, and entertaining, and of his worth and value to the community in which he lives, too much can not be said. Of generous and public-spirited disposition, he has interested himself in every worthy enterprise, contributing both time and money; has suggested and promoted various public enterprises and improvements, and been foremost in pushing all undertakings of a public nature. As a speaker he is fluent and impressive, commanding a good voice and an easy and self-sustained manner, and with considerable oratorical ability. In the prime of life, with good health, a loving and beautiful family, successful business, and a popularity excelled by few in the district, he has before him a life of value and distinction, both as a citizen in his community and as one of Michigan's representative and most enterprising men.

BENJAMIN F. ELWOOD, banker, of Pontiac, Oakland County, was born at Royal Oak, in that county, on the first day of December, 1837. He is a son of Daniel and Fannie (Clark) Elwood. He attended the district schools up to 1850, when, his father having died some years previously, he removed with his mother to the township of Waterford. Here he divided his time in the continuation of his studies and worked on his step-father's farm until 1857, when, at the age of twenty, he engaged as school-teacher at Waterford and Royal Oak. This occupation he continued for four years, when he rented a farm in the township of Pontiac, and shortly afterwards came in possession of a small farm from his father's estate in Royal Oak, and followed farming until 1866. At this time his wife died, and he disposed of his property and removed to Waterford. Here he engaged in farming, and in buying and selling stock, etc., until 1871, when he purchased a livery property at Clarkson, Oakland County. The following ten years were passed at this place, and while here he held, at different times, every office in the township, with one exception. He was for a time agent of the American Express Company, and was deputy sheriff for a period of six years. In 1872 he was elected justice of the peace, and held that office for the same length of time. Subsequently he was elected supervisor of the township for one term. In 1881 he sold out all his interests at Clarkson, and removed to Pontiac, where he has since made his home. By careful and judicious husbanding of his property, Mr. Elwood has accumulated a handsome competence, and now, while in the prime of life, is enabled to enjoy the fruits of his early years of labor. He was made a director of the Second National Bank of Pontiac, in 1880, and held that office until 1885, when the bank's charter expired and the Pontiac National Bank was organized, and he was elected its vice-president, being one of the charter members and a large stockholder therein. Mr. Elwood has taken an active interest in politics, and, although a firm member of the Democratic party, is sufficiently independent to give his support to the man who, in his estimation, is best fitted for the office; in other words, Mr. Elwood never goes back on his friends, though they may happen to differ from him in their political opinions. He is an active member of the Board of Aldermen of Pontiac, and represents the most important district of the city in that body. As alderman he has ever had an eye to the advancement of the city's interest, and has introduced and carried through many important measures, among them that of procuring a system of water-works for the city. He was one of the principal instigators of this movement. He was married, December 4, 1861, to Louisa D. Rundel, of West Bloomfield, Oakland County. Mrs. Elwood died in June, 1866, and in July, 1867, Mr. Elwood was married to Miss Hariet E. Moore, of Fairport, New York, daughter of the late Charles Moore, of Milford, Michigan, by whom he has two children, sons. The eldest, Calvin R., was born, June, 1870; and Clyde B., born March 6, 1875; both of whom reside at home. Mr. Elwood is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Pontiac, which his family also attend as members. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1874.

HON. ANTOINE EPHREME CARTIER, ex-mayor of Ludington, Mason County, was born in Maskinonge County, Province of Quebec, in 1836. His parents were of French-Canadian origin, and in modest circumstances. Therefore the education received by Mr. Cartier was of the most elementary character only. But he soon began to show that he was possessed of a strong mind and a firm resolve to make his way in the world. At the age of eighteen he left Canada for the Michigan lumber districts, where many of his countrymen had preceded him. He first found employment in the neighborhood of Manistee. His integrity and his earnest attention to business soon attracted to him the esteem of his employers, and, while yet hardly of age, he became first foreman in the extensive lumbering establishment of Filer, Tyson & Robinson. After remaining in that position some two years, he entered into partnership with Mr. James Dempsey, of Manistee, and began to raft and drive logs. The firm did a prosperous business, and in 1871 was able to buy the saw-mill of Green & Millmore, of Manistee. Mr. Cartier still retains his interest in this firm, which is now known as the Manistee Lumber Company. In 1877, Mr. Cartier removed his residence to Ludington, in order to give his immediate attention to the "drive" of that place, which was then in the hands of the Pere Marquette Boom Co., in which he was interested. Soon after he bought a saw-mill, in partnership with Mr. Frank Filer, the firm being known as Cartier & Filer. Three years later he sold out his interest, and bought another mill, which he is still running. In politics Mr. Cartier is a Democrat. When Manistee was chartered as a city, he was alderman for two terms. After being an alderman for some years, he was elected mayor of Ludington in 1881, and again in 1882. The choice of a man like Mr. Cartier for the mayoralty shows how far the American people have laid aside the prejudices of the olden time. They think, and rightly too, that a man may acquire title to public favor in other ways than on the battlefield and through the intrigues of active politics. A man who, by his own industry, rises from the rank of a poor workman to the position of a wealthy business man, does not benefit himself only; the result of his enterprise benefits the community at large, for it is the indispensable basis of its power and opulence. Therefore such a man deserves, as much as any, the public admiration and confidence. In 1859, Mr. Cartier married Miss Eliza Ann Ayers, a native of Vermont, daughter of Willis S. Ayers, who had removed from New York to Traverse, and afterwards to Manistee. He is the father of two girls and six boys. One of his sons, Warren A., is now engaged in business with him. Prior to his removal to Ludington, Mr. Cartier caused to be erected for himself one of the finest residences in Ludington, where he lives in comfort, commanding the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

FLEMMING CARROW, M. D. It is a pleasure to give a sketch of one who, having already gained a reputation which abundantly qualifies him for a place in this volume, is still so young in years that he is destined to add largely to the list of his achievements, and more than confirm his right to an honored position in the list of Michigan's honored men. Flemming Carrow, M. D., of Ann Arbor, was born in Kent County, Maryland, August 14, 1852. His father, Joseph M., was a native of Delaware, to which State his great-grandfather had emigrated from Pembrokeshire, England. His mother, Henrietta Hepbron, was born in Maryland, of a father who came from Scotland; and Dr. Carrow has thus running in his veins that mixture of English and Scotch blood which seems to be productive of some of the rarest qualities demanded by our modern civilization. His father being a farmer, he was sent away to school when twelve years of age in order to take a preparatory course for college. At sixteen he entered Dickinson Seminary, in Pennsylvania, remained there three years, and soon after became a student at the National Medical College, in Washington, from which he was graduated at the end of two years. Then followed a visit to Europe, during which he spent two years in continuation of his medical studies at Berlin. On his return home he was at once sent to Canton, China, in charge of a native hospital at that place. Here he remained for more than six years, gaining invaluable experience. As a medical officer of the Government he had the oversight of both the English and French revenue service, and during the last years of his residence, in connection with his other duties, represented the United States Government as consul under President Garfield. His wife's health failing, he resigned his post, and returned to the United States, through which he traveled for some time, partly for pleasure and partly in search of a suitable place to fix his home. In 1881 he made his residence in Bay City. Going there a stranger to all its people, even without any introduction to his medical brethren, he began the practice of his profession, devoting himself especially to surgery of the eye and ear. In a very short time he had gained the confidence of the best citizens of the community, and won the regard of the members of his own guild. By the latter he was chosen president of the Bay County Medical Society, successfully healed the differences which had existed in that body, and helped to place it among the best medical societies of the State. Meantime his practice had become lucrative, and his growing reputation attracted the attention of the regents of the University of Michigan, and by them he was appointed, in 1889, professor of ophthalmic and aural surgery and clinical ophthalmology in the medical department of that famous institution. Dr. Carrow is a Republican in politics, and in religion an Episcopalian. He was married, October 24, 1875,

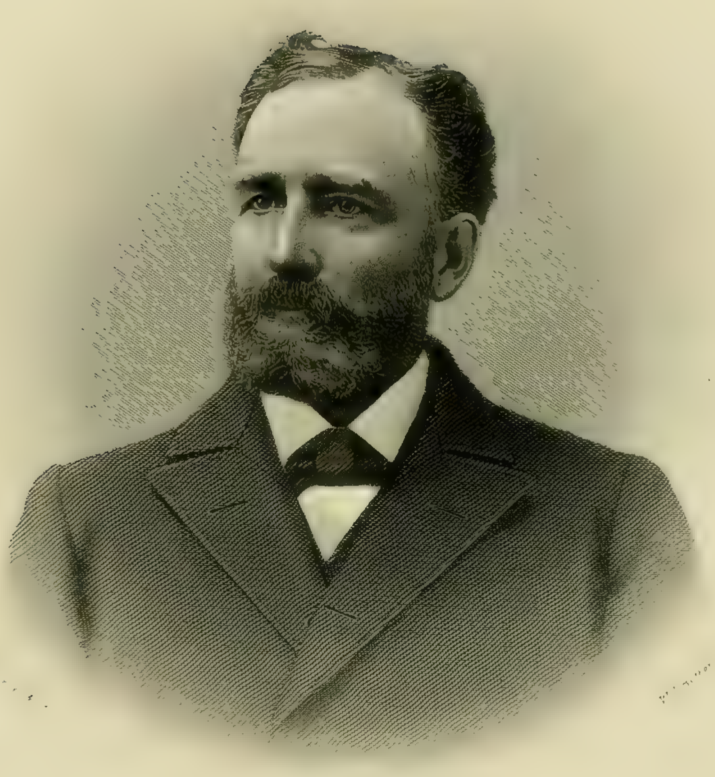
Antoine E. Cartier

to Miss Theresa England, daughter of Lindley M. England, of Wilmington, Delaware. They have one child—a son. The position already atttained by Dr. Carrow is a direct result of natural talents and acquirements. Personally he is a man of pleasing countenance, of medium height, robust in frame, and of erect carriage. He has a genial and friendly manner. His professional brethren in Bay City quickly recognized his rare ability in his special department, and accorded him a cordial support. On departing from Bay City, a banquet was tendered him by its physicians, and was attended by many representative men from other parts of the State. In response to toasts, the expressions of regard for him as a man and a citizen, and the appreciative testimonies to his excellence as a skilled surgeon, together with the sentiment of regret at his departure, were the surest possible evidence of the high esteem in which he is held, and of the irreproachableness of his character. Properly this sketch ought to conclude with the words affixed to the serial stories of the periodicals, "To be continued," for in his new and honored position Professor Carrow is sure to win new laurels for himself, and confer distinction upon the institution of which he now becomes an important factor.

JOHN HOWARD, late of Port Huron, St. Clair County, was born March 3, 1799, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. He received only a very common-school education for those days even, and was principally a self-taught man. At an early age his parents moved to Conneaut, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he grew up. After reaching manhood he came to Michigan Territory, in 1821, in a small schooner, to Detroit, where he located and engaged in the grocery trade—at that time the *Walk in the Water* was the only steamer on all the Lakes. Success attended his work, with economy. In 1834, on account of the breaking out of the cholera, Mr. Howard and family left Detroit, and went up the Black River, four miles above Port Huron, where he had a small mill, and remained there until 1839, when he moved to Port Huron, which was then a small village. He then opened a hotel in a building now known as the Thompson House. Some five years later he and Mr. Cummings Sanborn built a saw-mill where the C. and G. T. Depot now stands. After a few years, Mr. Howard & Son built a mill, and they continued in the lumber business for twenty-six years, until 1879, when Mr. Howard retired, after an active life of sixty years. He was an honored citizen, and one of the oldest residents of the State at the time of his death, February 1, 1887. He was married, June 2, 1825, at Detroit, to Miss Nancy Hubbard, a daughter of Jonathan Hubbard, who was of English descent, and who came to Detroit in 1811 from Hartford, Connecticut, when his daughter was only six years of age. She was in Detroit during the War of 1812, and has a distinct recollection of many of its horrors and atrocities; remembers Generals Proctor and Hull—the head-quarters of General Hull were near where they lived; also when a party of Indians came to their house to massacre the family, but through the courage and presence of mind of her older sister, who spoke French, they escaped. She also witnessed the war-dance of the Indians over the scalps they had taken from Americans. She used to carry things to the hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers. Her mother saved all the money she could, to buy white prisoners from the Indians, to save their lives. Mrs. Howard is perhaps the oldest resident of the State now living—age eighty-five. In religion, faith and form, Mr. Howard was a Baptist, but not a member; and in politics a Whig, merging into a Republican on the formation of that party. He was a man widely known for his moral worth and many deeds of charity. Highly esteemed by all who knew him, his memory is held in reverence and love.

HON. JOHN WELCH, lumberman, of West Bay City. Occasionally it is our privilege to run across a man whom everybody likes. He may be a strong partisan, but equally strong partisans of the opposite party will quietly put his slips upon their tickets when he runs for office. And whereever and whenever he may appear, rich and poor, wise and unwise, are alike glad to meet him and to chat with him. This is most emphatically true of John Welch. Mr. Welch was born in Augusta, Maine, September 5, 1825. From his father, as his name indicates, Mr. Welch inherits a strain of Celtic blood, but on his mother's side he comes of sturdy Revolutionary stock. His school education was only such as a farmer's boy can pick up in the unfrequent intervals when he can be spared from the never-ending work of a New England farm; and as John was apprenticed to a blacksmith when only thirteen years of age, he can scarcely be said to have had even the usual chances of the farmer's boy. One year in a blacksmith-shop satisfied his ambition in that direction, and his next step was a natural one for a son of Maine in those days. He went to sea. Shipping on board the *Mary Ann Cooper*, in six years' time he worked his way up from cabin-boy to second mate, having been promoted to this position while on board the ship *Rochester*, at Liverpool. In 1846 he again became a landsman, going into the Maine woods, and working in all the woodsmen's hard positions, from "swamper" to camp "boss." Out of the woods in the spring-time, and into the saw-mill until the water freezes, is a frequent routine of the working lumberman; and in the mill, as in the woods, John Welch worked his way up from "tail-sawyer" to head "filer." The experience gained in these laborious years proved, however, of inestimable value to him in the extensive enterprises of after years. Saving his earnings in wood and mill, he bought an interest in the firm of Eddy, Murphy & Co., the first operations of the firm under his superintendence being a job of logging at the head-waters of the St. John River, the logs being run to Penobscot. In 1863 he came to Michigan, and engaged in the lumbering business on an extensive scale, on the White River, in Muskegon County. The style of the firm was Welch, Heald, & Co., the silent partners, represented by the "Co.," being Eddy & Murphy, his Maine associates, who had transferred their business to Michigan. With this firm he continued until 1872, when he sold out, removed to East Saginaw, and since then has done business solely on his own account, being engaged largely in all forms of lumbering. While lumbering, however, he has found time to conduct a large farm, and to become an extensive breeder of fine horses. As a farmer, he was chosen president of the Saginaw County Agricultural Society, and as a breeder of horses he has aimed to improve the quality of the stock in the Saginaw Valley. Mr. Welch has been a very active politician. In the early days of the Republican party, while still a resident of Maine, he was elected a delegate to the convention which first nominated Hannibal Hamlin (subsequently Vice-President of the United States) for governor of that State. After his removal to Michigan he was elected a supervisor of Muskegon County, with but seventeen opposition votes; and when he came up for re-election there was but one vote against him—an almost unprecedented case. For several years, also, he was a trustee, and, subsequently, president of the village of Whitehall; and it was mainly through his efforts that the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad Company was induced to make that village one of the stations on its line. Four years after his removal to East Saginaw he was elected an alderman of that city. In 1879 he was elected mayor of the same city, and re-elected in the two following years. In 1880 he was unanimously nominated, by acclamation, for State senator from Saginaw County, and triumphantly elected, and thus occupied at the same time the responsible positions of mayor and State senator. He made a thoroughly practical mayor, working for enduring street improvements, perfecting the sewerage system, and laboring to introduce business principles into the management of municipal affairs. So successful was he that strong words of commendation were awarded him by newspapers in political opposition. In 1881 he bought what was known as the Drake mill property, in West Bay City, and transferred his business and home to that city, where he has since remained. The mill was burned to the ground soon after he bought it, but was rebuilt, and has recently been refurnished with all the modern improvements. The output of the mill has been thirteen million feet of lumber per year. In 1850, Mr. Welch was married to Miss Ruth N. Avery, of Maine, and by her had eight children, of whom three are now living. Mrs. Welch dying at Whitehall in 1871, he was married again the following year to Miss Cornelia Willard, daughter of William Willard, of Ashtabula, Ohio. Of three children born to them, one is now living. Our sketch has shown that Mr. Welch is, in the truest sense of the phrase, a self-made man. His wide and varied experience has made him a most companionable gentleman. His affability makes him a desirable acquisition in social circles, and he is as popular among the lowly as among those who claim to represent society. As a citizen he has been trustworthy, public-spirited, and generous, and as a business man he has been honorable. If not polished by the culture of schools, he is at least a "diamond in the rough," and not very rough, either. Few men occupy a pleasanter niche in the esteem of their fellow-citizens than the Hon. John Welch.

JEREMIAH DWYER, president of the Michigan Stove Company, of Detroit, one of the largest manufacturers of stoves in the world, was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 22, 1837. His father, Michael Dwyer, was a native of the South of Ireland, where he was born in the year 1800. When eighteen years of age he came to America, settling on a farm near Hartford, Connecticut, from whence he removed, two years later, to Brooklyn, New York, where he held a position of contractor's superintendent for a number of years, and married Miss Mary O'Donell, a young lady from near his old home. To them were born two sons and one daughter, Jeremiah Dwyer being the eldest. His brother, James Dwyer, is now the manager of the Peninsular Stove Works, of Detroit, and his sister is the wife of Mr. M. Nichols, of Utica, Michigan. In the spring of 1838, Michael Dwyer, with his family, came to Detroit, and located on a farm about four miles from the city, in the township of Springwells, where the succeeding ten years of our subject's boyhood days were passed. In 1848 his father was thrown from his wagon by a spirited young team of horses and killed. Thus, at the early age of eleven years, Jeremiah Dwyer was compelled, with what assistance could be rendered by his mother, to take the responsibility of the management of the farm, which they together successfully conducted for the next two years. The mother, then realizing the educational advantages of the city over those of the country for her children, determined upon selling their farm home, and, purchasing residence and other property in Detroit, to which they removed, their attention was for the next few years devoted to their studies in the public schools. His mother's means being limited, young Jeremiah determined to seek employment to aid in the support of the family, and this he found in the saw and planing mill of Smith & Dwight, in whose employ he remained about a year, when, through friends, an opportunity was presented to him to learn the trade of molding, as an apprentice for a term of four years, at what was then known as the Hydraulic Iron Works, of Kellogg & Van Skoyke, of which the late Captain R. S. Dillon was superintendent. On the termination of his apprenticeship his employers expressed their satisfaction in a letter of recommendation, which is still one of Mr. Dwyer's valued possessions. Becoming master of his trade, Mr. Dwyer spent a period of time as a journeyman in various eastern stove foundries for the purpose of acquiring a greater efficiency in all the details of it. Returning to Detroit, ill-health, the result of too close application to work, necessitated a change, and for about a year he filled a position in the employ of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Company, at the end of which time he accepted the position of foreman of the Geary & Russell foundry, in Detroit. About this time the firm of Ganson & Mizner, proprietors of a reaper works and a small stove foundry, failing, Mr. T. W. Mizner became the owner of the plant and business, and, in partnership with Mr. Dwyer and his brother James, organized the firm of J. Dwyer & Co., in 1861, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of stoves exclusively. The site occupied by the stove foundry was on the corner of Mt. Elliott Avenue and Wight Street. Two years later, Mr. Mizner's interest was purchased by Mr. W. H. Tefft, the firm name continuing the same until 1864, when Messrs. Jeremiah Dwyer, W. H. Tefft, M. I. Mills, and James Dwyer organized the business into a joint-stock company, which was incorporated under the title of the Detroit Stove Works, Mr. Jeremiah Dwyer taking the management. As the business increased it was found necessary to enlarge their manufacturing facilities, and, in 1869 and 1870, Mr. Dwyer, while superintending the construction of the new and extensive works in Hamtranck, contracted a pulmonary illness that assumed so serious a character as to compel him to relinquish his interest in the business, which he disposed of to his brother and Mr. E. S. Barbour; and, under the advice of physicians, he made a protracted visit to the South. After recuperation, he returned home, and once more entered upon active business life. In the fall of 1871, in company with Charles Ducharme and Richard H. Long, property was purchased with the intention of erecting a stove-works, which, owing to the severity of the winter, was, however, delayed until the following spring. In the interim the property of M. I. Mills, adjoining, was added to that already purchased, in exchange for which Mr. Mills was given an interest in the new firm. Shortly afterwards, Mr. George H. Barbour became interested, and the Michigan Stove Com-



Jeremiah Dwyer

pany was organized, with Charles Ducharme, president; M. I. Mills, treasurer; Geo. H. Barbour, secretary; R. H. Long, superintendent; and Jeremiah Dwyer, vice-president and manager. The Company was incorporated, and since then has attained a place second to none in extent and in quality of goods manufactured—not alone in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. Its present officers are Jeremiah Dwyer, president, succeeding in that position the late Francis Palms, whose death left it vacant in 1886; George H. Barbour, vice-president and manager; Merrill B. Mills, treasurer; and C. A. Ducharme, secretary. Their buildings cover three hundred and sixty thousand square feet of ground, their total floor capacity being immense; the number of employés varies from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred, and the annual output of goods is very large. They have branch establishments at Chicago, Buffalo, and New York City, and their goods are sold by agents in London, Paris, Berlin, and Constantinople. The name "Garland," under which all of their stoves and ranges are sold, is universally known, and is a synonym of excellence in all that pertains to the manufacture of stoves. As well as the above large interest in which he is concerned, he is a director of the People's Savings Bank, of Detroit, of which he was one of the organizers; vice-president of Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, Missouri; and, in addition, is a stockholder in other important mercantile establishments. In earlier years he was a member of the old volunteer fire department, and subsequently was one of the trustees of the Department Society. Although a stanch Democrat, Mr. Dwyer's commercial enterprises have forbidden his taking part in politics, for which, however, he has neither taste nor inclination; and although frequently solicited for important political positions, he has never acceded, with the exception of the position of a member of the Board of Estimates for two terms, and the inspectorship of the House of Correction, which position he now holds. In religious faith, Mr. Dwyer is a member of the Catholic Church, and is thoroughly American on all religious and political questions. The date of his marriage was November 22, 1859, and the lady of his choice was Miss Mary Long, the estimable daughter of John and Elizabeth (Baisley) Long. Their happy union has been blessed with a loving and devoted family of one daughter and seven sons. A well-known citizen of Detroit pays the following tribute to the subject of this sketch: "Bobby Burns says, in reminding us of our faults,

> 'O wad some power the giftie gie us
> To see oursels as ithers see us!'

There are a chosen few, however, and Mr. Dwyer is one of them, for whom the admonition of the poet was not intended. I have known him long and well, and he is my beau-ideal of a man. Like letters of recommendation, his frank blue eyes, intellectual head, strong nose, and firm mouth, tell us of fidelity, strength of judgment, and decision of character. If 'manners make the man,' one secret of his great success in life can be easily discovered. He is courtesy itself, and it would be difficult to imagine a situation in which his conduct would merit reproach. His word has never been broken, his hand has always been open to the poor, and I do not believe he ever closed his eyes in sleep without returning thanks for the blessings of the day, and asking help in the need and the trials of the morrow. Can much more be said in praise of any man? Such lives as his, as Napoleon said, leave their impress on the sands of time." Early in life deprived of a father's love and care, he, in turn, became the mainspring of help and devotion to his widowed mother, and by his own energy and untiring industry has reaped his reward by rising from comparative obscurity to a position of affluence.

COLONEL BRADLEY M. THOMPSON was born in Milford, Oakland County, Michigan, in April, 1835. Michigan was then a Territory. He springs from good stock, his grandfathers having been native-born, and both rendered service in the Revolutionary War. He secured a common-school education in his native town, and entered the University of Michigan in 1854, graduating in the literary department in the class of 1858, and in the law department in the class of 1860. Admitted to the bar shortly afterward, he formed a copartnership with a classmate, and opened a law-office in East Saginaw. But the peaceful pursuit of law was obliged to yield to what he deemed the sacred demand of country, and in 1862 he entered the service as captain of Company G, Seventh Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. He served with his regiment, which was part of the noble Custer's brigade, until July, 1864, when he was transferred to the pay department, on account of illness; and he was finally mustered out of the service in November, 1865, with the rank of colonel. Such a marked incident in any man's life would render him worthy of liberal and praiseworthy notice, even if the record ended there. It was no light service that the cavalry branch of the army performed in that long and desperate War of the Rebellion, and the Seventh Michigan well deserved credit for its devotion to the cause of the Nation. It was no holiday vacation, no regimental encampment and picnic. It was war; and Bradley M. Thompson having served two long years in the field, might well have claimed a respite from further duty; but his heart was in his work, and although sickness incapacitated him from serving in the field, yet he proffered further aid, and was transferred to the pay department. He gave three years, and more, of his life to his country, and he has a right to proudly wear his rank of colonel. He is a good lawyer, loves the profession, and has taken a high place at the bar. But he loves literature, and he is a man of fine taste and culture. He possesses also a large fund of general information, and is always abreast with the best thought of the day. In politics he has always acted with the Democratic party, and he was the candidate of that party for Secretary of State in 1866, and for Congress in 1878. Although having positive opinions of his own upon subjects political and religious, he is generous and fair in his discussions with those who differ from him, and possesses the rare faculty of being exceedingly tolerant of the views of an opponent. In 1860, Colonel Thompson married Miss Marianne Lind, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. He held the office of city attorney in East Saginaw during the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, and mayor of the city in 1877 and 1878; and in 1887 he occupied, under the General Government, the position of receiver of public moneys; and, under the regents of the State University of Michigan, the appointment of law lecturer to the law students in that institution. Of social habits, and a bright, cheerful disposition, he is an optimist in the best sense of that term. He makes many and warm friends, and few, if any, enemies. His bright nature is a benediction to all who surround him. Every literary gathering becomes more complete when he is in its midst, for he adds a social element which blends one and all into a still more friendly group. He has the good word of all his associates and the kindly wish of the community. He is a young man yet—young in looks, young in action, courteous to all. He will yet take a higher rank in the world's estimate, if he will; for he possesses the ability to do many of those things which have rendered other men famous, and to do them without effort. It was a wise act on the part of the regents of the State University, when they selected this man to help to mold aright the bright young intellects which, at some future day, may be called to rule the destiny of the Republic; and we believe this to be the fitting work for this man. We predict that he will gain the love and confidence of those whom he is called to teach, and that they will secure the benefit of as fine an intellectual feast as could well be provided for them; for he has been constantly progressing, and becoming better fitted for his duty as the years rolled by, until now he has reached the vigor of a perfect manhood. Some men are born to wealth, some have greatness and high position thrust upon them; but of few can it be said, that they have the ability and the will to impart to the young men of the day such thoughts and such hopes as will forecast the future of the coming generation, and thus make it a better and a brighter world for all. Among those few, Bradley M. Thompson will take rank as a true and faithful teacher.

EDWARD BUCKLEY, lumberman, of Manistee, Manistee County, was born at Bideford, Devonshire, England, August 8, 1842. When four years of age his parents removed to Canada, locating for a time in Montreal, where they remained until 1847, when, with our subject, and their daughter Elizabeth, who was born in 1844, they removed to Toronto, where they lived for the next seven years, during which time Mr. Buckley died. Mrs. Buckley was, during their childhood days, the only support of her children, her husband, for the last six years of his life, being an invalid; and, in the language of her son, "she accomplished that end nobly and well." She is still living, at the age of sixty-seven years, residing with her daughter, now Mrs. G. M. Wing, of Manistee. In 1854 they removed to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where the next two years were passed. Leaving home in 1856 our subject went to Milwaukee, where he spent the following winter in constant attendance at a business college. Afterwards he engaged to learn the trade of a tinsmith, in which he continued until the breaking out of the war. August 5, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. One month later, having joined Sheridan's Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, in the army under General Buell, the regiment participated in the battle of Perryville. General Rosecrans assumed charge of the army shortly afterwards, at Nashville, Tennessee, from where they went to Murfreesborough, and took part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge—the latter under the command of General Grant. The Fourth Army Corps, to which the regiment had been assigned after the battle of Chickamauga, then relieved General Burnside at Knoxville, where they remained during the winter of 1863–4. In the spring of 1864 they participated in the Atlanta Campaign, and took part in the renowned hundred days' fighting, during which never a day passed but the regiment was under fire. Of the battles fought at this time they took part in Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Altoona, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-tree Creek, the siege of Atlanta, and Jonesborough. From here General Sherman continued his "march to the sea," while the Fourth Army Corps were ordered back to Pulaska, Tennessee, where they were sent to check the rebel army under General Hood, with whom they fought the battle of Spring Hill. Falling back after this engagement towards Nashville, the Federals made a stand at Franklin, where, on November 30, 1864, they fought one of the fiercest and most desperate battles of the war. Here the Army of the Cumberland gained a remarkable and decisive victory, but continued its retreat until, at the battle of Nashville, seven days later, Hood's army was practically annihilated. The winter of 1864–5 the regiment was quartered at Huntsville, Alabama. They served until the final capitulation, and in July, 1865, left Nashville, Tennessee, by rail, for home, where they were mustered out of service "by reason of the end of the war." The regiment was composed almost entirely of men from the city of Milwaukee, and its record is a proud one. The brigade to which the regiment belonged was a fighting one, and lost a number of brigadier-generals by wounds and death, as well as promotion. It was while at Knoxville, in the winter of 1863–4, that General Sheridan, its old commander, was promoted. Among those killed were General Sill, at the battle of Stone River; and at Chickamauga, General W. H. Lytle, who went out in 1862 as colonel of the Tenth Ohio Volunteers. Our subject was with his regiment from the day of enlistment until mustered out of the service, and took part in every battle and skirmish in which it was engaged, and his only wound was a slight one received during a charge at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. This is an unusual record, even for that period of hero-making and faithful service. On being mustered out, he at once resumed his trade, being employed by the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co., with whom he remained until the spring of 1867, when he came to Manistee under an engagement with a hardware firm at that place. He shortly afterwards engaged in that business on his own account, and on October 24, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary D. Ruggles, a woman of rare beauty and remarkable intellectual power. As a conversationalist she had but few equals and no superiors. She was original in thought, unique in diction, and always brilliant and entertaining. Her sad and untimely death, which occurred in New York City, in March, 1886, fell with a crushing force upon the subject of our sketch, and was a shock to the social society of Manistee. Her charming manner, her pithy sayings, and scintillating wit, will ever be recalled in the hearts of many at every social gathering. He built up a large and prosperous business, which continued until the panic of 1873, when, with thousands of others, he was forced to the wall. He then engaged in the lumber business, which he has ever since successfully continued. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Mr. Wm. Douglas, under the firm name of Buckley & Douglas. In 1886 they purchased the extensive mill property and pine-lands of Ruddock, Nuttall & Co., the mill being situated within the limits of the city of Manistee, in which they invested one hundred thousand dollars in refitting with the latest improved machinery. The mill now has a capacity of two hundred thousand feet of logs per day, and is especially adapted to cutting "bill stuff" (heavy timber), the firm finding a market for a considerable portion of their output abroad. They were among the first to adopt the plan of building railroads for the transportation of their logs, one of the first being built by them in 1879, covering

Edward Buckley

a distance of fifteen miles, and is still in use. They are the principal stockholders in the Manistee and Northeastern Railroad Company, incorporated in the fall of 1886, with a capital of $600,000, for the purpose of building a passenger and traffic railroad from Manistee to Traverse City. Of this, thirty-four miles have already been built, and the work is being rapidly pushed towards completion. On the incorporation of the Company, Mr. Buckley was made its president and general manager. Mr. Buckley has a large individual interest in pine-lands in both peninsulas of Michigan and in Minnesota. He has twice been nominated by the Republicans for mayor of the city of Manistee, but has on both occasions declined, and has, while taking an active part in furthering the interests of the party whose principles he upholds, always declined public office. He is an attendant of the Unitarian Church of Manistee, with whose present prosperous condition he has had considerable to do. Mr. Buckley is an active and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He has received all the degrees to the thirty-second, and has held office in Royal Arch, Council, and Commandery. He has been for the last two years Eminent Commander of Manistee Commandery, No. 32. "Mr. Buckley is pre-eminently a self-made man. After giving three of the best years of his life to the service of his country, he came to Manistee with no other capital than a determination to win his way, which, by assiduous application to business and absolute integrity in his dealings, he has accomplished. While ranking among the wealthy men of Manistee, he is untiring in his industry, and uses his wealth and best energies to make the natural resources of the country contribute to the prosperity of the city and the well-being of its inhabitants."

HON. ERASTUS PECK, A. M., of Jackson, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, was born at Benton, near Penn Yan, Yates County, New York, December 3, 1840. His father, David G. Peck, was born in Orange County, New York, and was a descendant of the numerous family of Pecks, well known along the Hudson and East Rivers. The family is an old one, and became Americanized many years ago. His mother, Catherine Hughes, was born in Yates County, being a daughter of Thomas Hughes, who came from Wales, and accumulated a competence as a farmer. When young Peck was between six and seven years of age his parents moved to Bellona, New York, where he attended the village schools, and prepared for college under the tutorage of the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, a Presbyterian clergyman, still preaching at Bellona. In 1855 he entered the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, spending one year in the preparatory course, when he was admitted to the college, and graduated in 1860 with the degree of A. B., having taken the full classical course, and a little later in the regular course the degree of A. M. was conferred on him. The records of Genesee College (now Syracuse University) show that young Peck received the highest honors of his class, and that his college career was marked by that thorough mastery of the subjects to which his attention was directed that has followed him through life, and been one of the secrets of his success. While he was a freshman at the college his parents removed to Mason, Michigan, where he joined them on his graduation. He soon began the study of law with Henry L. Henderson, and was admitted to the bar in 1863. During the legislative sessions of 1861–62–63 he was at Lansing as clerk in the House and correspondent of the Detroit *Advertiser*. In February, 1864, on the adjournment of the Legislature, he came to Jackson to act as chief clerk in the provost marshal's office, where he remained till the fall of 1865, when the troops had all been mustered out. Through the close attention to detail that has marked his whole life, the vast business of the office, under his direction, was kept up to date and closed without an error or the least dissatisfaction. The close confinement of this work impaired his health, and he was sick for nearly a year, but recovered in the fall of 1866 and began the practice of law in Jackson. Between that time and 1886 he served the city as city attorney eleven years, and it can truthfully be said he gave the most universal satisfaction of any incumbent of the office, as is indicated by his frequent re-elections. In 1872 he was forced into the race for Judge of Probate, and, with the rest of his ticket, was beaten by the Greeley fiasco. For the last ten years his business has been of as prominent and responsible a character as that of any attorney in Central Michigan, there having been in that section scarcely any important litigation in which he was not interested. During this time he has been the counselor of several of the largest and most prominent manufacturing and banking institutions in the city. Mr. Peck was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry the day after he came of age, at the village of Mason, and in 1867 he took the Chapter and Commmandery degrees at Jackson. He was formerly a quite active Mason; but latterly the demands of an increasing business on his time have prevented his frequent attendance at the lodge. Mr. Peck never identified himself with any religious body. In politics he was a Republican till 1872, when he went into the Greeley movement, and since then has acted with the Democrats. In the spring of 1887 the Democrats of the Fourth Judicial District (Jackson and Ingham Counties) nominated him for Circuit Judge. For several years past it had been customary for the Democrats, Greenbackers, and Labor Reformers to fuse against the Republicans; but this year there were discordant elements in all these parties that prevented a combination. The Greenbackers nominated L. D. Johnson; the Union Labor party, J. V. Nichols; and the Republicans, R. C. Ostrander, all of Lansing. The district was always regarded as strongly Republican, even when the other parties combined, and this year it was thought by some that a Republican victory was certain, as Mr. Ostrander was said to possess good running qualities. At the fall election in 1886 the Republican vote in the two counties exceeded the Democratic vote by over six hundred. The same proportion was maintained on the State ticket this spring; but so strong was the faith of the people in Mr. Peck's ability for the judgeship and his uncompromising honesty, that he was elected by about eighteen hundred majority, that being by far the largest majority ever given any candidate in the city, or any candidate for judge in the district. The result showed that he ran ahead of his ticket over twenty-five hundred, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made by his opponent and the relatives of the latter, who are quite numerous in the district. Mr. Peck was married, September 21, 1871, to Miss Ella G. Mundy, daughter of William Mundy, Esq., of Jackson, where she was born, March 4, 1850. They have had two children—a son, who died in 1882, at the age of eight years, and a daughter, born in 1885. In stature, Judge Peck is under the medium size, and has a pleasant and expressive face, with determination and strength of character firmly marked. He possesses strong social instincts, is very hospitable, and is a welcome guest at all dinners and social gatherings. He has a keen sense of humor, is a ready speaker, and a powerful debater. His impromptu after-dinner speeches are the leading features in the newspaper reports of those social events, as they are the chief part of the literary program. Mr. Peck has always taken a lively interest in all measures for the advancement of the city of Jackson, but was never very active as a politician, though his advice and counsel were always sought by the managers of his party; and his fairness, promptness, and parliamentary knowledge made him a favorite presiding officer at conventions.

MAJOR JOSEPH H. WONDERLY, capitalist, president of the Kent Furniture Manufacturing Company, and president of the Ussal Redwood Company, of Grand Rapids, Kent County, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1835. In 1858 he associated himself with Mr. Ozias Potter, under the firm name of Potter & Co., to engage in the manufacture of lumber. This business was successfully continued until 1869, when, owing to the death of Mr. Potter, the firm was dissolved, and the business was closed up by Mr. Wonderly. In July of that year, Mr. Wonderly came to Grand Rapids, where he determined upon locating, intending to continue his lumbering operations. To this end he purchased a mill-site on the West Side, on which he erected a saw-mill. This property was for many years popularly known as the "Wonderly Mills," and is now the location of the Kent Furniture Manufacturing Company. Mr. Wonderly took up his permanent residence in Grand Rapids in 1870, and, organizing the firm of Wonderly & Co., continued the manufacture of lumber under that name until 1877, since when he has been carrying on the lumber business alone. In 1879, Mr. Wonderly built a saw-mill east of Stanton, on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, to which place he moved the machinery from his mills at Grand Rapids, and continued manufacturing lumber until 1888, when the mill was sold. He is still interested to some extent in timber-lands in Michigan, and is also the owner of pine-lands in Wisconsin. In January, 1879, he organized the Kent Furniture Manufacturing Company, at Grand Rapids, of which he was made, and still is, president. Mr. Wonderly is interested in the Fourth National Bank, and in the Kent County Savings Bank, of Grand Rapids, in both of which he was one of the original stockholders and organizers. He was one of the organizers, in 1870, of the Grand Rapids Boom Company, in which he has ever since been a director. In March, 1888, Mr. Wonderly purchased an immense tract of redwood timber on the Ussal River, Mendocino County, California, and in June following he organized the Ussal Redwood Company, the purpose being the manufacture of this timber, preparations for which, including the building of a mill, docks, and railroads, involved an expenditure of $175,000. The property is estimated to embrace about eleven hundred million feet of standing redwood. Mr. Wonderly has been a Mason since 1856, when he was initiated by Lycoming Lodge, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He became a member of Grand Rapids Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., in 1872, and soon afterwards joined Demolai Commandery, No. 5, of Grand Rapids. He has always been a member of the Republican party and an ardent supporter of its principles. In 1856 he joined the Woodward Guards, at Williamsport, as a private, and was shortly afterwards elected to a lieutenancy. In 1858 he was appointed by Governor Packer, then governor of Pennsylvania, on the staff of Major-General Jackson, with the rank of major, of the State troops. In 1862, on the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania, Major Wonderly organized a cavalry company at Williamsport, of which he was elected captain; and in September of that year the company was put in the State service, and remained out during the emergency, doing patrol duty around Chambersburg and through the Cumberland Valley. Of his standing as a citizen, his career in the business and social circles of his adopted city, a friend of many years thus speaks: "Mr. Wonderly has been actively engaged in business at Grand Rapids for twenty years and upwards, and, while subject to the freaks of fortune of the average business man, he has achieved a most decided success. He scrutinizes with the utmost care new business enterprises and schemes presented; but when once a decision is reached, it is vigorously carried into execution with a wisdom which is the fruit of long years of experience and thorough training. His mental characteristics and make-up combine moderation with firmness, discretion with boldness of purpose, the real gentleman and strong man. His zeal for the interest of his adopted city is evidenced by substantial help given to all worthy enterprises, whether charitable or otherwise; and this naturally, in the opinion of his fellow-townsmen, places him well up among the many public-spirited, progressive citizens of Grand Rapids."

HON. GEORGE RUGGLES GOLD, of Flint, Genesee County, was born on the ninth day of October, 1830, at Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut. The family are descended from one Nathan Gold, who emigrated from England to the Connecticut Colony about the middle of the seventeenth century, and who was prominent in shaping the affairs of that commonwealth. Stephen J. Gold, the father of our subject, was a manufacturer and inventor, his father having been a farmer, while his grandfather was one of the early clergymen of Litchfield County. Sarah F. Calhoun, the mother of Mr. Gold, was a descendant of another of the old Connecticut families, whose ancestors emigrated from Ireland in the seventeenth century. Stephen J. Gold died in May, 1880, at the age of seventy-nine, while his wife died seven years previously, in Cornwall, Connecticut, aged seventy years. Mr. Gold attended the Cornwall Academy up to the attainment of his nineteenth year, when he left school and engaged in teaching and engineering, which occupation he followed until he was twenty-four years of age. In 1854 he entered the Yale College Law-school, from which he graduated two years later with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The following year, owing to ill-health, was spent at home. On the sixth day of May, 1857, he married his present wife, Miss Mary J. Murdock, daughter of Horace Murdock, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts. In the fall of 1858 he came with his family to Michigan, and settled in the north part of Genesee County, in a village called Pine Run, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was elected clerk of Genesee County, in which office he served the people until January 1, 1865. At the close of his term of office as clerk of the county, he resumed the practice of law in Flint, to which place he had moved in the winter of 1861. In 1868 he was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Genesee County and discharged the duties of that office for eight

Joseph H. [illegible]

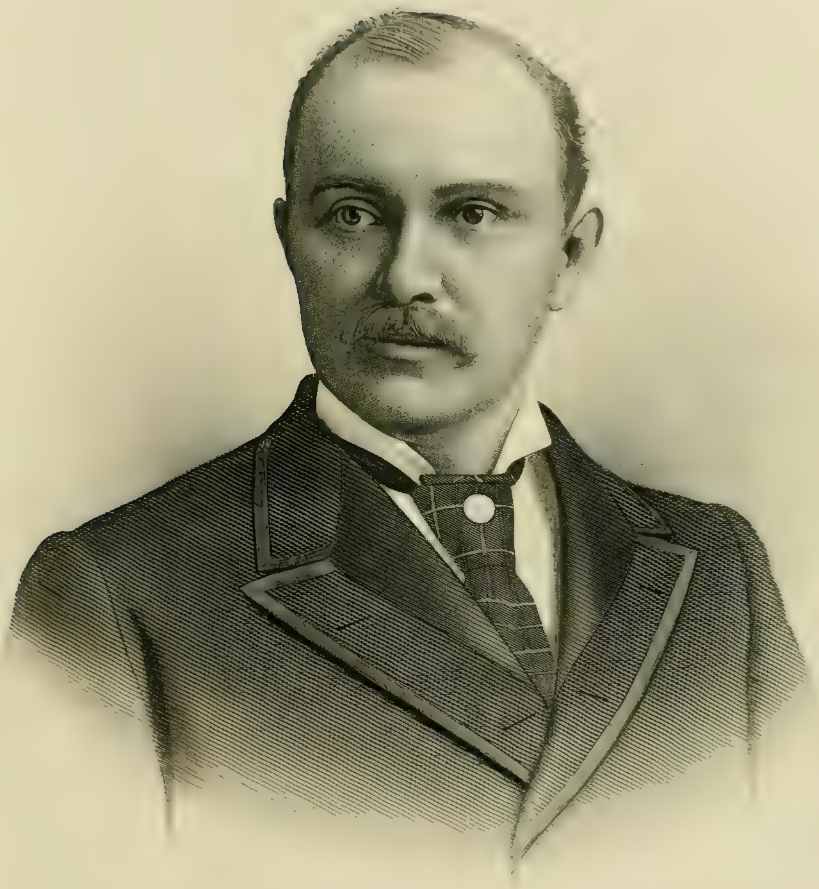
Joseph A Wonderly

years, having been re-elected to this office at the expiration of the first term, in 1872. Early in the year 1875 he entered into partnership with the Hon. Charles D. Long, and was associated with him in the practice of the law until Judge Long was elevated to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan in 1887. In 1871, Mr. Gold was elected city attorney of Flint, and retained that office for a period of thirteen years. His early life having been spent upon a barren New England farm, Mr. Gold was naturally prejudiced against agricultural pursuits, and his success as a lawyer has demonstrated the wisdom of his choice in adopting the legal profession. He is also a stockholder in the Genesee County Savings Bank, of which he has been for many years a director. Like most other people he has espoused the religion of his forefathers, and is a member of the Congregational Church, the prevailing denomination of the New England States. He is, however, liberal in his theology, as in his practice. He has been a stanch member of the Republican party since its formation, and, although ever ready to further the interests of his party, he has not been a seeker after office. The fruit of his early marriage has been five children—all daughters, three of whom survive, as follows: Sarah M., now the wife of Rev. Frederick S. Hayden, of Jacksonville, Illinois; Mary E. S. Gold and Lilian Gold, both residing at home. Judge Gold is a well-trained and diligent student, not only of matters pertaining to his profession, but of much that enlarges and enriches general knowledge; a man of quick and fine perceptions, of retentive memory and sound judgment, with the faculty of rendering his knowledge available; of striking personal appearance—he is of medium height—and, though somewhat gray, is strong and robust and full of work. Perhaps no one in the community where he resides has warmer personal friends. While he does not make friends rapidly, to those to whom the opportunity is given to view his inner life and thoughts, through long and intimate acquaintance, his true self is made known; his strong, honest, and manly character forces into the background those peculiarities which tend to make him reserved, and unconsciously he commands the respect and wins the love of all who thus know him. Of large heart and full of kindness for all humanity, truthful in all things, he is a man who prizes his word when once given, and who stands by his friends. Of fine literary tastes, he is most at home when in the presence of people who love books and read them; and with a keen appreciation of good society, refined and gentlemanly in his tastes, he is a good story-teller, a capital conversationalist, and excellent company. In a business way no man has a better standing in the community, he being regarded as a man of strong parts, of good business talent, and a safe counselor—an honest man, and one whose friendship and good-will is prized by all who know him.

THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, lawyer, of Grand Rapids, is one of the now large number of natives of Michigan who have attained prominence in the professional world, and who each day are winning distinction for the State. His father was a native of Dunmanway, County of Cork, Ireland, and his mother, Elizabeth Lander, was a native of Tipperary, Ireland. Both his father and mother went to England to reside early in life, and were there married. They came to Jackson, Michigan, in the fall of 1838, and there the subject of this sketch was born, July 30, 1842. Soon after arriving at Jackson his father purchased a farm, where the boyhood and early youth of Thomas J. were passed. He was given the advantages of the district schools of that day, but nothing better until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Marshall, where he attended the public schools about two years. At the age of eighteen he commenced the study of law in the office of Mr. John C. Fitzgerald, and subsequently attended the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was admitted to practice as soon as he attained his majority. He immediately entered into a partnership with Mr. Fitzgerald, at Marshall, which continued until January 1, 1871, when he became associated with the late D. Darwin Hughes, under the firm name of Hughes & O'Brien. Within a few months, Mr. Hughes was offered and accepted the position of general counsel for the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and the firm removed to Grand Rapids. The business of the new firm increased so rapidly that it soon attained proportions beyond their capacity, and Mr. M. J. Smiley, of Kalamazoo, was added to the partnership, the firm name being changed to Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley; and until the failure of Mr. Hughes's health, in 1882, the firm occupied a position in the front ranks of the Michigan bar. The railroad corporation, whose legal business was in the keeping of this firm, was engaged in extending its line into the then untraversed portion of Northern Michigan, and was contributing largely toward the settlement and development of that portion of the State, in the accomplishment of which the law firm of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley played a leading part, the work being much greater than that ordinarily required of counsel for railroads already built through settled districts; difficult legal questions were constantly arising; disputes over the rights of way were numerous, important questions of policy to be determined, financial transactions of great magnitude to be cared for, while trust deeds, and bonds upon which to raise money to complete the construction of the road, were to be prepared. It was in assisting his partner, Mr. Hughes, that Mr. O'Brien obtained the careful training and wide experience which have since given him the prominence as a railroad counsel which he at present enjoys. In January, 1883, the firm of Hughes, O'Brien & Smiley was dissolved, owing to the failing health of the senior member, and Mr. O'Brien has since continued the practice of his profession alone. Upon the death of Mr. Hughes, in 1883, Mr. O'Brien was appointed to succeed him as general counsel of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and still retains that position, besides which he enjoys a large and lucrative private practice. In addition to his other duties and business, Mr. O'Brien is also president of the Grand Rapids Bar Library, president of the Antrim Iron Company, vice-president of the Kent County Savings Bank, a director of the Grand Rapids Iron Company and the Anti-Kalsomine Company. He is also a member of the Vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He has never aspired to any offices in the gift of his party; but in March, 1883, without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated for one of the two vacancies on the Supreme Court Bench, Ex-Governor Austin Blair being the other candidate, both of whom, in company with the entire Republican State ticket, suffered defeat, the tidal wave in State politics flowing toward Democracy; he, however, ran over seven thousand ahead of Governor Blair. He was married, September 4, 1873, to Miss Delia, daughter of the late William A. Howard. The following, from the pen of one of the leading legal practitioners in Grand Rapids, will give an idea of the intrinsic worth of the subject of this sketch in the community in which he lives: "Mr. O'Brien's preferences have always guided him to close legal study, rather than to the forensic triumphs of the court-room. It is as a counsel that his best successes in the profession have been won. Quick in his grasp of the facts submitted to him for opinion, careful and thorough in his examination into the intricacies of legal problems, he deserves and commands the confidence of a large clientage. Mr. O'Brien's position as a lawyer and a citizen is to be envied. High in his chosen profession, he is yet young, and may look forward to many years of honorable activity. To such a man the future is bright."

HON. ORLANDO F. BARNES, manufacturer and banker, of Lansing, was born in Mason, Michigan, November 7, 1856, the eldest son of the Hon. Orlando M. Barnes and his wife, Amanda W., daughter of John Fleming. Passing his boyhood days in his native town, he became a resident of Lansing on the removal of his father's family to that city, in 1875. Five years later (1880), he graduated in the classical course at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. His father gave him the choice of two propositions, to wit, either to place a sum of money to his credit and he to use the interest therefrom, or to give him a sum outright. Young Barnes chose the latter, and three days after graduation he embarked upon his business career which has proven so highly successful. The fact is, the young man felt confidence in his own ability; and subsequent events have more than confirmed the reason for this confidence, for he has shown himself to be a man of more than ordinary ability. One of his first ventures was to reorganize the Lansing Iron Works, which was bankrupt and had been closed for several years. He infused into the business new life, taking its management, and resuming operations with eight workmen, subsequently increased to one hundred and fifty, and making the largest and most complete concern of its kind in the State. In 1884 his merit and ability had become so far recognized as to cause him to be elected president of the Central Michigan Savings Bank, of Lansing, a bank that has since become one of the most important savings banks in the interior of the commonwealth. In 1885 he joined in the reorganization of the Lansing Wheel Works, which was then on the verge of bankruptcy. Under the new management prosperity set in here also, and they have erected a large new factory, and to-day employ one hundred men and ship their products to nearly every State in the Union, and also to foreign countries. In 1886 he engaged in lumbering in Clare and Gladwin Counties, and associated himself with others in the formation of the Lansing Lumber Company, which has assumed large dimensions. He is president of the Lansing Electric Light Company and vice-president of the Lansing Gas Company, and is interested in several other Lansing enterprises, the greater number of which are under his control and receive his personal supervision, many of them owing their existence solely to him. Mr. Barnes thus becomes the largest employer of labor in his section of the State, and in this connection it is due to him to say that no man enjoys more cordial relations or further commands the sympathy and respect of those in his employ than does he. His interest, mutually with his father, in real estate in Lansing has resulted in the material growth of the city and contributed to it many of its most substantial buildings. Like his father, Mr. Barnes is from principle and conviction an enthusiastic Democrat, and, as in his business life, whatever share he takes in political matters receives the full force of his untiring energy and the heartiest efforts of which he is capable. In 1882—then only twenty-six years of age—he was nominated for mayor of Lansing, and at the ensuing election received the most flattering testimonial of his popularity in carrying the city by a large majority, notwithstanding the Republican party usually controlled the office by not less than four hundred votes. He was re-elected on the close of his first term, and by his excellent business methods, promptness, and clear-headed sagacity, made a valuable and enviable record as a public officer. So great is the confidence of his party in his ability and popularity that the Congressional Convention of 1888 for the Sixth District tendered him the nomination for representative to Congress, which was accepted, and in the ensuing campaign he made a most manly and courageous canvass. His earnest and powerful appeals to the reason and judgment of the voters was answered by a genuine Democratic awakening, and resulted in his coming near to victory in a district that had been a very stronghold of Republicanism. His opponent, the Hon. M. S. Brewer, had represented the district in Congress no less than three terms, and in the preceding campaign had been elected by a majority of two thousand votes. Mr. Barnes succeeded in reducing this to only 367 votes, a record that many an older campaigner may with good reason envy. Personally, Mr. Barnes is one of the most agreeable gentlemen. He is modest, unobtrusive, and courteous in manner, and in business is full of life, clear-headed, and energetic. In debate he is scholarly, logical, and convincing, a result due in part to his studious habits; and as an orator he takes rank with the foremost of the younger men of the State. Mr. Barnes is an active member of Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and holds the rank of major in the Third Regiment, Michigan State Troops. He was married, April 20, 1882, to Miss Mary Louise, daughter of H. E. Woodward, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts.

HON. JOHN MARCUS SWIFT, M. D., of Northville, Wayne County, was born in Nankin, Wayne County, Michigan, February 11, 1832. He is a grandson of General John Swift, of Palmyra, New York, and the youngest son of Rev. Marcus Swift, one of the early settlers in Michigan. His mother, Anna Swift, was a daughter of Weaver Osband, a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His parents emigrated to Michigan in 1825, and settled on a farm in Nankin, which at that time was a part of the township of Bucklin, and there his youth was passed with such limited means of education as those pioneer days afforded; and there his mother died when he was but ten years old. His father afterwards married Huldah C. Peck, who became the boy's teacher during the hours when he was released from farm-work. His additional school facilities consisted of one year in the common school at Plymouth, and three terms at Griffin Academy, Ypsilanti, previous to his thirteenth year, and one year (shortened by illness, induced by overwork) in college in his nineteenth year. Often he studied with his book fastened to the plow-handle as he drove his team, and acquired much in the long winter evenings in his father's farmhouse kitchen. A retentive memory and a taste for reading



Orlando F. Barnes.

enabled him, in a great measure, to overcome the lack of early tuition. In 1851 he commenced the study of medicine, and received his diploma in 1854 from the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati. Rush Medical College, Chicago, conferred a degree upon him in 1864, on recommendations from Z. Pitcher, M. D., of Detroit, Professor Moses Gunn, and other medical men of note, in consideration of his professional standing and valuable contributions to current medical literature, and original treatment of diseases—particularly diphtheria. Dr. Swift established himself in Wayne County in 1853, and entered upon the practice of his profession in connection with an older brother, Dr. Orson R. Swift, which connection continued about two years. Dr. Swift, in his medical course as a student, exhibited in the different departments of study unusual powers of application, quick discernment, and ready analysis. He brought these requisites, so essential to success in medicine, into his profession, with a determination ever to be abreast of the times. These qualifications soon insured him a large practice, and gave him a wide reputation. In 1867 he was thrown from a carriage and so severely injured as to be forced to retire from the more arduous duties of a country physician, and to invest with an active partner in a successful mercantile business, although he has always been a leading physician in his section, being frequently called to consult with eminent men in the profession, near and remote. He is a member of the Wayne County Medical Society. He aided in the organization of the Union Medical Society, of Oakland, Wayne, and Washtenaw Counties, which he served as presiding officer, and of the Oakland County Academy of Medicine. He has been elected an honorary member of various other medical societies, both in this country and in England. In 1875 he was a delegate to the American Medical Association. In 1864 he was elected to the Legislature from the Fourth District. He has been an active and earnest Republican from the birth of that party. Previous to its existence he was an old-time Abolitionist, and an ardent advocate of the rights of the slave. The outspoken defense of his principles gained for him in childhood the contemptuous title of the "little nigger preacher." A well-read man—not only in his profession, but also in much of the science, literature, and politics of the day—and ever reading and thinking, he is ready on all suitable occasions to give utterance to his views, and defend them with earnestness and ability. He speaks easily and with emphasis on subjects in which he is interested, particularly on those having a moral bearing. At ten years of age he united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He disagreed, however, with that body on the subject of secret societies, and in maturer years allowed his connection with it to lapse. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1876, with his wife and daughter, he joined the Presbyterian Church, with the understanding that he was not to be required to assent to any doctrines but those held by all evangelical Churches. He is the beloved teacher of the large and flourishing Bible-class connected with that Church, and is actively interested in Sunday-school work. He gives time, money, and influence to aid the various Churches in his village, and they are indebted to his freedom from sectarian bias for services in Sunday-schools, business, and religious meetings, and in the choirs which have been successfully instructed by him. He has a good knowledge of music and a fine tenor voice. He has made great sacrifices in the interests of sacred and secular music, and to him is largely due the wide-spread reputation which Northville has had as a musical town. He has always been an advocate of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and has given his support to the temperance cause in various phases of action. As a Christian physician he has ever felt it his duty in all cases of serious sickness to know the relations of his patients toward their Maker, and is often heard directing them to Jesus Christ, and encouraging them with the hopes and consolations of the gospel. In 1876 he was a member of a commission appointed by Governor Bagley to locate the State House of Correction. The work of the commission was satisfactorily performed by the location of the house at Ionia. The doctor married, February 11, 1852, Emily B. Barker, daughter of Captain George J. Barker, of Grand Rapids. They had one child, who became Mrs. George A. Milne, and who died on January 5, 1884, leaving two little boys, who now reside with their grandpa. She was a highly gifted woman, and her death was a terrible blow, which has cast a deep shadow on those she left. The orphan children of his brother, Dr. Orson R. Swift, of whom he was guardian during their minority, held places side by side with his own daughter in their uncle's heart and home. Doctor Swift has been a member of the School Board for twenty-five years (with the exception of two years), and is active in all matters pertaining to the educational, moral, and material growth of Northville. He has always occupied various places of public and private trust, and his advice and judgment are highly esteemed. He is in the prime of life, and, with his experience, varied acquisitions, and continued habits of study, may still anticipate many years of happy usefulness. In 1884 he sold out his mercantile business, and has since devoted himself exclusively to his extensive and lucrative medical practice.

NOTE.—Largely from "Representative Men of Michigan."

HON. ROBERT M. MONTGOMERY, of Grand Rapids, Kent County, Ex-Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit Court of Michigan, was born at Eaton Rapids, Eaton County, Michigan, May 12, 1849. His father, Johnson Montgomery, was a native of Attica, New York, and removed to Michigan in 1836, settling in Eaton County, where he was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, among whom he continued to reside until his death in 1883. The mother of the subject of this sketch, Elvira (Dudley) Montgomery, was a daughter of General Stephen Dudley, of Bennington, Vermont, where she was born and continued to live until removing with her husband to Michigan, in 1836. Mrs. Montgomery died at Eaton Rapids, in 1862. The primary education of Judge Montgomery was received in the public schools of his native town, and at an early age he engaged in teaching; but having decided in his own mind what his future vocation should be, he determined at once to enter upon a study of the law, and at the age of nineteen years became a student in the office of Judge F. J. Russell, of Hart, Michigan. How well he availed himself of his opportunities may be seen from the fact that he was admitted to practice in 1871, having just attained his majority. He immediately began the practice of his profession, locating for this purpose at Pentwater, Oceana County. The promise of success in life which he had exhibited from the first began to make itself good in results, and his practice was highly gratifying to a beginner in the profession. Shortly after locating at Pentwater, Mr. Montgomery was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue for the district composed of Oceana, Mason, and Manistee Counties, in which capacity he served until elected prosecuting attorney of Oceana County, in 1873. In 1875 he was re-elected to that office for another term of two years, at the expiration of which he removed to Grand Rapids, and entered into partnership with Mr. Marsden C. Burch, and, under the firm name of Burch & Montgomery, began an active law practice. In the same year, Mr. Montgomery was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the Western District of Michigan, and at the spring election of 1881 he was elected Judge of the Seventeenth Michigan Judicial Circuit, entering upon the duties thereof January 1, 1882. In the spring of 1886 he was re-elected to that office for a term of six years, by a largely increased majority. He continued to occupy the bench until August, 1888, when he resigned in order to resume active practice. A partnership was formed with Mr. McGeorge Bundy, under the firm name of Montgomery & Bundy, and to-day the firm is numbered among the foremost in legal circles in Grand Rapids. Judge Montgomery enlisted as a private in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, in August, 1864, when but fifteen years of age, but at the expiration of three months was discharged on account of ill health, not having seen any active service. He is a member of the Valley City Lodge, No. 86, F. and A. M., of Grand Rapids, to which he had been admitted from Oceana Lodge, No. 200, of Pentwater. He is an attendant upon the services of the Congregational Church, and an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party. In 1873, Judge Montgomery was married to Miss Theo. Wadsworth, of Pentwater, and to them have been born two boys—Morris W., aged fourteen years, and Stanley, aged eleven. A member of the Grand Rapids bar who has been acquainted with the subject of this sketch for some years, has this to say concerning him: "Judge Montgomery is now in the active practice of his profession to which his quickness of thought and clearness and soundness of judgment seem to have appointed him particularly, early in life. He is considered a safe counselor and an excellent trial lawyer. In the profession he stands among the first in Western Michigan, and his election to the bench on the Republican ticket in a Democratic circuit, by a majority of over sixteen hundred, attests to his popularity before the public. All his dealings with his fellow-men will bear the light of the noonday sun; and he has walked in a plain, open, even pathway, with firm, steady step, meeting no man with averted face. He is universally well liked, and, according just and fair treatment to all, he receives the same in return."

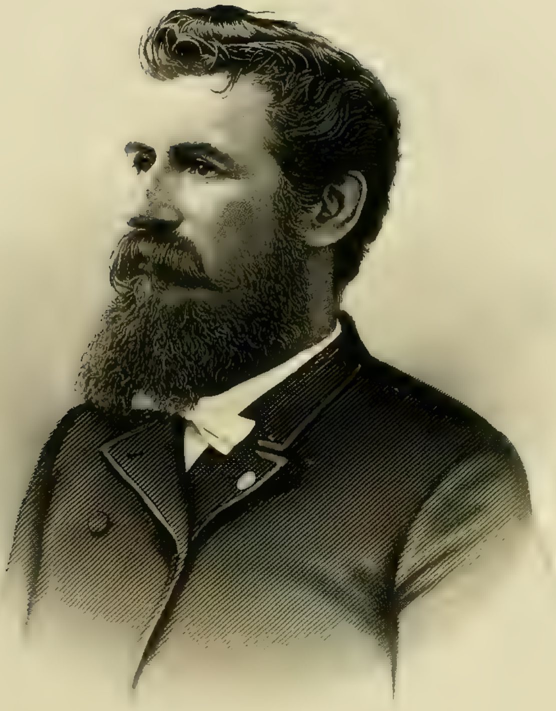
CARLOS E. WARNER, attorney and counselor at law, Detroit, was born at Orleans, New York, on October 5, 1847, and since his advent in Detroit has acquired an enviable position as a lawyer and citizen. In the former capacity he possesses not only the necessary legal acumen, but an unlimited amount of brilliancy as an advocate. He is a close student, in addition to being an indefatigable worker; and when called upon to enter into a legal contest is fully equipped with law and facts, which, supplemented by his own undoubted earnestness and candor, generally secure him the coveted victory. In the second capacity he is a man of high honor, strict integrity, and in every relation of life, whether public, private, or social, he is true to the last. Genial, generous, and popular, he is one of the best-known lawyers in Detroit. Mr. Warner is the third son of Ulysses and Eliza A. (Jones) Warner, who were the parents of seven sons and four daughters. Ulysses Warner was a farmer by occupation, and a man of wide usefulness in Central and Western New York. For nearly thirty years he was a "country 'squire," filling the office of justice of the peace, and was also a member of the Legislature for a number of years. He is still living at the old homestead, in the enjoyment of good health. The subject of this sketch was given, in his early youth, as good educational advantages as circumstances would permit, and he made excellent use of them. After the usual time in the district school, he attended for three years an academy at Canandaigua, New York, after which he taught school for one year. He early discovered the bent of his mind and inclination, and determined to enter the legal profession; and in September, 1867, began the study of law in the office of Hon. J. P. Faurot, of Canandaigua, where he applied himself to his legal studies with such energy and industry that in December, 1869, he passed a highly creditable examination at the general term of the Supreme Court, at Rochester, New York, and was admitted to practice. He at once, upon his admission to the bar, became associated with Mr. Faurot in practice, which connection continued until February, 1872, when Mr. Warner removed to Michigan, locating at Detroit, where he immediately entered the office of Moore & Griffin, one of the most prominent legal firms in the West. In a very short time he was admitted as a partner. In 1875 the firm was dissolved and a new one, composed of Messrs. W. A. Moore, F. H. Canfield, and C. E. Warner, under the firm name of Moore, Canfield & Warner, succeeded to the business. In 1883, Mr. Warner retired from this firm, and associated himself with Hon. Levi T. Griffin, under the firm name of Griffin & Warner, which firm was succeeded, on January 1, 1888, by the firm of Griffin, Warner, Hunt & Berry. On March 1, 1890, Mr. Berry retired from the firm, and the firm's business is now conducted under the name of Griffin, Warner & Hunt. Their practice is of the most extensive character, fully equaling that of any other legal firm in Detroit, and the success that has crowned his career would warrant the assertion that Mr. Warner acted wisely in the choice of his profession. In politics, Mr. Warner has decided convictions in favor of the Democratic party, though he is by no means a pronounced partisan, and does not always follow the party platform and party leaders. His ancestors for many generations were pronounced Democrats. His father, however, became a "War Democrat," and thus naturally found his way into the Republican ranks, where he has since remained. Mr. Warner has several times permitted the use of his name by the Democratic party for important offices. In 1881 he was nominated for city attorney for the city of Detroit; but, though running far ahead of his ticket, was defeated by a small majority. Always a friend to education, and to enable him to more forcibly advance its interests, he allowed himself, in 1880, to be nominated as Democratic representative of the old Sixth Ward on the Board of Education. The ward invariably gave an average Republican majority of about six hundred; but Mr. Warner was elected, with a goodly number of votes to spare. Subsequently, when the system of representation upon the Board of Education was changed to an exclusive membership at large, he became one of the nominees of his party, and was elected by a handsome majority. He served upon the Board for four

C. E. Warner

and one-half years, giving to its service his best thought and attention. By the new system the complexion of the Board was greatly improved, its members being not only leading citizens of Detroit, but representatives of the various learned professions. Mr. Warner was chosen president of the new Board in July, 1882, and re-elected the following year. During his service on the Board he was a devoted friend to the high-school system, and when agitation in favor of its abolishment culminated in a resolution to that effect, presented to the Board, Mr. Warner, among others, opposed its adoption with such earnestness and vigor, that when voted upon it was hopelessly buried, and the high-school has ever since continued its good work without molestation. Mr. Warner is a member of the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, and a large number of prominent beneficiary societies, as well as of the Detroit Club and the Detroit Athletic Club. On June 5, 1873, he was married to Miss Alice Burr, daughter of Mrs. Caleb Van Husan, of Detroit, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Kathleen E., born 1874; Emily C., born 1877; Carl E., Jr., born 1879; and John Sill, born 1884.

REV. CAMPBELL FAIR, D. D., rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Grand Rapids, was born in Hollymount, County Mayo, Ireland, April 28, 1843, the son of John and Maria (Willson) Fair. His father, who died in Ireland in 1846, was a descendant of an old and highly respected Irish family, and was a large landed proprietor, the estate at his death devolving upon, and now being in the possession of, his eldest son, Thomas Willson Fair. Dr. Fair's mother was the daughter of Thomas Willson, a distinguished Dublin attorney at law, whose integrity was so marked as to command universal commendation—it being recorded that at the conclusion of a celebrated law case in which he was engaged, the contending parties united in presenting him with a service of solid silver for the strict impartiality he had exhibited in the trial of the case, a portion of this service now being in the possession of Dr. Campbell Fair. Mrs. Fair (mother of our subject) has now reached the age of eigty-one years, and is still residing in Ireland in the enjoyment of good health. Dr. Fair was principally educated by a private tutor, and as a boy looked forward to becoming a civil engineer. In furtherance of this intention he was placed under the instruction of one of the most distinguished members of that profession in Dublin, the late Maurice Collis; but upon reaching the age of fifteen years he decided to enter the ministry, and was at once prepared for Trinity College, Dublin University. He subsequently entered upon his theological studies at St. Aidan's Theological School, Birkenhead, England, where he obtained first place in many of the most difficult examinations; and on Trinity Sunday, 1866, he was ordained deacon by the late Lord Bishop of Chester, having been appointed to the curacy of Holy Trinity Church, Birkenhead, England. The following year he was advanced to the order of priest, at the hands of Dr. Jacobson, late Lord Bishop of Chester. In November, 1867, Mr. Fair was made superintendent of the Irish Church Missions, Dublin, and the following year was promoted to be London secretary of the same society, with the curacy of St. Jude's Church, Chelsea, and afterwards deputation secretary in the Midland Counties of England, with North and South Wales. In September, 1868, an event occurred which proved the turning point in Dr. Fair's life. While traveling from Birmingham, England, to Llandudno, Wales, he received severe injuries in a railroad accident, which necessitated a long confinement to his bed. When he had sufficiently recovered he was advised by his physician to try the effects of a sea voyage, and, in company with his mother, came to the United States, arriving at New York in the fall of 1870. A desire to explore the country led to a tour, in the course of which all the important cities between New York and New Orleans were visited. Wherever he went the doctor was treated with the utmost kindness, and this, together with the great climatic advantages, led him to make this country his home, where he soon recovered from all the effects of his injuries. In 1871 he accepted the assistant rectorship of Christ Church, New Orleans, where he remained until 1875, when he became rector of St. Ambrose Church, New York City, and in June of the same year he accepted a call to the Church of Ascension, Baltimore, Maryland. While serving in this connection, in 1878, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the University of Nebraska, on the personal nomination of the late Bishop Clarkeson. In 1886, Dr. Fair continued to receive numerous calls to other parishes, the most prominent being to Montreal, Canada, New York City, and Grand Rapids; but after visiting each he decided to remain at his Church in Baltimore. Having, however, received repeated urgent calls from St. Mark's parish, at Grand Rapids, in November, 1886, he moved thither, subsequently receiving elections to other parishes, one of which was to his former place of residence, Baltimore; but he preferred to continue the genial relations existing since his advent to Grand Rapids. Dr. Fair has contributed to the world of thought and culture several valuable works on theological subjects, among them being "Sound Words," embodying a course of Sunday-school instruction for children, published in 1879 (this work has had a sale of twenty thousand copies); "Day by Day," a manual of daily devotions, was published in Baltimore in 1880, and although a large number of copies have been sold the work is still in good demand; "Sufficiently Instructed" is probably the most popular of the doctor's works, the second edition having already been exhausted, and the third is now in course of preparation. Among other of his published works may be mentioned "The Church of Ireland; its History and Power;" "Rejoice Evermore;" "Confirmation;" and a chart 44 x 31 inches, published in 1885, entitled, "Synoptic Revisions of the Prayer-book from the old Liturgies into English." In addition to the above, many of Dr. Fair's sermons and lectures have been published in pamphlet form. While residing at Baltimore, Dr. Fair filled the editorial chairs of the *Conservative Churchman* and the Baltimore *Church News*, published at that place; and since coming to Grand Rapids has been a regular contributor to several Church periodicals and other magazines; in addition to which he publishes the *Pastor's Aid*, a paper devoted exclusively to St. Mark's parish. The doctor holds a membership in no less than thirty-three secret and beneficiary societies, and his services are in constant demand as a member of committees and boards of several charitable institutions; while at the Diocesan Convention for the present year the doctor received the almost unanimous vote as a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, the Board of Missions, member of the Association of the Diocese, and was also chosen as a deputy to the General Convention of the Church, held at New York, October, 1889. Notwithstanding the accomplishment of an immense amount of labor involved in his work in America, Dr. Fair has found time to cross the Atlantic Ocean no less than thirty-seven times, to visit the home and country of his childhood and youth, where many associations of those and later years make the journey a most enjoyable and happy recreation for him. In connection with several of these voyages he has acted as correspondent for many of the influential newspapers of America. Although not a partisan, Dr. Fair's affiliations are with the Democratic party, his guiding principle, however, being the man personally rather than the measure politically. It should be added that Dr. Fair is rapidly attaining a distinguished reputation as a popular platform lecturer. On January 16, 1883, the doctor was united in marriage with Miss Mary Stone daughter of the late James Holliday Stone, a banker of Baltimore, Maryland. (Mr. Stone died in London, England, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.) They have two children—boys—Campbell Willson Fair, aged five years, and James Holliday Stone Fair, aged three years. The marriage has been most happy, Mrs. Fair being in every sense of the word a fitting helpmeet, her intellectual and moral superiority making her respected and influential in the circle of which her husband is a leader. To him she is not only a loving and faithful wife, but also his secretary and amanuensis; and in her Church relations she has secured a large share of the doctor's popularity. Of generous sympathies and sincere attachments, warm-hearted and benevolent, her many friends and neighbors have reason to appreciate her kindly aid and comforting influence in time of illness and affliction. Her aim and work have ever been to take an earnest part in the building up of the social organizations of the Church community. The following is from the pen of one of Dr. Fair's most intimate acquaintances in Grand Rapids, and one who, probably, comes more in contact with him than any other member of his parish, and is thus capable of judging his characteristics: "In personal appearance, Dr. Fair is somewhat above the medium height. He possesses a well-shaped head, with clearly cut features, and his hair, mustache, and whiskers are taking on prematurely the silver tints. He is erect in carriage, alert in movement, and every expression of his face, or action of his body, indicates excessive vital energy. While gentle and kind, he is yet resolute and firm. Listening to the suggestions and opinions of others, he does not hesitate to express his own, and can always give abundant reasons for any belief he entertains. Having adopted a given course of procedure, he is not easily dissuaded, for he never commits himself to an important measure without careful and prayerful thought upon it; and, once resolved, his determination attends him to ultimate success He is quick of apprehension, full of well-devised plans, and instant in performance. His mind readily grasps all details and minutiæ, and his natural disposition urges them upon his personal attention. Method and order are largely developed in him, and the difficulty he finds in committing to other hands the less important portions of his work is sometimes detrimental and always a source of anxiety. His greatest fault is overwork. As a sermonizer he is methodical in arrangement, clear in expression, happy in illustration, logical in application, fluent in utterance, and persuasive in argument. His habit is to speak extemporaneously, with occasionally the divisions or heads of his discourse written on scraps of paper. If confined to manuscript, his otherwise easy and graceful delivery becomes hampered and constrained. His voice is full, strong, clear, and resonant; and in rendering the services and offices of the Church he is deliberate, forcible, and reverent. He is a ripe scholar, rich in literary attainments, and of broad erudition. The calling of his adoption, the study and preparation necessary thereto, have in no way lessened or depreciated the natural business ability which he enjoys to a degree unusual in the profession. The ties of kinship and friendship are with him like hooks of steel, and his willingness to do for others knows no limit. Sacrifice with him becomes a pleasure; personal inconvenience, that others may be comforted, a positive joy. He is buoyant, hopeful, and trusting, ever feeling that if he but do the thing that is right, it matters little how dark the horizon may appear, bright, clear light will certainly come. In all the varied departments of his professional life he is a leader and worker, using to the utmost head, heart, and hands, and, by his example, teaching those around him to labor incessantly, untiringly for Christ and humanity. While thus working and teaching, he wins troops of friends, and the warmest and truest of these are the ones who know him best."

WILLIAM PERRY MAIDEN, M. D., of Alpena, was born in Quebec, March 15, 1841. His father, Joseph Maiden, was a major of artillery in the British army. The son was first educated at private schools, and subsequently at Regiopolis College, a college under Catholic auspices. In 1858 he commenced the study of medicine at Queen's University Medical College, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, in 1861. Twelve years later, in 1873, he was graduated a Doctor of Medicine from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. But between the dates of these two graduations—1861 and 1873—there comes a very eventful history. When quite young, Dr. Maiden had learned telegraphy, and was one of the first operators in Canada to read by sound. For three or four years he worked on the Grand Trunk Railway as telegraph operator, train dispatcher, ticket agent, etc., filling various offices of trust during that time. In the first year of the Civil War he went to Washington, expecting to secure a post as surgeon in the hospitals there. But he found on arrival that there was a great demand for telegraph operators, and, meeting with old friends in that service, he was induced to accept a position as operator in the War Department. After six months of this work, he was placed in charge of the Military Telegraph Department, at Alexandria, Virginia. After some months here, he received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States army, and was assigned to duty in the Wolf Street General Hospital, in Alexandria. From this point as a center, he was ordered from time to time to different points in the Army of the Potomac, and was with that army during nearly all the battles in the Wilderness. In July, 1864, he was assigned to the charge of the Dangerfield Post Hospital, and also served as assistant surgeon of the Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, employed in the defenses of Washington. These positions he retained until the close of the war. While in the service he met with a very serious calamity. Riding from one hospital to another, he was thrown from his horse and severely injured in his left hip. Seven years afterwards, in 1872, this injury caused him so great trouble that he was obliged to give up the practice of his profession, and spend a year in New York, where the operation of exsection of the hip-joint



Wm. J. Maiden

was successfully performed by Professor Lewis Sayre; but he was necessarily left lame for the remainder of his life. At the close of the war, in July, 1865, he settled in Alpena, where, with the exception of a short time in Cheboygan, he has since remained. In accordance with the old adage that "it never rains but it pours," in the same year that Dr. Maiden was undergoing treatment for his hip in New York, Alpena was nearly consumed by fire, and the doctor suffered the loss of an extensive library, a fine office handsomely furnished, and many valuable surgical instruments. In 1866, Dr. Maiden started the first drug-store in Alpena, which was continued until 1868, and was then destroyed by fire. He then erected a three-story building, in which he maintained his drug business until 1870, when he sold out and removed to Cheboygan, from which, however, he returned the following year, and resumed practice in Alpena. Dr. Maiden was married at Detroit, October 11, 1864, to Miss Cly Spaulding, daughter of Stephen and Hope J. Spaulding, of Newport, near Bangor, Maine, where Mr. Spaulding was an extensive farmer. Two sons have been born to them—William R., on December 24, 1868; and Frank J., on June 15, 1870. In religion, Dr. Maiden, as well as his wife, is a member of the Episcopal Church. In politics he has never taken a very active part, but has always voted the Republican ticket. Dr. Maiden's life, aside from his important army experiences, has been essentially that of a pioneer. He has been first in many things. At a very early age, as above mentioned, he was one of the first to read telegraph signals by sound. At Alpena he was the first to open a drug-store. In 1866 he organized the first Masonic lodge in Alpena; of this lodge he was chosen first Master, and was re-elected to the same position for three successive years. He was one of the leaders also in the first temperance movement started in Alpena, and that, moreover, at a time when it required courage and determination to champion measures for the suppression of the liquor-traffic. He has been a leader, also, in the social activities of the city of his residence, and in these has been ably seconded by his wife. And lastly, and most important of all, in the practice of his chosen profession he has been most emphatically first in that portion of the State. He was the pioneer physician of the northeastern shore of Michigan. During the early days of his practice his rides extended as far south as Au Sable, and north and west to Cheboygan. At that time, moreover, there were no regular roads, and traveling was attended with many difficulties. In surgery, his skill and success have been remarkable, notably so in the case of Ernest Wesson, a lad seventeen years old, who, on the 8th of August, 1881, while working in a shingle-mill, had his abdomen accidentally penetrated by a piece of lath flying from the saw; the intestines protruded, and were found to be torn and lacerated. Dr. Maiden saw the patient eight hours after the accident, and at once performed laparotomy, removing four inches of the torn and lacerated bowel; six weeks after the operation the young man rode out in the doctor's carriage, and has never had a day's sickness since his recovery; he expresses himself as being "perfectly sound and well." On June 12, 1882, Dr. Maiden again performed laparotomy on Peter Frederickson, a German, sent to him from Rogers City, with a pistol bullet in his abdomen; the operation was successful, and the man returned home July 3d, cured. Dr. Maiden is slight in form, but with a good head, displaying more than usual ability. He is a firm friend, thoroughly reliable, personally sociable, well esteemed in the community, of good reputation in the State, and has built up a large and lucrative practice.

HON. E. LAKIN BROWN, of Schoolcraft, was born at Plymouth, Vermont, April 16, 1809. He is of early New England descent, his ancestors coming to this country in about 1640. He received a common-school education, and attended parts of two terms at Chester Academy, having in view, at that time, a collegiate course; but he was compelled to abandon this project, at the age of eighteen, on account of the death of his brother, which rendered his services at home almost indispensable. While in Chester Academy, and after, he was engaged in teaching. In 1830 he went to Ann Arbor, Michigan; returned East, and in November, 1831, came to Michigan again, settling this time at the village of Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, then just laid out, and containing but a single log cabin, occupied by Smith, Huston & Co. as a store and dwelling. Finding employment with the above firm, he was soon enabled to become with them a partner, and remained in the mercantile business sixteen years, becoming possessor, in the meantime, of quite a large amount of real estate. In 1848 he retired to a farm at Schoolcraft, where he has since remained. Mr. Brown has held quite a number of local offices of trust in Kalamazoo County; was one of the Board of three county commissioners who, instead of the Board of Supervisors, constituted the County Board in the years 1838-39-40. In 1840 he became very prominently interested in the Harrison campaign, in consequence of which he was elected to the State Legislature. At the very inception of the Republican party he became an ardent supporter of its principles. In 1855 he was elected by the Republicans to the State Senate, where he was active in bringing forth and supporting the law for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. In 1878 he was again elected to the State Senate, serving in the first session to be held in the new State House at Lansing. He was one of the Board of Regents of the University for six years, from 1857 to 1863. In 1855 and afterwards he was very active in getting the Schoolcraft and Three Rivers Railroad (now a branch of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern) under way; and was for eleven years (from 1857 to 1868) president of the Company, without salary or compensation. As a speaker, Mr. Brown is cogent, and at times eloquent. His addresses, whenever delivered, have always found a place in the county papers, and some have gained wider notice. It is in a literary line, however, that he shows his true power. With only an academic education, he has been such a thorough student that he has gained a wide fund of general knowledge and a degree of culture such as few men of like surroundings have been able to gain. He has become a thorough Latin scholar, translating the language fluently. He has rendered several skillful translations of Horace, which found their places immediately in the magazines. His original poems are largely descriptive, and show true poetic power, which, under more favorable circumstances, would certainly have commanded a wide audience. His political poems have always attracted much attention, and one addressed to Zachary Taylor, just after his election to the Presidency, was printed by a large portion of the Whig press of the country. He has also written several poems in relation to the early pioneers, among whom, it must be remembered, Mr. Brown was one of the very first.

WILLIAM FINN BOTSFORD, of Port Huron, St. Clair County, was born November 11, 1851, in that city, son of John S. and Ann E. Botsford. He attended the common schools until about fifteen years of age, when he engaged as clerk in the wholesale grocery-store of Mr. Henry McMorran, at Port Huron. Here he remained two years, at the expiration of which time he went into the forwarding business as clerk for his brother, John E. Botsford. At the termination of one year he engaged in the gents' furnishing business, in partnership with Mr. George A. Van Epps, to whom he sold out his interest a year later, when he entered the banking-house of John Johnson & Co. as clerk. In 1872 he formed a copartnership with J. E. Botsford, under the firm name of J. E. & W. F. Botsford, their business being that of elevator and grain merchants. In 1873 they built their elevator, which was the second erected in Port Huron. The following year the elevator was destroyed by fire, and they immediately built the present larger one, which has a capacity of seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels, and covers an area of 270 x 70 feet, situated about one mile north of the mouth of the Black River, and about one-half mile from Lake Huron, on the St. Clair River. The firm continued with a constantly increasing business, which gradually extended to and embraced a valuable shipping interest, until July, 1886, when Mr. J. E. Botsford retired, since when the business has been continued under the name of the Botsford Elevator Company, William F. being principal owner, president, and general manager. He also owns a large interest in, and is general manager of, the Port Huron, Sarnia and Duluth Line of steamers. He is president of the Port Huron and Gratiot Electric Street Railway Company, of both of which Companies he was a charter member. Mr. Botsford is also very largely interested in vessels of all classes, those under his management and of which he is principal owner being the propellers *Colorado* and *City of Concord*, the barge *F. J. Dunford*, steamer *Roanoke*, and steamer *Osceola*. He is also a large owner of real estate in the city of Port Huron. He was married, May 6, 1875, to Miss Nancy A. Sanborn, the estimable daughter of James W. Sanborn, of Port Huron, and has two daughters—Mabel, aged ten, and Bessie, aged six. Mrs. Botsford died September 21, 1887. He was married again, on December 26, 1889, to Miss Monimia Laux, daughter of C. Laux, of Los Angeles, California. He is a member of the Republican party, but is not an active politician. As a member of the Congregational Church he has always taken an active part in the interests pertaining thereto, and is a large contributor to the Church, charitable, and other funds. As a citizen, Mr. Botsford has aided materially in forwarding the commercial and industrial interests of the city, and in developing its resources. Of great honesty and integrity, he has ever controlled the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and is a valued member of the community.

HON. THOMAS M. COOLEY, LL. D. The leading constitutional lawyer of his time in the United States—and in the United States alone may constitutional law be called a well-defined science—is Thomas McIntyre Cooley, of Michigan. The Cooley name has been borne in this country for nearly two hundred and fifty years since the original family settled in Connecticut, and it has not been without some modest distinction in literature and the mechanic arts; so that it may be inherited talent, as well as enormous industry, that has now placed it first in the field of fundamental law. The father of Thomas was a Massachusetts farmer, who went to Western New York early in the century, and his son was born on the 6th of January, 1824, at the village of Attica, in what was then Genesee County, but is now Wyoming. Academic opportunities have always been good in New York, and he received a fair schooling, supplemented by the useful experience of three terms as a teacher. Before he was nineteen, however, he began to study law at Palmyra, in the office of Theron R. Strong, afterwards a notable judge. A year later he migrated to Michigan, continued his law studies at Adrian with Tiffany & Beaman, acting as deputy county clerk meanwhile; was admitted to practice in January, 1846, and was married on the 30th of December of the same year, to Miss Mary E. Horton. The first professional years of his life were a restless period for him, for he could never wait patiently for work. Within the next decade he had been a member of three different law firms; had lived in three different towns; had been secretary of a county agricultural society, and helped to cultivate a large farm; had edited the Adrian *Watchtower*, as a Free-soil newspaper, in support of Van Buren; had been Circuit Court commissioner and village recorder in Michigan, and, moving to Toledo, Ohio, had there been defeated for the office of district judge,—a fortunate fact for Michigan, for it sent him back within her borders. In 1857, and after a hot contest, the Michigan Senate made him compiler of the General Statutes of the State; and within a year he had completed this work, and fixed a model for the two similar compilations which appeared in 1872 and 1883. That same year the State Supreme Court was reorganized, and from a movable tribunal, consisting of the circuit judges *in banco*, became a distinct body that was destined to enter the foremost rank among American Appellate Courts. The new judges chose Mr. Cooley their reporter, and he produced eight volumes that to this day, for clearness of expression and brevity of statement, are unmatched in the long and rapidly lengthening official series. He continued to be reporter until, in 1864, he was suddenly raised to the bench itself, as the successor of Randolph Manning, who died in office. Meanwhile, in 1859, he had changed his residence from Adrian to Ann Arbor, the better to perform his duties as a professor in the newly established law department of the University of Michigan. For the next twenty-five years he held the chair known as the Jay Professorship in the law-school. In 1878–9 he also delivered courses of lectures on law in the Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore. In 1881 he became professor of constitutional and administrative law in the school of political science, then opened in the academic department at Ann Arbor. And the writer of this remembers that as long ago as 1869 he delivered a voluntary course of lectures on the Constitution of the United States to the academic seniors of that year, and did this at their request and in addition to his regular college-work. During the whole of the long period of his professorship, one of his colleagues in the faculty was the Hon. James V. Campbell, who was also one of the original members of the court which chose him as their reporter. Aside from the various heads of constitutional law—the department in which Professor Cooley was destined to become the leading authority—he was accustomed to lecture upon real property and negotiable paper, domestic relations, uses and trusts, and wills; but it was upon subjects of a constitutional nature that most of the books which he began to produce during

W. F. Botsford

this period were written. He had already had considerable practice in book-making and in incidental literary work. In the days when he was an editor and a farmer he used to contribute agricultural articles to farmers' periodicals, and now and then he did his little verse, which duly appeared in print, and of which it may at least be said that he has less reason to feel ashamed than Lord Bacon had of his poetical experiments. Then followed the two bulky volumes of the compiled laws, and the eight volumes of his reports. Then, when he became judge, he made up and published the first digest that appeared in this State, of the decisions of the Supreme Court. But his first sustained effort of an original character was his treatise on the "Constitutional Limitations upon Legislative Power." This appeared in 1868, and has gone through five editions. Whether it is his best work or not, it is the most famous, and it speedily gave him a standing unsurpassed among living American text-writers. It was followed in 1872 by his "Blackstone's Commentaries," which has seen three editions; in 1874, by an edition of "Story on the Constitution;" in 1877, by his "Law of Taxation;" and in 1879, by his "Law of Torts," both of which have appeared in second editions, the former greatly enlarged. He has also written a little text-book on "Constitutional Law," and has contributed a "History of Michigan" to the "American Commonwealth" series. These books alone ought to have been enough to keep a busy man well occupied; but Judge Cooley has also acted as an associate editor of Appleton's "Cyclopedia" to which he has contributed many law titles, and has long been at least a nominal editor of the *American Law Register*, besides producing articles, from time to time, for the *Forum*, the *Dial*, and the *Princeton*, *North American*, *International*, and *Southern Law Reviews*, and responding to uncounted demands upon him for elaborate discourses at meetings of bar associations and on various special occasions. Upon Washington's birthday, several years ago, he delivered an address to the law-school upon Washington's character; not long ago, before the Georgia Bar Association, he defended the law against the accusation of its "uncertainty;" and still later he discoursed before the American Bar Association, at Saratoga, upon the superiority of written over unwritten constitutions. His style is without superfluous ornament, but so clear as to be elegant. It may well be illustrated by an anecdote that is given upon the authority of Postmaster-General Dickinson. This gentleman was told by Mr. Justice Lamar, when the latter was Secretary of the Interior, that, having occasion to consult a work on constitutional law, he took down what he supposed to be Story's treatise. "Now," he said, "I always detested Story's writings for their involved and cumbrous style; but in this case I found myself reading page after page, charmed by the clearness of expression; and as I read I prayed to be forgiven the injustice I had been doing Story. But as I closed the book I noticed that it was Cooley's 'Constitutional Limitations.'" Two of his magazine articles had considerable political significance. The first appeared in the *International Review* in 1874, and discussed "The Guaranty of Order and Republican Government in the States"—a topic then especially important in view of the intestine quarrels in Louisana and Arkansas, and the well-intentioned but sometimes arbitrary interference of the National Government in the effort to keep the peace. The other was a powerful presentation, in the *Southern Law Review*, of "The Legal Aspects of the Louisiana Case." The judge arraigned the Government, and so plainly defined the rights of the States as to attract the approval of those who believed that they had been overstepped. And when the next Presidential campaign was drawing near, there was some idea of pressing his name for the Republican nomination, on the ground that it was time to choose some eminent constitutional lawyer. This was suggested by an observant Republican, who has since become a well-known judge, and who had good opportunities for knowing the drift of feeling in the Southwest, particularly among lawyers. The same name was proposed in the spring of 1884, by the Toledo *Blade*. But the suggestion came to nothing, as did also the much more earnest and wide-spread effort to have him appointed a Justice of the National Supreme Court upon the resignation of the late Judge Swayne. It was just as well, perhaps, that he did not arrive at either of these exalted stations, since it was reserved for him in after years to occupy a position more unique than either, and one that was wholly unknown in the first century of our National existence. And the training which especially fitted him for that post—the disappointments and political vicissitudes which cleared the way so that he should occupy it—illustrate again how much the sport of destiny are the fortunes even of those who would be supposed to foresee and, in some sense, to control them. In January, 1882, the presidents of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the Erie, and the New York Central Railroads agreed to submit to an advisory commission the perplexing question of "the difference in rates that should exist both eastwardly and westwardly upon all classes of freights between the several terminal Atlantic ports." Such main-trunk lines as are controlled by the companies named had repeatedly attempted to fix a satisfactory schedule of freight charges, had agreed on various methods and had abandoned them; and after two or three exhausting "wars of rates," had settled upon a system which apparently discriminated against Boston and New York in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore. It was when this was also complained of that the commission was chosen. It consisted of Senator Thurman, Minister Washburn, and Judge Cooley, who thereupon met in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, heard arguments from Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, collected statistics, considered the problem of moving freight in connection with considerations of distance, cost of carriage, and the laws of competition, and in July reported that it was not clear, upon such information as they could obtain, that the existing system was inequitable. It is said that their report was written by Judge Cooley, and, whether it was or not, the work which it represented was done in what was to him the busiest portion of the year, while his distinguished associates, both of whom had left political and public life, enjoyed comparative leisure. The experience naturally gave them a minute knowledge of railroad methods in matters which, more perhaps than most others, are a mystery to outsiders, and some time afterwards Judge Cooley contributed to the Chicago *Railway Review* a clear exposition of the principles of pooling. He became sufficiently recognized as an authority upon such subjects to be mentioned in connection with the Pacific Railway Commission, and in some instances his aid as arbitrator was called for in certain disputes between companies. In two instances he accepted the task of arbitrating. In 1885 his third term as one of the Justices of the State Supreme Court was drawing to a close. He had been a judge for about seventeen years, but he had of late so seriously contemplated retirement from the bench that at the time when he was engaged as arbitrator he had already thought of resigning. He was persuaded, however, to give up this purpose, and finding that among the bar, irrespective of politics, there was a strong desire for his renomination, he consented to accept; and in the State Convention he was not only promptly renominated without a whisper of dissent, but a convention of Prohibitionists also nominated him. At the election, however, it seemed as if everything worked against him. It goes without saying that the support of the bar hurt rather than helped him among non-professional voters, and there were political incidents besides that contributed to his defeat. It was well known that he had been greatly dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and it was not only understood that he did not vote for that gentleman, but it was also supposed that he had voted for Mr. Cleveland. This alienated many Republicans, and the support of the Prohibitionists was an added offense, because that party was then a hopeless aggravation to the Republicans of the State, who considered it a fire in the rear. In addition to all this—for these were not reasons which could be seriously given for opposing him—there was a persistent and continuous attack on him on the part of the Detroit *Evening News*, a paper which had its own grudge against the Supreme Court, and insisted that the influence of Cooley had made and kept it a "corporation" tribunal. The paper circulated largely among those who would be likely to be most influenced by such a charge, and least disposed to question or able to investigate its fairness; and the paper sought to support its accusation by citing various cases in which corporations had prevailed, though the opinions referred to were as often those of some other judge as they were Judge Cooley's. It even cited one in which the judge had not fully concurred. There seems, however, to be no defense strong enough, in a popular campaign, to meet the charge, if made against a candidate, that he has recognized the rights of corporations, and Judge Cooley was defeated. There were not yet three terms of court before his term of office would expire; but he resigned and left the bench when two of them had run by, so as to arrange for his future without losing any opportunities for business. The next year of his life was to him a period of comparative rest, although he was immediately retained as counsel in important cases, and accepted, besides, the chair of history in the University. But this year of leisure was abruptly ended in a wholly unexpected way. The great Wabash Railway had accumulated a vast system of "feeders," which had turned to parasites and had sucked the life-blood from the main line until it was so hopelessly insolvent that it had to be put into the hands of receivers. The receivers had their head-quarters at St. Louis, and in process of time their management became, in its turn, so unsatisfactory to many of the bondholders, that they applied to Judge Gresham for relief. The Wabash system crossed Judge Gresham's circuit, and large portions of the road were outside his jurisdiction, both to the eastward and the westward. He found abundant reason, however, for appointing a new receiver for such portions as were within his own circuit, and he accordingly, and of his own motion, appointed Judge Cooley. A more unpromising task could hardly have been laid upon a practical and experienced railroad manager; but to require one whose knowledge of such matters was purely theoretical to take and successfully operate a complicated system, both ends of which were in hostile hands, and so to discharge his trust as to make dividends where dividends had long been unknown, was to subject his versatile genius to a crowning test. But the event showed that the trust was not misplaced, for in three months the machine was in profitable operation, so far as Judge Cooley controlled it; and when he gave up the receivership as abruptly as he assumed it, he had a body of effective subordinates who were attached to him and had confidence in his direction. It was at this time that the destiny disclosed itself for which, without his knowledge, his whole previous experience had been a preparation, and toward which his brief but arduous training as an arbitrator, his defeat for the judgeship, and his successful discharge of his trust as a receiver had been the culminating steps in rapid sequence. The railroad-traffic abuses had gone so far as to compel the attention of Congress, and the Interstate Commerce Bill had been made to embody the results of a careful investigation by a Senate committee. Judge Cooley himself had been called on at an early date for his views on the questions involved, and had furnished them in a brief letter to the committee. The bill laid down certain rules, and created a tribunal of arbitrators to be appointed by the President, whose duty it should be to receive and pass upon any complaint that might be made against common carriers for any unfair discriminations among their customers. Judge Cooley was urgently requested by President Cleveland to accept a position in this tribunal, now known as the Interstate Commerce Commission, and having done so, he was chosen chairman. The needs of interstate commerce were at the very foundation of the American system of government. In its tremendous growth and development it is not easy to estimate its influence for good in binding the Union together in one compact mass of interests, or for evil in the power it has given corporations and individuals. It has involved such a compound of private and public rights that it has not been easy to deal with it without infringing on the one or sacrificing the other; so that, in forming a tribunal which has no precedent in our political history, it was a fortunate choice that placed at the head of it a consummate constitutional lawyer, who would be as broad-minded in the contemplation of National needs as he has always been jealous of local and individual rights. In the two years during which the commission has been in operation, it has disposed of many controversies and an amount of business which it is hard to realize; and while it has not escaped the sharp criticism of shippers, who miss the temporary benefits of such occasional cut-throat competitions as they used to get the advantage of, it has taken such a position as to command respect; and it is plain, from the multitudinous complaints that are constantly submitted to it, that there was pressing need of its services.

GEORGE S. DAVIS, member of the great chemical manufacturing firm of Parke, Davis & Co, of Detroit, a man whose paternal ancestry were identified with the early settlement of the New England Colonies as far back as 1670, a son of Solomon Davis (whose sketch and portrait appear in this work) and Ann H. (Duncan) Davis, was born in Detroit, Michigan, on May 7, 1845. After graduating from the high-school in Detroit, and a seven years' thorough business training with the well-known house of Farrand, Sheley & Co., he became a partner in the firm of Duffield, Parke & Co., manufacturing chemists. In 1871 this firm was reor-

Geo. S. Davis

ganized under the title of Parke, Davis & Co. After several years of hard business struggles, with limited means only at command, and weathering successfully the financial depression of 1873, which wrecked so many older and stronger houses, the firm, under the able and aggressive business management of Mr. Davis and his colleague, Mr. H. C. Parke, steadily and surely moved to the front rank, until to-day its name is not only known in all countries, but is also a synonym for the excellence of its products, which exceed in quantity that of any other institution of its kind in the world. On the firm becoming incorporated in 1875, Mr. Davis became secretary and treasurer. Within eighteen years this Company, from a small beginning, has become the greatest concern of its kind in the world. Their works cover two city blocks; their general offices are the finest west of New York City; their goods are sold in all parts of the civilized world, and have even penetrated into the wilds of Africa; their success has been due to their admirable system in all things, and to the general excellence and reliability of their productions; their exhibits at expositions always receive the highest encomiums for meritorious and complete display, and they have been most widely known and strongly indorsed by the medical profession of the country for the high standard and purity of all that they manufacture. Numerous medical works of value and interest to the profession are published by the firm, under the direction and supervision of Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis is also president of the Michigan Phonograph Company, a director in the Imperial Life Insurance Company, and in the City Savings Bank. The constant and unyielding energy which a personal supervision of such large and intricate business interests always involves, leads most men to find some channel of relief and rest from the care and confinement of the office. Mr. Davis finds his recreation during the summer months at his beautiful Grosse Pointe residence and stock-farm, known as "Claireview," on the shore of Lake St. Clair. In politics he is an enthusiastic Republican, and while frequently named for office, the increasing pressure of his business cares prevents his accepting additional burdens. Personally he combines the attributes of the successful business man with the quiet, courteous demeanor of one who bears the honor of success gracefully, and thus wins for himself a well-deserved popularity among his hundreds of employés, as well as in the social circle, and among the various military and social organizations of which he is a member. "George S. Davis," says one of his business acquaintances, "is not only an honor to the business which he graces, but to the city and State in which he lives. To his knowledge of details in the manufacture of drugs is undoubtedly, in a large measure, due the success which has crowned the enterprise of Parke, Davis & Co. To his profession as a chemist and the business of his firm he has given his undeviating attention. He has not allowed other lines of labor, or any of the allurements of public or political life, to come between him and them. He did, however, consent on one occasion to give the benefit of his knowledge to the city by allowing Mayor Grummond to appoint him a member of the City Park Commission; but the nomination was not received with much favor by the saloon element in the Common Council, which scorned Mr. Davis's views regarding the sale of beer on Belle Isle, and he was not confirmed. He commands the undivided respect of the community, not only for his business capacity, but from the quiet manliness with which he carries himself, and the natural courtesy with which he treats those who come into contact with him."

H. R. MORSE, of Alpena. An original and interesting subject for a debate in a village lyceum would be the following: "Which is most indebted to the other, Michigan or Maine?" On the one hand, Maine bred the hardy lumbermen, who, when their own State began to lose her pine-forests, naturally emigrated to Michigan as the nearest State in which they could exercise their handicraft. Without them, and without the kind of education they had received in their native State, the natural resources of Northern Michigan would not have been so quickly and profitably developed, and the land would not have become so soon ready for the wheat and corn fields and the farmer's home. On the other hand, without Michigan as an outlet and receptacle for her sons, Maine would have reared a population unable to exercise and develop the talents with which they were endowed. One of these sons of Maine, adopted by Michigan, is Henry Richard Morse, of Alpena. He was born in Foxcroft, Maine, February 13, 1832. His father, Richard Morse, and his mother, Mary Hammond, were both natives of Maine. They moved to Foxcroft soon after their marriage, and engaged in farming. They died in middle age, but raised a family of six children on the farm. Three of the children still survive—Diana, widow of the late Charles W. Richardson, a wealthy lumberman of Alpena; Elbridge H. Morse, also of Alpena; and the subject of this sketch. Mr. Morse's early education was received at the district school and at Foxcroft Academy, from which latter he was graduated when he was about nineteen years of age. His earliest ambition was to be a lawyer; but, owing to a tendency to lung-troubles and a feeble constitution, he could not endure the confinement necessary to pursue his studies in an office. He was induced to visit the lumber-camps of his brother-in-law, the late Charles W. Richardson, in the pineries of Maine. Inhaling the balsamic odors of the pine, and living the outdoor life of the lumbermen (including the lying at night, wrapped up in a blanket, with feet toward the fire, in the middle of the old-fashioned camps), he rapidly gained strength, health, and vigor, and became so interested in the business that he determined to follow lumbering as a vocation. Engaged by his brother-in-law, he worked for him for three years, and, although beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he succeeded so well that at the age of twenty-two he went into the same business for himself, on the Penobscot River. For a number of years he followed the business with moderate success, and also engaged quite extensively in farming, in real-estate speculation, and in buying and selling cattle and horses. He was always strictly attentive to business, saving every possible dollar from his earnings, and spending no time in social pleasures. About 1857 or 1858 he closed out his lumber business in Maine, and leaving his farm in the care of his sister Ruth, went to lumbering in Lower Canada, in the vicinity of Sherbrook. Here also he dealt in cattle and horses. Some time in January, 1863, he left Canada, and went back to his farm in Maine, where he remained until the next September. He then came to Michigan on a prospecting tour, the result of which was a determination to settle in Alpena, and the formation of the partnership known as Miller, Richardson & Co. The next fall he moved to Alpena, where he has since lived, with the exception of the few years from 1883 to 1887, during which period he resided in Ann Arbor, that his children might better enjoy the privileges of the university. In 1886 he purchased the property of the late Charles W. Richardson, and returned with his family to Alpena. Mr. Morse was married in Bangor, Maine, January 23, 1863, to Miss Lucy J. Milliken, a daughter of Benjamin Milliken, a prominent man in Washington County, Maine. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living. The oldest, Harry R., was admitted to the bar in 1887, and is practicing his profession in Alpena, as junior member of the firm of Williams & Morse; the next son, Benjamin C., is in business with his father; the oldest daughter, Kitty May, not yet of age, is the wife of Dr. D. A. Cameron, of Alpena; the younger children are William E., Sibyl E. B., and Winifred L. The offices of supervisor, city treasurer, and member of the Board of Education have been conferred upon Mr. Morse at different times; but he has an aversion to public office, does not belong to any fraternal society or political party, and votes independently. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church, which, with his wife, he joined early in married life. In physical appearance, Mr. Morse is broad-shouldered and sturdy; but, although of heavy build, he is as active in body as in mind. He has evenly cut features, blue-gray eyes, and is considered a handsome man. He is notably fond of an argument, often taking an opposite side, with spirit and witty logic, for the sake of the combat alone. To all public enterprises Mr. Morse has been a liberal contributor; and when fire, or drought, or other serious calamity has brought suffering to fellow-mortals, his purse has been open for their relief. In his dealings with his employés he has been generous as well as just, and often lends a helping hand with no thought of repayment. In his family relations he is most indulgent and affectionate. A model husband and father, he is most loved by those who know him best. In business relations he is shrewd and far-seeing, and has become possessed of a competence, due largely to his own good management. He has the respect of the community in which he has made his home, and in which he has been a hard-working pioneer, lumber manufacturer, and dealer.

GEORGE A. HART, capitalist, of Manistee, Manistee County, was born September 22, 1848, at Lapeer, Lapeer County, Michigan. The family was founded in America by Deacon Stephen Hart, who was a native of Essex County, England, where he was born about 1605, and emigrating to this country, located for a time at Newtown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, being one of the fifty-four original settlers of that place. In 1635 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, of which he was one of the original proprietors. There is a tradition that the town received its name from the ford he discovered and used in crossing the Connecticut River, and so from Hart's Ford it soon became Hartford, by a natural and easy transition. Later he was one of the ten who were the first settlers of Farmington, Connecticut, where he died about 1682. Our subject is a representative of the ninth generation, six of whom, from the second to the seventh inclusive, were natives of the State of Connecticut. Oliver B. Hart, grandfather of our subject, removed to Lapeer in 1837, being one of its earliest settlers, and there he died in 1844. His son, Joseph B., was born in 1818, at Cornwall, and came West with his father. He was for many years engaged in the fur business, general merchandise, and in lumbering at Lapeer, where he died in 1880. Mr. Hart spoke the Indian language as fluently as could the Indians themselves, and had a large trade with them, probably as extensive as that of any trader in Eastern Michigan in his time. He married, in 1844, Mary M. Hopkins, of Flint, Michigan, who died in 1859, leaving four children, of whom our subject is the eldest of two living, his older sister having died at nine years of age. His education, so far as attending school was concerned, was all attained during his childhood days, as he left both school and home at the age of fourteen to enter the army. In the fall of 1862 he went out with Company K, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, commanded by Colonel (since General) Alger, in the commissary and quartermaster departments, and the following spring enlisted. He remained in that company until May, 1865, when he was transferred to Company B, Seventh Michigan Cavalry, and on the consolidation of the famous "Custer Brigade" he was transferred to Company C, First Michigan Cavalry, and with it crossed the Plains. At the age of sixteen he was made orderly sergeant for meritorious behavior, and was probably the youngest in the service at that or any other time. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, and was four times wounded,—though never in the back. The actual number of battles was fifty-four, in addition to many skirmishes. The most notable of these were the Gettysburg campaign, Brandy Station, Broad Run, Haw's Shop, Warrentown Junction, Kilpatrick's famous raid on Richmond in the spring of 1864, Battle of the Wilderness, Beaver Dam Station, Yellow Tavern, Cold Harbor (where he was wounded), Trevilian Station (where he was captured, but only remained a rebel prisoner for about an hour, when he was recaptured by the Federals), front of Petersburg in 1864, Winchester (where he was twice wounded), Cedar Creek, Front Royal, Fisher's Hill, and in the general wind-up in front of Petersburg, in 1865, from where he went West with the Custer Cavalry Brigade. Here also he was engaged in active service, being in fifteen different Indian skirmishes in the succeeding two years. His regiment also re-established the Old Ben Holliday Overland stage-line, from Atchison, Kansas, to Salt Lake City, Utah, which had been destroyed by the Indians. The winter of 1865–66 the regiment was quartered in Salt Lake City, where, in March following, Mr. Hart received his discharge from the army. He remained in the West, in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., until the fall of 1867, when he returned home to Lapeer. Here he purchased a farm, and continued in that occupation until 1870, when he disposed of his farm and removed to Fenton, Michigan, and engaged in the furnishing goods business. In the winter of 1872–73 he sold his business in Fenton, and came to Manistee, where his home has ever since been. His first occupation was as clerk in a clothing-store, on a salary of fifty dollars a month, which he continued for the next three years. In 1875 he opened a real-estate office, and engaged in the purchase of pine-lands. He has, by careful and close attention to business, by the strictest integrity, and by his industry and perseverance, risen to be one of Manistee's solid business men; and the writer has heard it stated that his word is as good as either of the National banks of the city. He is the owner of large tracts of pine-lands in ten different counties of Michigan, and has an extensive interest in iron-lands in the Gogebic Range, and in copper-lands in the Northern Peninsula. His real-estate interests in the city and county of Manistee are very extensive,

Geo. A. Hart

and he has been very largely interested in various public and private enterprises, every one of which has done its share in the promotion of the business welfare of the city, but in many of which his name has not appeared. He was one of the organizers of the city's present excellent system of water-supply, and has been secretary and manager of the Manistee Water Company since its organization in 1882. Mr. Hart owns several large farms in various parts of the State, and is the owner of a stock-farm situated about one mile north of Manistee, on the shore of Lake Michigan, in which he takes great pride, and to which much of his time is devoted, with the philanthropic purpose of benefiting, not his own pocket, but the stock-raising interests of the community through the importation of thoroughbred cattle and draft-horses. He is a prominent and influential member of the Republican party, of whose tenets he is an earnest advocate. On the election of General Russel A. Alger as governor of Michigan, Mr. Hart was appointed by him quartermaster-general, which position he filled until the expiration of the term. It has since been stated by the leading Democratic newspaper of the State, as well as by others on both sides, that he made the best quartermaster-general that the State of Michigan has ever had; and in a private letter of the then governor, near the close of his term, addressed to him, he was warmly thanked "for the energy, ability and care shown in conducting the affairs of the office." Another criticism on his conduct of this office is the fact that his name was among those most prominently mentioned for governor to succeed General Alger; and during 1888 his name was frequently heard in connection with the nomination for Secretary of State. He has taken a prominent part in G. A. R. matters, and in 1885 was unanimously elected to the honorable position of president of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Association of Northwestern Michigan, serving two terms and declining a third. He was a delegate to the National G. A. R. Convention, held at Columbus in 1888. Mr. Hart was married, in October, 1867, to Ella J., daughter of John R. Hammond, of Lapeer, who died May 12, 1879. They had two children—Amy A., born September 28, 1871, and George A., Jr., born April 26, 1874. December 2, 1880, he was married to Miss Mattie Dexter, daughter of Samuel Dexter, Esq., now of Manistee, but for many years a resident of New Hampshire. By this marriage they have one child, Sabra Alger, born December 7, 1888. "Mr. Hart is what, in common parlance, we would call a 'hustler.' The same energy and push which he exhibited while in the army has shown itself in a marked degree in his business relations. Though unfortunate in his first lumbering operations, having lost all that he had accumulated, and being in debt more than his assets would pay, he set his face like a flint against a compromise, and proposed to pay ninety-nine-and-one cents on the dollar of his liabilities, and this he resolutely accomplished. Since then he has been eminently successful, and has so obtained the perfect confidence of moneyed men, both as to his integrity and ability, that hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually placed in his hands to loan or invest as his judgmant may direct."

CORNELIUS J. O'FLYNN, of Detroit, counselor at law, was born in that city, January 23, 1838. His father, Judge Cornelius O'Flynn, was a native of Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, who learned the printer's trade in the office of the Tralee *Mercury*, published by his brother John, and which was the official organ of Daniel O'Connell. Judge O'Flynn came to the United States in 1828, and, studying law in New York, was there admitted to the bar. He came to Detroit in 1834, and was admitted to the Michigan bar on the 19th of December of that year. Judge O'Flynn was first elected city attorney, and as such official, with Hon. Bela Hubbard as associate worker, prepared a digest of the proceedings of the Land Board. He also drafted the law under which the public schools of Detroit were organized. He was next chosen Judge of Probate, and prepared all the forms and practically organized the probate system used in Michigan ever since that time. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1858, and was appointed, by President James Buchanan, postmaster of Detroit. He died in his sixtieth year, in January, 1869. The first school attended by the son was a private institution conducted by Washington A. Bacon, in a building on the southeast corner of Larned and Russell Streets, connected with a building on the northeast corner of Jefferson Avenue and Russell Street, afterward occupied by Lieutenant U. S. Grant, and finally removed to make way for the present residence of United States Senator James McMillan. Next young O'Flynn attended the Barstow School, in its original building, and later became a pupil in the literary department of Gregory's Commercial College, which was conducted in a building on the west side of Woodward Avenue, between Larned and Congress Streets. After making a creditable career through the schools of his native town, he became enrolled among the students of Georgetown College, at Washington, D. C. His life at this institution was very pleasant in more ways than one, the facilities for study being ample and the method of instruction thorough, while at the same time the National Capital held as models for the young collegian such men as Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Charles Sumner, Thomas H. Benton, Lewis Cass, and Judah P. Benjamin. It was during this life at the very fountain-head of the country's politics that Mr. O'Flynn decided to avoid all political ambition. Young and observant, and possessed of quick comprehension, the lesson he learned as to political methods and results sickened him of all desire to become active and prominent in that direction. Upon graduating from college he returned to Detroit, and, entering the office of Wm. Gray, began practical education for admission to the bar. On November 2, 1861, he was admitted to the bar, and on the same day became Mr. Gray's partner, and ever since that time he has practiced law in Detroit, being latterly and for many years without a business partner. As a citizen he has a place in the first rank, being public-spirited, proud of his native city and ever alert in her interests, and withal a man who makes whatever effort he may to advance her cause, from a basis of loyalty and admiration. As a lawyer, Mr. O'Flynn ranks very high, coupling modesty and democracy of disposition with a thorough and liberal education, broad-minded generosity and kindness, absolute integrity, and remarkable mental and physical vigor. Conscientious, clear-headed, and a thorough master of himself under all circumstances, industrious, energetic, and persistent, his career as an all-round lawyer, while it has been utterly without ostentation, has been honorable and very successful. He has to his professional credit one of the most unusual triumphs on record, it being a decision of the Michigan Supreme Court in his favor, which reverses nine previous decisions of the same court. It was in the case of "Lafferty *vs.* the People's Savings Bank," and the syllabus of the decision is as follows:

Henry H. Crapo.

was also engaged in the whaling business, which was then the great specialty of local enterprise. A fine barque, built at Dartmouth, of which he was part owner, was named the *H. H. Crapo*, in compliment to him. Mr. Crapo also took an active interest in the State militia, and for several years held a commission as colonel of one of the regiments. In speaking of the intimate relations of Mr. Crapo with the interests of New Bedford, the *Evening Standard* of that city says:

> "No man ever connected with our municipal concerns ever had, to a greater extent than Mr. Crapo, the confidence of the people. He was exact and methodical in all matters of record, conscientious and laboriously persistent in the discharge of every duty, clear in his methods and statements in all that appertained to his official transactions. He left at the end of his long period of service all that belonged to his department as a financial or recording officer so lucid and complete that no error has ever been detected, nor any improvement made upon his plans."

He was president of the Bristol County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and secretary of the Bedford Commercial Insurance Company, in New Bedford; and while an officer of the municipal government he compiled and published, between the years of 1836 and 1845, five numbers of the New Bedford "Directory," the first work of the kind ever issued there. Mr. Crapo moved to Michigan in 1856, having been induced to do so by investments made principally in pinelands, first in 1837, and subsequently in 1856. He took up his residence in the city of Flint, and engaged largely in the manufacture and sale of lumber at Flint, Holly, Fentonville, and Detroit, becoming one of the largest and most successful business men of the State. He was mainly instrumental in the construction of the Flint and Holly Railroad, and was president of that corporation until its consolidation with the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company. He exhibited a lively interest in the municipal affairs of Flint, gave his hearty support to the cause of popular education, and was elected mayor of that city after he had been a resident of the place only five or six years. In 1862 he was elected State senator to represent Genesee County, and took high rank among the men of the Michigan Senate. He was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Corporations, and a member of the Committee on Bounties to Soldiers. He at once became conspicuous as a legislator, his previously acquired experience and knowledge of State and municipal affairs admirably fitting him for legislative duties. In the fall of 1864 he received the nomination, on the Republican ticket, for governor of the State, and was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1866, holding the office until January, 1869. During the four years he occupied this office he served the State with unflagging interest, zeal, energy, and industry. The features which especially characterized his administration were his vetoing of railway aid legislation, and his firm refusal to pardon convicts imprisoned in the penitentiary unless upon the clearest proof of their innocence, or of extreme sentence. While serving his last term he was attacked with the disease which terminated his life within one year afterwards. During much of this time he was an intense sufferer, yet often, while in greatest pain, gave his attention to public matters. A few weeks previous to his death a successful surgical operation was performed which seemed rapidly to restore him; but he overestimated his strength, and by much exertion in business matters and State affairs suffered a relapse, from which there was no return, and he died July 23, 1869. During the early part of his life, Governor Crapo affiliated with the Whig party, but became an active member of the Republican party after its organization. He was a member of the Christian (sometimes called Disciples') Church, and took great interest in its welfare and prosperity. Mr. Crapo married, June 9, 1825, Mary A. Slocum, of Dartmouth. His marriage took place soon after he had gained his majority, and before his struggle with fortune had been rewarded with any great measure of success; but his wife was a woman of great strength of character and possessed of courage, hopefulness, and devotion—qualities which sustained and encouraged her husband in the various pursuits of his early years. For several years after his marriage he was engaged in teaching school, his wife living with her parents at the time, at whose home his two older children were born. While thus situated he was accustomed to walk home on Saturday to see his family, returning on Sunday in order to be ready for school on Monday morning. As the walk, for a good part of the time, was twenty miles each way, it is evident that at that period of his life no common obstacle deterred him from performing what he regarded as a duty. His wife was none the less conscientious in her sphere, and with added responsibilities and increasing requirements she labored faithfully in the performance of all her duties. They were the parents of ten children—one son and nine daughters.

NOTE.—From "Representative Men of Michigan."

HON. ALBERT MILLER, of Bay City, was Judge of Probate for Saginaw County from 1835 to 1844, a justice of the peace from 1835 to 1848, and a member of the State Legislature in 1847. He was born in Hartland, Vermont, on May 10, 1810. His father, Jeremy Miller, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, descended from an English family that settled in Massachusetts in about 1640, a branch of which settled in Connecticut at an early date. Jeremy Miller removed with his father, Jonathan, to Hartland, in 1795, where, in 1802, he was married to Sarah Hodgman, a native of Hartland, daughter of Major Lot Hodgman, a soldier of the Revolution, and afterwards a major of militia—a native of Concord, Massachusetts. Albert Miller attended district schools during winters until eighteen years of age, when he taught school, and in his twentieth year entered Kimball and Union Academy, with a view of preparing to enter college; but being prevented by illness from continuing his studies, after his recovery, in September, 1830, he determined to become a pioneer in the West, and leaving his home on September 2, 1830, he landed in Detroit, Michigan, on the 22d of the same month, and proceeded northward to Grand Blanc and Flint River. He wintered at Flint River in 1830 and 1831, when but two families occupied the site of what is now the city of Flint. His mother and two sisters followed him in June, 1831, and together they settled on eighty acres of land in the Grand Blanc settlement, that he located and purchased from the Government. In the winter of 1831–2 he taught school in Grand Blanc, it being the second term of school taught in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, north of Waterford. In November, 1831, business called him to Saginaw, and the large river and fertile soil were so attractive that he determined to have a home on the banks of the Saginaw, and purchased land there from the Government. In 1836 he sold his farm on the Saginaw River and purchased the two hundred and fifty-six acres upon which, in July of that year, he laid out the village of Portsmouth, now a part of Bay City, which was the first move made towards building a town in that vicinity—what was afterwards Lower Saginaw and Bay City proper was at that time an Indian reservation. He determined on building a steam saw-mill on the Portsmouth tract, and went to Ohio to purchase machinery. This was shipped to Detroit, where, after hunting two weeks for a vessel to charter, he found one; but the price of the charter to Portsmouth, and furnish his own crew, was one-third of the value of the vessel; and so he bought it, and manned her. Loading his mill-machinery and four thousand dollars worth of merchandise, he saw the vessel sail from Detroit with a fair wind on the 22d of November, while he himself started overland for Saginaw on a pony; cold weather had set in, and the roads were almost impassable, so that when he reached Flint he was told he might as well leave his pony there as to leave it in the woods; for it was impossible, on account of ice and water, for a horse to get to Saginaw. Being worn with fatigue and illness, he was unable to walk to Saginaw, and so purchased a canoe and started down the Flint River to reach his destination. Twenty-five miles down, he found the river blocked with ice; he hauled his canoe ashore and followed the bank, but soon encountered a bayou where he had to wade in water breast-deep, breaking the ice with his arms. After innumerable difficulties he reached Portsmouth, only to find the mouth of the river closed with ice, and no sight of his vessel. After waiting in suspense two or three weeks he learned that the unfaithful captain had laid up his vessel at Port Huron, and was living on board with his family. On receiving the news, Mr. Miller started on foot to go to Port Huron by way of Detroit, but on reaching Saginaw his worn body would no longer obey his will, and he was thrown upon a bed of sickness, where he remained three weeks before being able to pursue his journey to Detroit, where he found a friend had discharged the captain and paid off the crew, and thus stopped some of the heavy expenses at Port Huron. But the plan was to build a steam saw-mill at Portsmouth, and every pound of iron and machinery for the mill, and all the goods, were hauled on sleighs to Portsmouth, where the mill was put in operation in April, 1837. The financial crash and "wild-cat" times were on. Nothing possessed solidity; the paper currency became worthless; Saginaw was isolated from the rest of the world by forty miles of wilderness; and although he attempted a mercantile business, circumstances were such that he found it policy to abandon it; and so, exchanging a forty-acre lot of wild land (which is now a part of East Saginaw) for a tract on the Tittabawassee River, he went to farming, which he continued from 1839 to 1847, when he again commenced the lumber business at the old Portsmouth mill, which however, he abandoned in 1852, and from that time until 1874 he employed his time in clearing, cultivating, and selling property on the Portsmouth tract. From 1878 to 1883 he engaged in reclaiming a large tract of marsh-land, the embankment around which, however, was destroyed by an unusual rise of water. Besides this, he was instrumental in organizing, and was a stockholder and director in, the first salt company that made salt in Bay County. He was a stockholder and director in the company organized to build the first railroad to Bay City. He caused the building of the first saw-mill on the lower part of the Saginaw River, and the second in the valley. He started the first town at the lower end of the Saginaw River. He was postmaster of Portsmouth in 1837; was supervisor of the town of Saginaw in 1848, of Hampton in 1854, and of Portsmouth in 1860; was president of the village of Portsmouth in 1869 and 1870, and would have been mayor of Bay City in 1873 if there had not been too many Democratic votes cast against him. In 1875 he was appointed, by Governor Bagley, agent of the State Board of Corrections and Charities. He has been a member of various temperance societies, and was instrumental in organizing the Pioneer and Historical Society of Michigan in 1874, of which he was the first president. This society has published thirteen volumes of its collections, many articles being Mr. Miller's contributions. He united with the First Presbyterian Church of Saginaw in February, 1839, and has been an elder in the Church at Bay City for over thirty years. He was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, at Philadelphia, in 1863 and in 1870, and of Brooklyn in 1876. In politics he was a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, having been always opposed to the aggressive power of the slaveholders and to the extension of the institution of slavery. He was married on February 6, 1838, to Miss Mary Ann Daglish, at Detroit. Two, only, of their children survived infancy.

COLONEL GEORGE G. BRIGGS, of Grand Rapids, Kent County, was born January 24, 1838, in Wayne County, Michigan. His father, Nathan H. Briggs, was a native of Massachusetts, and came to Michigan about 1835, settling first in Wayne County, whence he subsequently removed to Sturgis, St. Joseph County, and engaged in mercantile business, dying there a few years later. His wife was Hannah Carpenter, a native of Pennsylvania, of Quaker extraction, now sixty-nine years of age, and residing in Battle Creek, Michigan. All of their four children were sons, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. He attended the common schools until he arrived at the age of about fourteen years, when he entered a mercantile house at Battle Creek, where he remained in the capacity of clerk for three years. The six following months were spent at Olivet College, which he left to accept the position of book-keeper in the principal mercantile house of Galesburg, Illinois, which had been tendered him. At the close of a five years' service in that capacity he resigned his position and returned to Battle Creek, and, purchasing an interest in the firm of Averell & Manchester, continued this connection under the name of Averell, Briggs & Co. until 1862, when he disposed of his business interests and commenced an active participation in the work of raising troops for the service of the Government, to whose welfare his life and energies were wholly devoted for the ensuing three years, the record itself demonstrating the inestimable value of these services. Through his efforts a cavalry company was raised, composed largely of his friends and acquaintances in and about Battle Creek, of which he was appointed first lieutenant, and became a part of the Seventh Regiment Michigan Cavalry. Before leaving for the front, Lieutenant Briggs, making a farewell visit to his friends at Galesburg, was by the citizens of that place presented with a sword as an expression of the esteem in which he was held by them. He entered the service, September 13, 1862, as first lieutenant in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry; was promoted to adjutant, July 1, 1863; captain, March 22, 1864; major, May 19, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, October 12, 1864; colonel, May 26, 1865. The Seventh Michigan Cavalry, of which Colonel Briggs was an

Geo. S. Briggs

officer, formed a part of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade. This brigade won for itself a name second to none in the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, and from January, 1863, to the surrender of Lee, it met the enemy in skirmishes and general engagements fifty-six times. Colonel Briggs fought with his regiment at Gettysburg; was in the campaign under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley; and rendered distinguished service at Winchester, Cedar Creek, Five Forks, Sailor's Creek, and Appomattox. Upon the day of Lee's surrender, Colonel Briggs met and conducted the flag-of-truce party to General Custer, and with them returned to General Lee's head-quarters with Custer's reply. In July, 1864, the Confederate army, under General Early, attempted the capture of Washington. Colonel Briggs, then returning from leave of absence, was in the city, and was placed in command of all the troops in remount camp, with which, after a night's march, he made a successful fight in front of Fort Storms on the 11th, and held an advanced position on the 12th, when the enemy withdrew. Colonel Briggs was twice slightly wounded, and had four horses killed from under him in battle. He was taken prisoner at Buckland Mills, escaped two days later, and, after a week of dodging within the enemy's lines, again entered the camp of his friends. After the surrender of Lee, Colonel Briggs marched two regiments of the brigade across the Plains, and was in command of all the cavalry in the South Sub-district of the Plains, with head-quarters at Fort Collins, near Denver, for several months. The command was then moved to Salt Lake City, where, in December, 1865, the colonel was mustered out of service. The command under Colonel Briggs, while in Colorado, operated against the tribes of Indians then upon the war-path, and performed valuable service in protecting settlers and guarding the stage-lines over the mountains to Fort Halleck. At one time the command performed the pleasing task of rescuing from the Indians an emigrant train which had been surrounded for two days, and but for such timely succor some two hundred men, women, and children would have been slain. It will be seen that the services of Colonel Briggs in the army were of an arduous and important character; that he "won his spurs" amid the smoke of those great conflicts which destroyed rebellion and restored the Union. The colonel enjoyed the love and confidence of his men, and at the close of his service the officers of his regiment presented him an elegant watch as proof of their esteem. This watch the colonel still carries, and it is treasured by him as a possession above price. Returning East immediately upon his discharge from the army, and coming to Grand Rapids, he was, in the following May, united in marriage to Miss Julia R. Pierce, youngest daughter of the late John W. Pierce, one of the earlier settlers in Grand Rapids, where he located in 1836, and who was until his death, October 24, 1874, a leader in both social and business circles in that city. A partnership was entered into between Colonel Briggs and his father-in-law, under the firm name of Pierce & Briggs, to engage in the dry-goods business, which was continued until 1869, when the colonel withdrew from active participation in this enterprise, and became one of the organizers of what is now known as the Michigan Barrel Company. This Company was incorporated in 1870, with a capital of $300,000, Colonel Briggs becoming, on its organization, secretary and treasurer of the Company, serving as such for a period of seventeen years, retaining his interests as stockholder to the present. As an officer of the Company his time was devoted to its management; and largely through his efforts the business, still in existence, is at once one of the oldest and most successful of the many prosperous manufacturing institutions of Grand Rapids. He has been a stockholder and member of the Board of Directors of the National City Bank, which succeeded to the business of the City National Bank upon the expiration of the charter of the latter in 1885. In 1883, Colonel Briggs organized, and was elected president of, the Peninsula Novelty Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, patentees of the automatic button-fastener, in the manufacture and control of which an important and successful business has been developed. The colonel is quite extensively interested in real estate in Grand Rapids, owning some of the prominent business blocks in the city; is a stockholder in the Valley City Street and Cable Railway Company, of Grand Rapids, and a stockholder in the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Company. In 1866 the colonel was elected to represent the city of Grand Rapids in the State Legislature, and served therein on the Committees on Military Affairs and Geological Survey. In the same year he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Grant and Colfax, serving as one of its secretaries, and as an officer of the convention was one of the committee which went to Washington to notify General Grant of his nomination. Since this time, Colonel Briggs, although a thorough Republican and an ardent supporter of the principles of that party, and with many apparent capabilities for an efficient public officer, has invariably refused nominations which have frequently been urged upon him, confining his public services to an earnest effort to promote the interests and welfare of his adopted city. Through his instrumentality the organization, in 1881, of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was secured, and, as its president during the first two years of its existence, placed the Board upon a sound and efficient basis. He became a member of the Board of Public Works in 1885, and since May, 1888, has been its president. He was one of the incorporators, in 1887, of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, was elected its first president, and is now serving his second term in that capacity. By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1887, an appropriation having been made, the governor of the State was authorized to appoint a commission of three to secure the erection of suitable and appropriate monuments on the Gettysburg battle-field to the various regiments of Michigan troops which participated in that great victory. Governor Luce appointed Colonel Briggs a member of this commission, which at its first meeting elected him chairman, thus reposing in him the bulk of the arduous labors and responsibility involved necessary to the carrying out of the objects of the appropriation. This work, after many months of devotion on the part of Colonel Briggs, has been successfully prosecuted, and on the 12th of June, 1889, with imposing and fitting ceremonies, in the presence of the governor and various officers of the State, the members of the commission appointed, hundreds of the surviving Michigan soldiers, and others, the monuments were dedicated to the heroes whose lives were there sacrificed in the maintenance of the honor and solidity of the Union. The only secret society of which Colonel Briggs is a member is the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was instrumental in the organization of the Peninsular Club, the leading social organization of Grand Rapids, and was its president for one year. In 1890 he was appointed postmaster of Grand Rapids by President Harrison. A citizen of Grand Rapids who has, during all of the years Colonel Briggs has been a resident of that city, been his friend and frequent associate in both business and social life, voices the sentiment of the community with reference to him as follows: "Physically, Colonel Briggs is an attractive man, having a good head, clean-cut and handsome features, far removed from the commonplace; his physiognomy indicates a quick mind, and a will active to support it; his bearing is such as to attract the attention of strangers, giving to them a favorable impression, and begetting in them a desire to know who he is; he has a suavity of both manner and speech, that is adapted to the most varied environments; hence he has always at command a fund of good sense, and the ability to use it. He has a wide acquaintance both in Michigan and elsewhere, and, wherever known, his reputation is in harmony with his superior ability, and that extended field of useful activity that he has traversed to the great credit of himself and to the honor of Michigan. Socially, Colonel Briggs has few peers, being a delightful companion—all find his presence most enjoyable. Notwithstanding his unusual equipment for social life, he gives but little time to society, yet in it he shines as a star of the first magnitude. As a business man he has had an extended and most successful experience, standing in the van among our most able and sagacious men. He is endowed with a generous public spirit having given largely of his valuable time and experience to the public without compensation. In this community, where he has lived so long, he has the respect of all good citizens, and is justly recognized as actively contributing to the enterprise and good name of Grand Rapids."

LOUIS SANDS, millionaire lumberman, of Manistee, Manistee County, is a native of Sweden, where he was born July 6, 1826, coming to this country in 1854. He was not always a prince of worldly affairs as now, for it is said of him that he worked his way from Chicago to Manistee, soon after his arrival in this country, and went to work in the woods at fourteen dollars a month. But he had an inexhaustible fund of enterprise, a clear and sound mind, and a splendid physique. His education was not collegiate, but such an one as that excellent class of men who grow to eminence by their own efforts acquire by the hard knocks of practical life. He is not a man of show, being rather on the side of modesty, but he is always affable and genial toward all with whom he is thrown in contact; is openhearted, public-spirited, and very generous. In business affairs he displays genuine shrewdness, but is so particularly cordial and honest in all affairs that he probably has not an enemy in the world. He looks after his business himself, presiding with a systematic precision over the vast industries of which he has made himself master. The extent of these industries may be conceived when it is known that they give employment to more than five hundred men. The course of his rapid strides to success has been through the lumber interests, in the development of which he is one of the few men who have been especially prominent. After coming to Manistee he worked for wages for a number of years, but in 1864 purchased a share in the saw-mill of Green Brothers, remaining in the firm for two years, when he retired and went again into the woods and spent some time at logging. In 1869-70 he built what is now the Peters mill, at Eastlake, which he afterwards sold to Mr. R. G. Peters. His business success in all his undertakings was phenomenal, and in 1878 he became the sole owner of the immense mill property known as the Tyson & Sweet property, which he still operates. This property included a large amount of real estate located in the city of Manistee, embracing frontage on Manistee River and Lake of fully one mile in extent, and two large saw-mills having a combined capacity of two hundred thousand feet of lumber per day, which Mr. Sands has lately fitted up with new gangs and circulars, and added a new band-mill, in addition to all known improvements. He has also built a large shingle-mill in connection with one of the saw-mills, which is situated in the Third Ward of the city, and in its most populous part, at the entrance to the river. He commenced the manufacture of salt at his block adjoining the saw-mills, where he bored two wells to the depth of two thousand and twelve feet, at a cost of ten thousand dollars each; they manufacture about seven hundred barrels of salt a day. Mr. Sands owns pine-lands in eight counties of this State, besides a large quantity of standing pine in Wisconsin and Manitoba, in the latter of which he has also a large mill in operation. Mr. Sands bought last fall, from the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, a large tract of pine-lands in Missaukee County, which will cut over one hundred million feet; for the manufacture of said timber he is now building a fine saw-mill at Lake City, Missaukee County, Michigan. This lumber will be shipped East. He has two farms under cultivation, one of which is situated in Manistee, and the other in Wexford County. On the farms he raises almost everything in the way of supplies required in his lumber-camps. He also owns a store in Manistee, is vice-president of the Manistee National Bank, of which he was one of the incorporators in 1873, and has numerous other business interests in the city. He is sole owner of the Manistee Gas Company, and in 1888 added thereto the United States Electric Light Company's system of incandescent lighting, having power for two hundred lights, with which many of the stores and private residences of the city are supplied. For the accommodation of his own immense shipping trade he owns and operates a fleet of one steam-barge and three schooners, the aggregate capacity of which is one million six hundred and forty thousand feet of lumber. Mr. Sands, surrounded by a happy family, lives in one of the finest and most elegantly furnished houses in Manistee. He has been twice married—first on August 2, 1857, to Miss Caroline Richard, and the second time on September 28, 1865, to Miss Isabella Marshall, of Manistee. Their family consists of six children living, the eldest of whom is the son of his first wife. Mrs. Sands is a lady of rare intellectual and social gifts and of many accomplishments. She has been abundant in private benefactions and public labors for others, in religious and benevolent causes, and her many excellent and unselfish sacrifices have endeared her, not only to her friends, but to many who have never seen her face. She has been a devoted wife and mother, and her careful training has borne fruit in a united family of refined and beautiful children. In politics, Mr. Sands is an adherent of the Republican party, and he is an active member of the Congregational Church. Coming to this country without money and without friends, Mr. Sands's example is a shining one, which the hundreds of friendless foreigners coming to our shores may hope to emulate. Nature blessed him with a

Louis Sander

splendid fund of vitality, and this, accompanied by the personal virtues of industry, integrity, and business sagacity, has brought him to a prominence in the business world to which it is the good fortune of but few to attain. He stands in the very front rank of Michigan's wealthy and influential business men.

HON. THOMAS R. SHERWOOD, Ex-Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, was born at Pleasant Valley, Ulster County, New York, March 28, 1827, son of Joseph and Huldah C. (Russell) Sherwood. Joseph Sherwood was of English descent on the side of his father, while his mother was of French parentage. He was a native of Orange County, New York, and by occupation a farmer. Mrs. Sherwood, the mother of Judge Sherwood, was a lineal descendant of the well-known Rogers and Russell families, of Nantucket and Massachusetts. While obtaining his education he attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his home until he became fifteen years of age, when he entered the academy at Macedon Center, Wayne County, New York, where he devoted a part of each of the succeeding four years to the study of mathematics and the sciences, the winter seasons being spent in teaching. In 1846 he entered Canandaigua Academy, where he remained a part of one year, preparatory to the study of the law, which he commenced in the office of General Ira Bellows, at Pittsford, New York, in 1848, the interval of two years having been spent in teaching school and in work on his father's farm. He returned to Canandaigua in 1849, and continued reading law in the offices of Jared and George Wilson until June, 1851, when he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, at Rochester. Entering into partnership with Judge William H. Smith, at Port Jarvis, New York, he engaged actively in the practice of his profession. At the expiration of one year, he severed his connection with Mr. Smith, and, in pursuance of an intention formed some years previously, he came West in June, 1852, and, in October following, located at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he has ever since continued to reside. He formed a copartnership with Judge Josiah L. Hawes, with whom he continued in practice about two years, when the partnership was dissolved, and, opening an office, he continued the practice of his profession alone. Devoting himself with untiring zeal to his work, he soon became possessed of a good practice. It was his custom, which soon became known as characteristic of him, that, before going into court with a case, he had thoroughly mastered all the points of law which could be brought to bear upon it; and he depended less upon any oratorical power he possessed, any brilliant diplomacy, to win his case, than upon the solid wall of law and precedent with which he armed himself. He was seldom equaled in the examination of witnesses. His wisdom in thus conducting his business was soon demonstrated in the success which he met, and it was not long before he he gained recognition as a persevering, prudent, and reliable lawyer and worker, upon whom dependence might always be placed. As a lawyer he was not distinguished by any particular eccentric brilliancy, but met with success more through his ability, industry, force of character, and energy, combined with a careful, methodical manner of conducting his case. A gentleman of high standing at the bar throughout the State, and who knew Mr. Sherwood intimately during his entire practice, says of him: "As an advocate he was strong, forcible, and frequently eloquent, always making the most of the law and the facts." On the retirement of the late Hon. Charles E. Stuart from active practice, Judge Sherwood formed a copartnership with Mr. John M. Edwards, Colonel Stuart's former partner, and for a period of about ten years the firm of Edwards & Sherwood occupied a prominent place among the leading law-firms of the State. They were attorneys of the Michigan Central and other railroads at Kalamazoo, and did a large and lucrative business, Judge Sherwood confining himself to the conduct of their numerous cases in court almost exclusively. The records of the Supreme Court of the State, of which he was afterwards elected one of the justices, attest the able, painstaking, and careful manner in which he looked after the interests of his clients and discharged the duties of his profession. Although devoting himself rigorously to his professional practice, and never seeking political preferment, Judge Sherwood has not been unknown to public life. Two years after locating at Kalamazoo he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo County, and in 1856 was the candidate of the same party for Judge of Probate. He was for a time a member of the Board of Education of Kalamazoo, and in 1874 was a member of the Board of Trustees of the village, and for four years he was the attorney for the village. In 1875 he was tendered by his party the nomination of Judge of the Circuit Court, which, however, he declined. In 1878 he was nominated, greatly against his wishes, by the National Greenback party for representative in Congress of the Fourth Congressional District; and, although defeated in the ensuing election, the able, dispassionate, and candid manner in which he presented and advocated the principles of his party, and conducted the canvass through that long and exciting contest, won for him the admiration and esteem of all parties, and secured him a vote far in excess of his party's ticket. In 1880 he refused to take a renomination for Congress, when his election would have been assured. Severing his connection with Mr. Edwards at this time, he continued in the practice of his profession, occupying a position prominent among the leading lawyers of Western Michigan. He was nominated in the spring of 1883 by the Unionists, composed of the Democratic and National Greenback parties of the State, to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and was elected upon the first Judicial State ticket in opposition to the Republican party, ever successful since its organization in 1856. The patient, careful, and critical study of the fundamental principles and practice in his chosen profession to which his whole life has been devoted, combined with his legal ability and acquirements, eminently qualified him to fill this high position to the satisfaction of the whole people; and the result of his six years' service fully demonstrates that the confidence in his ability of those who elected him was in no wise misplaced. In 1861, Judge Sherwood was, with others, active in aiding the late Senator Stuart to raise the Thirteenth Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, securing many recruits for its ranks, and otherwise assisting, with his means and influence, in the advancement of the great cause for which the Union soldiers fought. He was for many years an active member of the Democratic party, and much of that time a member of its State Central Committee. In 1878 he affiliated with the National Greenback party, to whose principles he has since adhered. He has ever taken an active part in all public enterprises, especially in those pertaining to the cause of education, having been a member of the City Council and Board of Education, and at the time of his election to the Supreme Bench was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo. Although of Quaker extraction, he has for the last twenty-five years been a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, June 28, 1853, to Miss Anna M. Wallace, a most estimable and accomplished lady, daughter of Timothy Wallace, Esq., of Rochester, New York. To them have been born three children; the eldest, T. Wallace Sherwood, is now a sergeant in the employ of the United States Signal Service, residing at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and in charge of Pike's Peak Station; the two daughters are Miss Annie Marion Sherwood, and Mrs. Julia W. Ward, both residing at Kalamazoo. A man of exemplary habits, the soul of integrity and honor in all the relations of life, and possessed of a character without spot or blemish, Judge Sherwood stands high in the city and State of his adoption, having the confidence and respect of all who know him. Firm in his convictions, strong in the advocacy of whatever he believes to be right, he is bold, candid, and earnest; and, while conservative on all subjects, his conclusions, the result of study and deliberation, lead him to the right, and usually to success in whatever he becomes interested or undertakes to accomplish. As Chief-Justice of the State, his term of service expired on the thirty-first day of January, 1890.

HON. GEORGE H. HOPKINS, of Detroit, has a large circle of personal and business friends; his success has been steady, and his reputation for good judgment has increased with each passing year; his standing and history in connection with the politics of the State and the business interests of Detroit have been such that they well warrant a record here. Mr. Hopkins is a fitting representative of that class of citizens who owe their birth and education entirely to Michigan, having been born in the township of White Lake, Oakland County, on November 7, 1842. He traces the family line back through New England to the seventeenth century, when John H. Hopkyns, emigrating from Coventry, Warwick County, England, settled in Connecticut, in 1632. Soon after his settlement the name became changed to "Hopkins," and his descendants may now be found in various portions of the Union. The father of George H. was Erastus Hopkins, who was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1804, and later moved to Steuben County, in the same State, from whence he removed with his family to Michigan in 1834, the journey being made entirely by wagon. A settlement was made in the township of White Lake, Oakland County, where land was purchased and a farm cleared. Here Mr. Hopkins remained actively engaged in farming pursuits until his death in 1876, his wife having preceded him in 1864. George H. Hopkins spent the first eighteen years of his life upon his father's farm, but he was granted the share of schooling given to the country youth of those days, of which he made such good use that he was engaged as teacher in an Oakland County district school in the winter term of 1860-61, and in the spring attended the Pontiac Union School, returning to his charge the following winter. In April, 1862, he went to Ypsilanti, where he began a course in the State Normal School; but the war-cloud had become so intense as to attract the attention of even the students, and in August, 1862, Mr. Hopkins, in common with a number of his companions, discarded his books and enlisted in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, the company being made up almost entirely of students from the University of Michigan and the State Normal School. The regiment saw about as much active service as any of the numerous regiments sent out by the State. His brother, Dan G., was mortally wounded at the battle of South Mountain, during a celebrated charge of the regiment which gave it the name of the "Stonewall Regiment." It was actively engaged in the Maryland campaign in 1862, the Fredericksburg campaign in the winter of 1862-63, at the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and Knoxville, Tennessee, and again in Virginia the last year of the war. Mr. Hopkins was mustered out of service with his regiment at the close of the war, having carried a musket from beginning to end, and almost immediately returned to his studies at the Normal School, from which he graduated in the class of 1867. He then entered the university, taking first a one-year's course in the literary department, and subsequently took up the law course, graduating from that department in 1871. In 1870 he served as assistant United States marshal, and also took the United States census in one district of Washtenaw County, and afterwards assisted with a district in Lapeer County. He was admitted to practice law in 1871, and immediately opened an office in Detroit. Soon after his arrival in Detroit he was appointed assistant attorney for the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, serving in that capacity for eight years, when, upon the election of Hon. John J. Bagley to the governorship of the State, he selected Mr. Hopkins as his private secretary, retaining him in the same capacity through his second term. When Governor Bagley turned over the State to his successor, Governor Croswell, that official requested, as a personal favor that Mr. Hopkins retain his position during the session of the Legislature of 1877, which he consented to do. In 1878, Mr. Hopkins was elected to the Michigan Legislature from Detroit, being one of the very few Republicans honored that year with an election to any office in Detroit. Through the session he served as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and was also a member of the Committee on Railroads. In 1880 he was re-elected by an increased majority, and served as chairman on the Committee on University, in which capacity he introduced and was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill for the erection of the new university library building. He also served during the session on the Committees on Railroads and Apportionments. In 1882 he was re-elected for a third term, and upon the organization of the Legislature was honored with an election as speaker, *pro tem.*, serving also as chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, and member of Committees on State Public Schools and State Library. His experience enabled him to be particularly active during the various sessions, and he was instrumental in securing the passage of several important measures, notably a bill for the maintenance of the State militia, and one for the purchase, by the city of Detroit, of Belle Isle, which has given to the city one of the largest and most handsome city parks in the United States. He was also author of the bill creating the Wayne County Jury Commission, which has thoroughly changed the system of selecting juries in Detroit and Wayne County. During the administration of Governor Alger, Mr. Hopkins served on the military staff, his experience in State military matters being utilized to good advantage. Upon the death of Governor Bagley, Mr. Hopkins, by virtue of the

Yours
Geo H. Hopkins

will, was selected as one of the trustees and an executor of the estate. Owing to the extensively diversified nature of the estate, and the devolving upon Mr. Hopkins of the major portion of the labors of administration, he was compelled to relinquish his legal practice and devote his energies entirely to his new duties. He is also extensively interested in numerous commercial enterprises, being a member of the Board of Directors and treasurer of the John J. Bagley & Co. Tobacco Manufacturing Company, and President of the Detroit Tobacco Exchange, an association composed of all the tobacco manufacturers of Detroit. At a meeting of the Cut-tobacco Manufacturers of the United States, held in Washington, D. C., January 8, 1890, a Trade-mark Association of Cut-tobacco Manufacturers was organized, and he was chosen one of an executive committee of five. He is a director of the Detroit Safe Company, and also of the Michigan Wire and Iron Works, the Lime Island Manufacturing Company, the Standard Life and Accident Association, the Detroit Cyclorama Company, and a trustee of the Woodmere Cemetery Association, and chairman of its Executive Committee; he was one of the incorporators and is a director of the American Banking and Savings Association of Detroit, and a director in the American Exchange National Bank. Mr. Hopkins, since reaching his majority, has been a Republican of the most active description. He was for some years a member of the Wayne County Republican Committee, and in 1882 and 1884 served the committee as chairman. In this capacity he exhibited an executive ability possessed by few men; so much so, in fact, that in 1888 he was selected as chairman of the State Central Committee, and rendered services of the highest order to his party in that position. The chairman of that important committee is the actual and official manager of his party's interest during a political campaign, and Mr. Hopkins's course has been such as to win for him the highest commendation, and show that he is a skilled and successful leader of men. Mr. Hopkins has for some years been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being first mustered into Fairbanks Post, No. 17, of Detroit, and was one of the organizers of Detroit Post, being one of its first officers, and in 1889 its Commander. In 1889, General Alger, of Detroit, being elected Commander-in-Chief, the head-quarters were removed to Detroit, and Mr. Hopkins was selected as Adjutant-General, a position for which he is peculiarly fitted. January 14, 1890, President Harrison appointed him collector of customs at the port of Detroit; his appointment was confirmed by the Senate, January 16th, and he assumed the duties of the office, February 1, 1890.

VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, M. D., of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, was born in Randolph County, Missouri, October 27, 1851, son of John and Addie (Dameron) Vaughan. He received instruction from a private tutor until sixteen years of age, when he entered the Central College, at Fayette, Missouri, where he remained one year, going from there to Mt. Pleasant College, at Huntsville, Missouri, from which he graduated in 1872. He was professor of Latin in Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville, for two years, when he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, taking the Master's degree in 1875, and in 1876 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He entered the medical department that year, from which he graduated in 1878, since when he has built up a large practice in the city of Ann Arbor. In 1876 he was given charge of physiological chemistry in the university. In 1888 he was made director of the hygienic laboratory, and professor of hygiene and physiological chemistry. He is a prominent member of the medical profession, with an extended reputation, owing in part to his discovery, in 1885, of tyro-toxicon, or cheese-poison, and subsequently of the same poison in milk and ice-cream. He married, in 1877, Miss Dora Taylor, of Huntsville, Missouri, daughter of G. W. Taylor, Esq., by whom he has four sons, all of whom are living. The doctor is a member of the Democratic party, casting his first Presidential vote for Chas. O'Conor, in 1872. He is an honorary member of various college societies, member of the German Chemical Society, of Berlin, foreign member of the French Society of Hygiene, member of the State Board of Health, and has held various municipal offices in Ann Arbor.

O'BRIEN JOSEPH ATKINSON, of Port Huron, St. Clair County, was born in Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada, May 24, 1839, son of James and Elizabeth (Shinners) Atkinson. His father was born in Mayo County, Ireland, in 1800, and after marriage in that country came to America in 1832, and settled in Canada, where he remained during the rebellion headed by William Lyon McKenzie, with whom he sympathized, and whom he aided. He, with his family, removed to Michigan in 1854, settling in Port Huron, where he died two years later. His widow died in the same city in 1884. He was a civil engineer and provincial land surveyor in Ireland, and also in Canada. The subject of this sketch is the eldest son, his brothers being Colonel John Atkinson, William F. Atkinson, and James J. Atkinson, of Detroit, all of whom are prominent lawyers of that city—the two last named comprising the well-known law firm of Atkinson & Atkinson. His early schooling was in the district schools of Warwick, Ontario, two of which, that he attended at different times, being taught by his father and mother respectively. Coming to Port Huron at the age of fourteen with his parents, he entered the common schools, subsequently taking a partly classical course in Sarnia, Ontario, including Latin and the higher mathematics. Entering the law department of the Michigan University in 1859, he was the first graduate from the Michigan Law-school, in March, 1860, having previously studied law in the office of John S. Crellin, in Port Huron. Mr. Crellin was his first partner after his admittance to the bar, the agreement continuing until the death of the senior member in 1866. The firm of Atkinson Bros. was then established, composed of O'Brien J. Atkinson and his brother, Colonel John Atkinson, which continued until 1870, when the latter removed to Detroit. William F. and O'Brien J. then became partners, continuing until 1877, when William also removed to Detroit. He then associated himself with Mr. Elliott G. Stevenson, who was his partner until 1883, since when his business associate has been Mr. Samuel W. Vance. Mr. Atkinson was elected prosecuting attorney for St. Clair County in 1862, and re-elected in 1864, refusing a third nomination. He has occupied almost every local office in the gift of the people at Port Huron and the adjoining village of Fort Gratiot, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley for President of the United States. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for member of Congress for the Seventh District of Michigan, in 1878, and again in 1882, but declined the nomination in both instances. He was the candidate for member of Congress for the same district on the People's ticket, in the election of 1874, and supported General B. F. Butler for President in that year. He was also candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in 1887, of the Union Labor and Greenback parties, and ran six thousand ahead of his ticket, though failing of election. The appreciation by the people of his ability and courage as exhibited in the conduct of this campaign was clearly shown in the election returns, the exceedingly large vote, particularly in the Huron Peninsula, demonstrating his personal popularity among those who have had an opportunity of knowing and appreciating his real worth. The family are supposed to be of English origin, and were intensely Protestant in the time of Oliver Cromwell, but soon became, and still are, Roman Catholics and enthusiastic Nationalists, the subject of this sketch being now a member of nearly every Irish-American organization for the relief of Erin or her sons. As a lawyer, Mr. Atkinson has attained a high place in the profession in Michigan, his practice being the largest in his section of the State. He is counsel for the corporation of the city of Fort Gratiot, the First National Bank of Port Huron, and the Port Huron and Northwestern Railroad Company; also local counsel for the Grand Trunk Railroad, of Canada, the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad system in Michigan, and the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad. A public-spirited citizen, he is actively interested in all enterprises of a public nature in Port Huron, and was especially active in the interest of that city in forwarding the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad, 1866 to 1874. He enlisted in the Second Michigan Cavalry, but the company was declined at the time, and he did not re-enlist, being actively engaged in business. In 1882 he was appointed on the staff of Governor Begole, as president of the State Military Board, with rank of colonel, which position he accepted, though refusing the title and rank and to wear the uniform of colonel. At an early age Mr. Atkinson was thrown upon his own resources, and has depended entirely upon his own efforts to procure his education and position in life. A pleasant speaker and an able advocate, he has been more than ordinarily successful in the conduct of his law cases. He is regarded as a good citizen and one of the most prominent in his section, having a large influence politically and socially, standing in his own community the special friend and adviser of the oppressed poor. A brilliant lawyer, he has accumulated a handsome fortune, and is one of the largest owners of real estate in Port Huron. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Mary M. Jones, a native of St. Clair County, daughter of John R. Jones, an early pioneer in Michigan.

HON. WILLIAM J. BARTOW, of East Saginaw, was born in Independence, Warren County, New Jersey, October 26, 1832. His father, Joseph, a farmer, and his mother, Mercy Swayze, were both natives of that county. Their ancestors came to this country from Holland early in the last century, that they might enjoy the freedom of worshiping their Creator in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience. The mother of William J. died in 1848, and his father in 1879. He received from their sturdy and earnest natures that inflexibility and strength of purpose which has characterized his whole life. His advantages of schooling were but slight, attending the common schools of his native town until fourteen years of age, and even part of those years he assisted his father on the farm during the summer months. He early manifested a desire for a mercantile life, and on leaving school was employed in a general store. At the age of twenty he came to Michigan and secured employment in the same business at Pontiac. In his twenty-fourth year he removed to East Saginaw, and opened a general store, forming the firm of Copeland & Bartow. Two years later he opened the first exclusive dry-goods store in East Saginaw, having purchased his partner's interest. He was early sought to fill positions of trust in the city government. In 1862 he was elected county treasurer, and disposed of his business as a merchant. He was the first comptroller and the second mayor of East Saginaw. For fourteen years he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He organized the East Saginaw Street Railway Company, in which he held an interest during a period of twenty-three years, and occupied the various positions of superintendent, secretary, and president. In 1867, at the earnest wish of Mr. Jesse Hoyt, of New York, he assumed the management of Mr. Hoyt's large interests in Michigan, the importance of which may be estimated when it is known that the total value of it reached three million dollars. At twenty-one years of age he became a member of the Masonic order, of which he is now a Knight Templar. He is an attendant of the Baptist Church. In political faith he is a Democrat, not unwilling to share in the strife for political office. He was married on February 14, 1854, to Miss Lydia M. Vaughn, a young lady whose parents, natives of New York, came to Michigan in 1845, and both died during her infancy, when she was adopted by Lewis Mann, Esq., of Oakland County. Their only child, Alice Vaughn, is now the wife of Charles P. Anderson, Esq., of East Saginaw. Mr. Bartow is a man of pleasing address, and displays in his features characteristic firmness and determination. His character is above reproach. His word is accepted on all sides, and no one questions it. In social life, Mr. Bartow and his family move in the highest circles. His long years of business life, the success that has attended it, and his high standing among the business men of his community, attests the fullness of his commercial ability. To his good management, judgment, and tact, while engaged with the responsible affairs of the late Mr. Hoyt, may be attributed, to a very large extent, the success attending Mr. Hoyt's investments in the Saginaw Valley. He was trusted by Mr. Hoyt as but few men are trusted by others, yet never has he been found recreant to the confidence reposed in him. He is a public-spirited man, and has done as much as any other to develop the interests of the city of East Saginaw, and to have her attain and keep a substantial position in the State and a high reputation for thrift and enterprise. Mr. Bartow is a living example of what a man may become by application of those virtues, honesty, industry, integrity, and perserverance.

REV. ADAM KNIGHT SPENCE, M. A., was born at Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 12, 1831, son of Adam Spence and Elizabeth Ross, born in Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. His father studied in Aberdeen University, both college studies and medicine. His mother was of a scholarly family. The father of George MacDonald, poet and novelist, was her cousin. She wrote poetry, mostly of a religious kind, and against slavery and in favor of temperance. His parents removed from Scotland to the United States in 1833. They took ship at Aberdeen, and sailed around the north of Scotland, landing at Quebec. They came by sail, as steam navigation was not yet applied to the

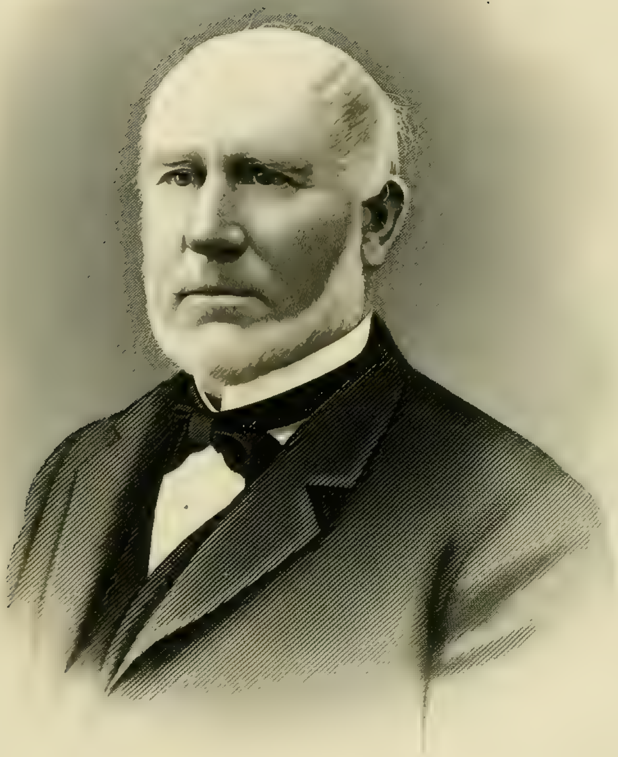
W. J. Beaton

ocean. From Quebec they followed up the River St. Lawrence and Lakes to Detroit, and located on a farm in the township of Salem, Washtenaw County, about eight miles from Ann Arbor. Michigan was then a Territory, the country mostly a wilderness, and Ann Arbor was a small village. His father practiced medicine, and the family experienced the vicissitudes of pioneer life. Until the age of seventeen he had no advantages but the school of the district, which he attended from six weeks to two months a year. His studies were largely pursued at home in the intervals between labor. At seventeen he taught school at twelve dollars a month and board, and then commenced studies looking towards college. A comrade and himself rented a room over a shop in Ann Arbor, brought cold victuals from their homes, commenced their Latin and Greek, and thought themselves very happy. Teaching, meanwhile, winter schools, and with various hindrances through poverty, death of his father, and other causes, he studied at Olivet, Michigan, and Oberlin, Ohio, and entered the University of Michigan in 1854, and graduated in 1858 with the degree of B. A. The day after graduation he was appointed instructor of Greek, to assist Professor James R. Boise, Ph. D., in the University of Michigan, and taught continuously in that institution of learning until 1870, for the last four years occupying the chair of French. In 1870 he took charge as principal of the Fisk University, located at Nashville, Tennessee, and since made famous by the "Jubilee Singers." He was appointed by the American Missionary Association, of New York, which planted the school for the education of colored youth, and he has been connected with that institution ever since 1870. In 1875 a president was appointed, and he became dean of the faculty and professor of Greek and French. His father being a doctor and a college-bred man had its influence; still more, his mother's great enthusiasm for learning. As he went to Ann Arbor he saw the first buildings of the university going up. One day he saw them plowing the campus with several yokes of oxen, and he would have been glad to have helped turn the sacred soil. His coming into the Southern work in the interests of the education of the freed people, came directly from his life-long hatred of slavery and sympathy for the colored man. He was one of the founders, and was the first president, of the Christian Association of the University of Michigan, from which the network of College Young Men's Christian Associations have sprung. He has been twice to Europe; the second time he went in the interests of the cause, laboring with his wife under the Freedman's Missions Aid Society, of London, England, a branch of the American Missionary Association. They made addresses and collected funds in Scotland and England in the years 1878–9. He has been a member of the Presbyterian and Congregational denominations, and is now an ordained minister in the latter. He was in politics a Republican, but voted in the last election with the Prohibition party. At present the main question with him is temperance, in which he is for prohibition, county, State, and National. He was married, April 19, 1863, to Catherine Thompson Mackey, whose family came from Scotland. They have one living child, Mary Elizabeth, who has graduated from the college department of Fisk University, the only white graduate thus far. They have lived seventeen years of social ostracism in the South, because of teaching the negro and treating him as they would a white man. Such is the brief record of a man who lives, and devotes his time, energy, and labor for the benefit of others, and those others a weak and despised race. Surely this man has "taken up his cross," and followed the teachings of our divine Master.

HON. HENRY F. SEVERENS, of Kalamazoo, United States Judge for the Western District of Michigan, was born in Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont, May 11, 1835. His ancestor, John Severens, was the commander of an English man-of-war, who, after long service, settled in Massachusetts in 1636. His father, Franklin Severens, was a native of Vermont, and was for several years a member of the Legislature of that State. The judge's mother was Elizabeth (Pulsipher) Severens, of a new England family, descended from the Puritans. He was educated in the common schools of Vermont, and prepared for college at the Saxton's River Seminary and Chester Academy. He entered Middlebury College in 1853, and graduated there in the class of 1857. From a boy he had determined to become a lawyer; with this end in view, after graduating, he for a time took charge of the Saxton's River Seminary, keeping up at the same time his study of the law. He then studied law at Bellows Falls, Vermont, with Hon. H. E. Stoughton, United States district attorney under President Buchanan, and was admitted to the bar in Windham County, Vermont, in 1859, at a court held by Hon. Isaac F. Redfield, then Chief-Justice of that State, and a prominent legal author. In the following year (1860) he removed to Michigan, and located at Three Rivers in the practice of the law, being at once admitted to the bar of St. Joseph County. He had a good practice from the beginning, which continued to prosper until 1865, when he removed to Kalamazoo, where he formed a law partnership with the late United States Senator Charles E. Stuart and Hon. John M. Edwards, which continued until 1867, when he formed a partnership with Hon. Julius C. Burrows (present member of Congress), under the firm name of Severens & Burrows, which continued for many years, being suspended for a time by the election of Mr. Burrows to Congress, but afterwards renewed and continued until Mr. Severens's appointment by President Cleveland to the judgeship of the United States Court for the Western District of Michigan, in May, 1886. His selection for this position was one that gave great satisfaction, as he was a man most eminently qualified for the office. Judge Severens's ancestors were English, and he is a descendant of Sergeant Hinman, the eminent legal luminary who defended that ill-fated monarch, Charles I., of England, and—curious coincidence—Mr. R. J. Whaley, of Flint, whose sketch and portrait appear in this volume, is a descendant of one of the judges who condemned the monarch, and who, in consequence, had to flee the country on the accession of Charles II. to the throne. Mr. Severens from boyhood exhibited that indomitable pluck, perseverance, and ambition that invariably bring success in life. His father was a farmer in very moderate circumstances, and the boy had to work on the farm nine months of each year, with but three months of schooling. But he was assiduous in his studies, and by his own efforts and economy prepared himself for college; and so we find him passing through the country school, the seminary, teaching school, the college—all with the one end in view, to become a lawyer. That he has made a good one, his professional career attests. Each step has been a step onward and upward. Always successful, that success has come by hard labor, perseverance, physical and mental endurance. From 1861 to 1864 he was prosecuting attorney for St. Joseph County, Michigan. In 1866 he was a Democratic candidate for Congress. Later he was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan, in opposition to the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley. In politics a Democrat, he is of liberal tendencies. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, being a member of that Church. The judge was married, in July, 1858, to Miss Rhoda Ranney, of Washington, Vermont, a sister of Hon. Peyton Ranney, formerly mayor of Kalamazoo, and recently a member of the Michigan Senate; she died in August, 1862. In December, 1863, he was married to his present wife, whose maiden name was Carrie Whittlesey, born at Union Springs, New York. They have two daughters—Mabel, now at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts; and Carrie, attending the high-school at Kalamazoo.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MARSH AVERELL, of Bay City, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the sixth day of May, 1824. His father, James Marsh Averell, was a native of Cherry Valley, Otsego County, New York, but early in life moved to Philadelphia. James M. Averell went to sea at the age of eighteen years, and finally became master of a vessel sailing between Charleston and Philadelphia. In 1839 he removed to Buffalo with his family, but continued in the business of sailing and management of vessels to the time of his death, which occurred in Buffalo, in 1873, in his sixty-seventh year. It was at Buffalo that Captain Averell acquired his early education, which was broad enough and thorough enough to carry him through a busy and successful career. He studied book-keeping, which in later life became of great practical use to him, not alone in the matters pertaining to his own business, but also in the capacity of trustee or assignee in closing out large business interests. It is quite probable that this branch of study and the practical use he subsequently made of it had much to do in developing one of the prominent traits of his character. He was prompt and accurate in all his business transactions. On becoming of age, Captain Averell, true to his early training and surroundings, bought an interest in a vessel; and a few years later, so rapid had been his progress in the business, he built, as part owner and captain, the *Montezuma*, one of the finest brigs then on the Lakes. The name of this vessel and the captain's connection with her are facts still fresh in the memory of many of the older fresh-water sailors. In 1849, Captain Averell accompanied his father to New York City to prepare himself, by a short course of study in navigation, for the position of first mate upon the steamer *New York*, of which his father was captain. This vessel was built for coasting and navigating the Sacramento River in the early days of the California gold excitement. In attempting the trip around the Horn, and when several hundred miles below Rio de Janeiro, the steamer was disabled and nearly wrecked. The old captain finally succeeded in getting her back to Rio, where, after nearly a year's negotiations, she was abandoned to the insurance companies, and the captain and his son returned to New York, the latter as mate on a steamboat in the South American trade. Later on, in 1852, Captain Averell purchased the *Mark H. Sibley*, and sailed this vessel up to 1860. In 1859 he removed to Bay City, and still followed the vessel business. He afterwards became interested in several business enterprises in Bay City, and finally turned his attention mainly to real estate and permanent investments. Coming to Bay City at so early a date in its history, and possessing great business ability and some means, he became very closely identified with the growth and material prosperity of the city. By a strict attention to business, integrity, and economy, he accumulated a competence, and at the time of his death he owned two handsome brick blocks, both of which were built under his personal supervision—the Averell Block, on Center Street, in 1867; and the New Averell Block, on Washington Street, in 1886. He was by nature, disposition, and training, a man of affairs; and even in his later years, and after he had made large accumulations, Captain Averell took an active part in the growth of the city. He was assignee of the Pipe Works and receiver of the Lake Huron and Southwestern Railway Company during the last ten years of his life. Both of these positions required considerable time, good business ability, and integrity, and in both of which Captain Averell so conducted affairs as to receive the commendation of the various persons in interest. He was public-spirited and loyal to his own city. He gave freely to aid in securing railroads and manufacturing industries, not only of his money, but devoted time in securing money from others. He was charitable, and in his charities he was unassuming. None but those nearest to him knew of his benevolence. He never spoke of those things. He was an honest man, clean and upright. The intelligent and pure-minded in the community always had unlimited confidence in him. Like all successful men he was subjected, to a limited extent, to the jealous attacks of the weak and vicious; but with his strong character and his loyal friends, he was not affected by such things. Captain Averell married, April 2, 1854, Agnes L. Humphrey, a daughter of Thomas J. Humphrey, of Battle Creek, Michigan, who originally came from Vermont, and, settling in Michigan many years ago, became a useful and respected citizen. Mrs. Averell was born in Lockport, New York. She was of great assistance to her husband, whom she survives, all through his busy life, by her devotion to his interests, her sympathy, and her unassuming Christian character. Captain Averell died January 9, 1889, of heart difficulty, aged sixty-four years. Of his personal appearance and characteristics a familiar friend and acquaintance says: "In his broad, sturdy figure, his clear complexion, and prompt and decisive ways, he looked and acted just what he was—a retired sailor; and was best known and liked among the business men he was thrown in contact with, a circle where a man finds his true level sooner than anywhere else." In politics, Captain Averell was a stanch and intelligent Republican. Above all else, he was a consistent Christian gentleman, and his ripe judgment and exemplary and useful life will be deeply felt in Bay City, where he so long lived, and with the growth of which he was so closely associated.

REV. MARCUS SWIFT, deceased, was born in Palmyra, Wayne County, New York, June 23, 1793. His father, General John Swift, a prominent citizen of that section, secured to his son as good educational advantages as the country afforded in that early time, and at the age of eighteen, Mr. Swift married Miss Anna Osband, and entered on the active pursuits of life. At the age of twenty he became a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was licensed soon after to preach the gospel. In this field he was eminently successful. Philosophical and logical as a thinker, forcible and fluent as a speaker, simple and easy



Chas. M. Averill

in address, the young licentiate drew around him a circle of friends appreciative of his rapidly developing powers, and rich in kindness and sympathy. Pecuniary embarrassments overtook him in consequence of the sudden death of an elder brother by drowning, and caused him to remove with his family to the wilds of Michigan in 1825. He purchased land eighteen miles west of Detroit, in the township of Buckland (afterwards divided into the townships of Redford, Dearborn, Livonia, and Nankin, in the latter of which was his location), and intending that for a permanent home, he became identified with the growth and development of that part of the State. In 1829 he was elected supervisor. Under the territorial *régime* this office was one of primary importance, involving the entire interests of the rapidly developing country. This office he filled for nine successive terms; some of the remote settlers (from necessity) spent two days in going to vote, taking their provisions with them, and "camping out" in the woods during their journey. He was also appointed justice of the peace by President Jackson, which office he continued to hold until the Territory was admitted as a State. The last four terms Mr. Swift served as supervisor he was elected without an opposing vote. The public business necessary to the division of the township devoved on him, and was disposed of with judgment and dispatch. His increasing acquaintance and the duties connected with the ministry, which profession he faithfully and laboriously exercised among the scattered and almost shepherdless flocks of Christ, caused his gradual withdrawal from public business, that he might devote himself more closely to the chief purpose of his life. The Methodist Episcopal Church having organized a conference in Michigan in 1833, he took charge of Oakland Circuit, which embraced within its limits one hundred and twenty-five miles. This circuit he made once in four weeks, preaching thirty-one times each month, and receiving one hundred and twenty dollars per year for the two years he occupied it, in anything but money. The next year he had charge of Plymouth Circuit; after which he withdrew from conference, and performed voluntary labor until the organization of the Wesleyan Church, preaching every Sabbath, and frequently during the week, for which he received occasional contributions from the indigent people. He always responded with cheerful alacrity to calls for pastoral service, and it was no unfrequent occurrence for one of the horses to be taken from the plow in the middle of the furrow (for he combined farming with his other vocations) in order that its master might repair to some distant neighborhood and preach one of the pathetic funeral sermons for which he was famous. The principal occasion of Mr. Swift's separation from the conference was the complicity of the Church with slavery. As early as 1835 he began to agitate the subject, and made himself heard with telling effect. In the conference he had not a man to hold up his hands as he invited attention to an investigation of the sin and its dire effects on the Church and Nation. He insisted that the Church ought to take such action as would show to the world that it regarded God rather than man, and refuse to bind itself with the fetters of expediency by tolerating apologists of slavery and slaveholding ministers and laymen within her pale. He exercised charity towards those who honestly entertained the opinion expressed by Bishop Hedding—viz., "Slaves could be held in obedience to the Golden Rule"—and was willing to believe that what seemed to him a monstrous and unnatural invasion of the rights of his sable brethren might assume to some the aspect of missionary work. But "his heart burned in him like a fire," and the wrongs and sufferings of the slaves stung every fiber of his sympathetic nature with pain. His open denunciation of the Church's polity of administration regarding slavery and episcopacy brought upon him the censure of the official Boards of the conference, and they, together with the bishop, refused to ordain him an elder, notwithstanding he had fulfilled all the disciplinary requirements and passed a complete examination. The condition exacted was, that he cease the agitation of the slavery question. For such pledge on his part ordination was offered him and the most inviting station in the conference tendered. His talent as a preacher made him eminent, a pillar of strength to the Church as an advocate and defender of its doctrines. Learned in the formulas of the Churches, familiar with ecclesiastical history and literature, he presented an impregnable front to the assaults of infidelity. The soundness of his judgment, and his remarkable familiarity with the Scriptures, caused his counsel and advice to be sought and held in high esteem by his ministerial brethren. But all these gifts were light as an airy bubble when weighed in the balance with his denunciations of the "peculiar institution." The unswerving fidelity to moral and religious convictions which characterized him demanded the renunciation of worldly position and gain, and he renounced them. The imposition of priestly hands was "nothing worth" if purchased by the stifling of the voice of conscience. All the manhood in him rose in rebellion at the infamous bargain, and he proclaimed persistently, trumpet-tongued, and in discussion with his opponents proved that stains of guilt and crime darkened the slaveholding Churches. He contended that the complicity, and even neutrality, of the non-slaveholding portion of the Church was criminal—a crime against God and humanity, in direct violation of the Discipline, and opposed to the spirit and teachings of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The storm of persecution which had been gathering since 1834 fell upon him more fiercely with each evidence that he was fearfully in earnest in the work of reform. The destruction of his property, mob violence, nor threats of malignant enemies could intimidate him; and to cries of "peace," his response was, "First *pure*, then peaceable." At length, hopeless of reform in the Church, and feeling it no longer consistent with his principles to maintain connection with it, in 1841 he formally withdrew. Politically he acted in the same decided manner. Always loyal to laws he believed to be in accord with the Constitution, he never advocated more radical political action than that upon which the present Republican party based its existence. He acted with the American Antislavery Society, but was not a Garrisonian Abolitionist, believing rather that the franchise should be exercised in correcting National evils. In 1840 his vote was one of two cast in the township for the "Liberty party" candidate for the Presidency, James G. Birney. This party received his support until merged in the Free-soil party in 1848, and the Republican party in 1856, and ever after during his life. In Michigan, soon after Mr. Swift's secession from the Church, a large number followed his example; and in the same year (1841) an organization was effected under the name of the "Wesleyan Methodist Church." A book of "Doctrines and Discipline" was adopted, chiefly compiled by his hand. The withdrawals continued to increase in number, and in May, 1843, a large convention of seceders assembled at Utica, New

York, to which Mr. Swift was a delegate. Nine States were represented, and the "Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America" organized with about one hundred and seventy preachers and eight thousand members. Into this connection was merged the Church organized in Michigan two years before. In the itinerancy of this Church and connection, and in general and special work in other Evangelical Churches, Mr. Swift labored actively in the ministry to the close of his life. His catholicity of spirit and unsectarian principles made his labors to be sought for by Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptists alike, though he remained a Wesleyan Methodist in his Church relation. He expired, February 19, 1865, after a brief illness, at the residence of his son, Dr. John M. Swift, of Northville, lamented by all who knew him. His last words were: "'Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation.' The great principles for which I labored and fought amid reverses and persecution are now the ruling sentiments of the people. I have lived in a glorious age, and my eyes have seen the powers of darkness give way before the coming of the glorious reign of liberty and equality." And so he entered into rest. The influence of Mr. Swift in molding the moral sentiment of Eastern Michigan can hardly be overestimated. His familiarity with all the interests pertaining to a newly settled country, to rural life, to the administration of the laws, and to the spiritual concerns of his fellows, gave him the position of adviser, advocate, and judge. His reputation for candor and probity frequently enabled him to reconcile conflicting interests by mediation, and his voice was ever for peace and good-fellowship. He was hospitable and charitable, giving vastly more for benevolent objects than he ever received for public services, and his ear was ever open and his sympathetic heart quick to respond to the cry of the friendless and oppressed. His vigorous intellect and strong, enthusiastic character left their imprint on the civil, political, and educational polity of his time. As a speaker he was logical, fluent, forcible, and inspiring. His searching and pathetic appeals to the hearts and consciences of his hearers were responded to, in multitudes of instances, by purified lives, and thousands called him their spiritual father. In his latter years he was universally greeted with the loving title of "Father Swift." The Wesleyan Methodist Church was an organized protest against the immorality of slavery, before which other Churches trembled, shorn of power. It put forth, in the form of a religious idea, what was soon to become a political necessity; and from its despised position among the small things of the earth it sent forth roots into the heart of society, which nourished the mighty tree whose branches are now truly "for the sheltering of all nations." It drew within its pale such hosts of free, aspiring, and self-sacrificing spirits that its wonderful work was speedily accomplished. A generation of men sufficed to do this work, chief among whom was Rev. Marcus Swift, who cast into its treasury worldly ambition, power, and gain, counting all these things but dross for the grandeur of the interests it represented.

NOTE —From Tuttle's "History of Michigan"

ABRAM OREN WHEELER, capitalist, of Manistee, was born May 8, 1846, at Mill River, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. His father, Abram Wheeler, was a native of New Marlborough, Massachusetts, where he followed mercantile business for many years. He was subsequently, for a period of about twenty years, engaged in mercantile business at Hudson, New York. In 1857 he came West with his family to Morris, Illinois, where they remained one year, removing in 1859 to Joliet, Illinois, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred while on a visit to his son in Manistee, where he was taken sick, and died on August 17, 1872, aged seventy-seven years. He was a descendant of Benjamin Wheeler, who, with his two brothers, emigrated to America from Scotland about 1735, settling in the State of New York. Benjamin, four years later, removed to Massachusetts and settled at a point near where the town of New Marlborough now stands, and was, according to the "History of Berkshire County," the first white settler in that neighborhood. The homestead afterwards erected on the Wheeler farm remained in the family through five generations (our subject being a representative of the fourth) of direct descent, all of its owners having the name of Benjamin Wheeler. Lorinda Canfield, born in 1805, at New Marlborough, Massachusetts, was the wife of Abram Wheeler, and after her husband's death continued to reside at Joliet until her death, which occurred at that place on January 14, 1874. To them were born eight children, seven of whom are living—three sons and four daughters, the subject of this sketch being the youngest son. At the time his parents removed to Joliet he was eleven years old. He attended the public schools of that place for about one and a half years, when he engaged as errand-boy in a drug and grocery store. At the age of thirteen he got a position as newsboy on one of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad trains, which carried him to Chicago in the mornings, where he spent the day in selling newspapers, returning in the evenings. From this he soon became regular train-boy, which he continued until he reached the age of seventeen, when he was appointed baggageman on the same train, which ran between Chicago and Joliet. Two years later he became conductor of this train, and continued in this position until, in 1865, he went to Oil City, in the southern part of Illinois, where he engaged in the hotel business. This he sold out, however, at the end of his first year, owing to sickness, and returned home. In February, 1866, he came to Manistee on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. John Canfield, by whom he was induced to remain. On the opening of navigation he went into partnership with Mr. Canfield, organizing the Canfield East Shore Wrecking and Towing Line. Mr. Wheeler at once went to Buffalo, where he purchased two tugs, with which they commenced business. They continued to add to these from time to time until, in 1880, they owned eight tugs, two of which have since been sold. One of their first purchases was the boat *C. Williams*, which became the most successful wrecking-tug on the east shore of the lake, and was captained by Mr. Charles Gnewuch (who from 1878 owned an interest in the line). In April, 1881, this vessel was destroyed by fire, and the firm immediately commenced building a successor on a somewhat larger plan, of which Mr. Gnewuch became the captain, the new boat bearing the same name as the old one. Mr. Wheeler had almost entire charge of the firm's business from its organization, and, in 1883, purchased from Mr. Canfield his interest therein. He continued manager until 1887, when he became sole owner. The enterprise has been a most successful one, and still engages Mr. Wheeler's close attention. The company now own six tug-boats, as follows: *Irma L. Wheeler*, *Frank Canfield*, *J. C. Osgood*, *Chas. Gnewuch*, *Hunter Savidge*, and *D.*

A. O. Wheeler

Cutler., Jr., with steam-pumps and wrecking outfit. In 1871, Mr. Wheeler entered into partnership with Mr. Nels Johnson, of Manistee, under the firm name of Wheeler, Johnson & Co., and engaged in the machine-shop and foundry business. Mr. Johnson is one of the best practical machinists in the State, and under his management the firm do an extensive business. They manufacture stationery engines, mill-machinery of various kinds, and have a large repair-shop. Mr. Wheeler was one of the organizers of the Manistee Water Company, of which he was president during the first two years of its existence, since when he has disposed of his stock. He is the owner of considerable real estate in Manistee, and has been one of the most active of that city's many enterprising business men in the promotion of almost every industry looking to its business welfare. He is president of the Manistee Building and Loan Association, organized in June, 1888, president of the Manistee Business Men's Association, and is also vice-president of the Manistee Manufacturing Company, organized in 1888 for the purpose of manufacturing furniture, being the first institution of its kind in Manistee County. Mr. Wheeler is an active and prominent member of the Republican party, and is a member of the Republican County Committee, of Manistee County. He takes an active part in Church matters, being a member and one of the trustees of the Congregational Church of Manistee. He is also connected with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Wheeler was the first harbor-master of Manistee, receiving his appointment in 1867 to that office, and also had charge of the first Government work done on Manistee Harbor. He was married, May 10, 1870, to Miss Ella M. Barnes, daughter of Russel Barnes, Esq., the first hardware merchant of Manistee. To them have been born four children, all of whom are living, as follows: Irma Lorinda, born April 16, 1873; Abram Oren, Jr., born April 27, 1875; Morton Barnes, born May 6, 1876; and Burr, born December 24, 1884. "Mr. Wheeler is a man of fine physical development, about five feet eight inches high. He is prominent in business and social circles, has been connected with many of the successful improvements made in the city, and is regarded by every one who knows him as a man of high ability, of undoubted honesty and probity, a lover of justice, a good citizen, and the best of husbands and fathers. His political, business, and social record is without a stain, and his genial and pleasant manners have won for him friendship among all classes."

DAVID STUBERT STEPHENS, M. A., D. D., president of Adrian College, was born at Springfield, Ohio, May 12, 1847. His father was Oliver Perry Stephens, son of John Stephens, one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. His mother was Mary A. Biddle, daughter of William Biddle, who lived near Cincinnati, and a descendant of the Biddle family who emigrated from England with William Penn. His early education was received in the public schools of Springfield, which he attended until May, 1864, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Owing to broken health he was discharged from the army in August of that year. In the fall of 1864 he entered Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, where he remained three years; afterwards he entered Adrian College, Adrian Michigan, where he graduated in 1868. In 1869 he entered the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and completed the required studies in philosophy for the degree of M. A., obtaining a prize for English essay under Professor Mason, one for moral philosophy under Professor Henry Calderwood, and in metaphysics under Professor Fraser. Upon his return to America he was offered and accepted the position of instructor in natural science at Adrian College, which position he held until the fall of 1873, when he entered Harvard College, his object being to pursue some further lines of study. In 1874 he resumed work at Adrian College as professor of mental science and logic, continuing in this capacity seven years. In 1882 he was elected to the presidency of the college, which position he still holds. For a number of years he edited the *Methodist Protestant Magazine*, and has been a contributor to other periodicals and the author of several pamphlets. In October, 1874, President Stephens married Marietta H. Gibson, of Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania; they have a family of four children. President Stephens was ordained a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church by the Ohio Conference, in September, 1880. Most of his pulpit-work was incidental to his teaching. He has supplied, in connection with others, the Church at Adrian for a time, when it was without a pastor, and preached frequently in the Churches of other denominations in the city at conference sessions, and while visiting the leading Churches of the denomination. President Stephens is a man of broad, deep sympathies, and comprehensive intellect. He has several times been elected a representative member of the General Conference of his denomination. His position, however, as president of the leading institution of learning in the Methodist Protestant Church is a sufficient indication of the esteem in which he is held by that denomination. Since occupying the presidential chair of the college he has instituted several changes in the curriculum, which seem destined to make the college a rapidly increasing power, and which has placed him among the foremost of educators. The most important of the changes made are courses of lectures on character-building, and a greater selection of studies than is usually permitted in educational establishments of the higher order. President Stephens may be justly numbered among the most origina thinkers of the age, as well as one of the purest and most unselfish of men. His business talents, also, in the management of the affairs of the college and planning its way to broad and permanent success, deserve special mention. Under his direction its patronage has steadily increased, and its financial standing has constantly improved. His power over students is very marked, and the ease with which he holds them in control is readily observed. His methods are mild and tender, yet firm and decided. In 1885 the degree of D. D. was conferred upon President Stephens by the Western Maryland College.

W. E. VAUGHAN, M. D., of Bay City. Twenty years of active practice of his profession in one place ought to furnish sufficient data for a reasonably correct estimate of a physician's standing in the community, and of his rank in his profession; and in both of these particulars Dr. Vaughan had good reason to be proud of his record. He was born in Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, April 16, 1844. His father was a farmer, of New England origin, having migrated to New York from Rhode Island. Dr. Vaughan's mother, whose maiden name was Maria Bates, died when he was five years of age, and his father subsequently married Miss Sarah Snyder, of Ann Arbor, Michigan. The father removed from New York to Ann Arbor in 1856, is still living, and resides on the farm which he purchased when he first came to Michigan. Dr. Vaughan was the oldest of a family of four. Up to the time of his father's removal to Michigan, and subsequently thereto, until he was nearly seventeen years of age, he had attended the common schools in the vicinity of his home in the winter-time, and helped his father on the farm during the summer season. In his seventeenth year came the important event which decided his future. He was appointed a medical cadet by the Secretary of War, and was summoned to Washington, where he remained six years. For two years of this time he was engaged in the study of medicine at the Georgetown Medical College. In 1867 he returned to Ann Arbor, and entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in the following year. Entering immediately upon the practice of his profession at Clarksville, Oakland County, he removed shortly after to Bay City, where he since remained. The doctor was a Knight Templar, a member of the Bay County Medical Society, and of the State Medical Society. In politics he was a Republican. December 1, 1882, he was married to Miss Maud Atwood, daughter of F. B. Atwood, of Flint. They had one son. Dr. Vaughan was a very quiet and unassuming man, and averse to notoriety or to the holding of any public office. Nevertheless he was universally accorded a prominent place in the very first rank of his profession, not in Bay City alone, but also in the State at large. He was of fine personal appearance, standing over six feet in height; his head well shaped, and his features strong; while his genial disposition made him a favorite among his many patients. Natural ability for his chosen work, energy, industry, and geniality, were the qualities which gave him his splendid reputation in the community, and won for him the high regard of his professional brethren. He died at his home on September 20, 1889.

HON. DAVID M. RICHARDSON, deceased, Detroit. There are many men who, by reason of their position or occupation, do a great amount of good in the world, because it comes naturally to their hands; while, on the other hand, there are a few whose natures are gauged on such a plan that they go out and seek the chance of clearing the world of some of its sore troubles, and who give their lives and best efforts for the help of the community at large. To this latter class belonged the late David M. Richardson, who from his earliest days took a deep interest in all questions of public advancement and moral reform. It has been asserted by those who were intimately acquainted with Mr. Richardson that not a single day of his later manhood elapsed in which he had not some reformatory or benevolent interest in hand or heart. No faithful account can be taken of the business development of Michigan without including the subject of this sketch in the list of those who laid the foundation of its present strength and success. He has left behind him a lasting and honorable record in the great manufacturing establishment which he founded in Detroit, and in the respect and love with which his memory is held by those who stood near to him in business and private life. D. M. Richardson was the son of Jeremiah and Anna (Webster) Richardson, and his paternal ancestors emigrated from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, locating at Woburn, Massachusetts. His father was born in New Hampshire, on December 30, 1795, and at the close of the War of 1812 removed to Concord, Erie County, New York, which was at that time in the midst of an almost unbroken wilderness. Here David M. was born on January 30, 1826, and remained until twenty-one years of age, assisting his father with farm duties. He was given in early life as good educational advantages as were open to any in those days. After the usual time in the district school, he attended the Springville Academy, at Concord, and, before leaving home, taught during the winter term in a neighboring district school. In the spring of 1847 he left his native State on a prospecting tour in the West. Traveling through Wisconsin and Illinois, which he found but sparsely settled, he reached Burlington, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching. In November, 1852, he returned to Milwaukee, rented a building, and established a school. Success attended his efforts, and in the following year he purchased a site upon which he erected a three-story building, which he designated the Milwaukee Academy. In December, 1853, the building was totally destroyed by fire, in which Mr. Richardson lost nearly every dollar he possessed. During his residence in Milwaukee he had gained the respect and confidence of the citizens to such an extent that they offered to rebuild the academy without expense to Mr. Richardson; but this offer he felt it his duty to decline, and, with what litttle he had saved, removed to Madison, where he engaged in a mercantile enterprise, in which he accumulated considerable capital. On January 1, 1856, he disposed of his interest in the business and removed to Detroit, where he entered into partnership with J. W. Hibbard, under the firm name of J. W. Hibbard & Co., and started the first match-factory in the State. Two years later, Mr. Hibbard retired, and Mr. M. B. Dodge was admitted to the business, under the firm name of Richardson & Co., which continued as such until May 1, 1859, when Mr. Richardson purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone until April 1, 1875, when he was succeeded by a stock company known as the Richardson Match Company, which, in 1881, sold out the business to the Diamond Match Company, Mr. Richardson becoming the resident manager. Such, in brief, is a history of the varied changes in this great manufactory. Mr. Richardson was the pioneer manufacturer of matches in the West to use machinery, and from 1865 to 1880 his was the largest match manufactory in the United States. Some idea of the product of this institution may be gleaned from the fact that from 1865 to 1883 Mr. Richardson paid an internal revenue tax of over five millions of dollars. In 1876, Mr. Richardson and a few others organized the Union Mills Company, and erected one of the largest and most complete flouring-mills in America. This business, however, proved unsuccessful, and one by one the members of the Company retired, leaving the burden to Mr. Richardson, who finally succumbed to the business depression and made an assignment, the business thus passing from his control. Two years later he was enabled to clear off the indebtedness, and made satisfactory arrangements with every creditor, thus regaining possession of the enterprise. Mr. Richardson was a great student of political economy, and in the relations of labor and capital he believed firmly in the dignity of labor, and labored constantly for the establishment of high courts of arbitrament to settle all disputes without strikes. His earnestness in this direction is attested by the fact that, notwithstanding his different interests gave constant employment to nearly ten thousand

D. M. Richardson

hands, he was never even threatened with a strike of any description. A ready writer, he was the author of numerous pamphlets on commercial and political topics which gave him a national reputation, and at the time of his death was engaged in writing a series of articles to be submitted to the Congress of Nations on the subject of commercial union between the great Republic and South American States. For some years previous to 1867, Mr. Richardson had devoted considerable thought to the subject of internal revenue, which culminated in the publication in that year of a pamphlet recommending the exemption from taxation of all articles of prime necessity, and furnishing a list of ten sources from which sufficient revenue could be derived to meet every requirement of the Government. A convention composed of over six hundred of the principal manufacturers of the United States, representing twenty-four States and over four hundred million dollars capital, assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on December 18, 1867, to consider the recommendations of the pamphlet; and after a full discussion of the subject, Mr. Richardson's ideas were indorsed, with only six dissenting votes. A committee was appointed to present the action of the convention to Congress, with the result that the internal revenue laws were thoroughly revised at the next session, to embody the suggestions offered by Mr. Richardson. In March, 1882, he published a pamphlet on "Our Country: Its Present and its Future Prosperity," in which was observed the results of a long life of careful study of the subjects discussed,—"Our Foreign Commerce," "The Interoceanic Canal," "Our Navy," "Our Coast Defenses," "The Improvement of the Mississippi River," "Polygamy in the Territories," "The Revision of the Tariff," and "A Modification of the Internal Revenue Laws." The paper received the greatest consideration possible at the hands of the thoughtful men of the Nation, as well as creating considerable newspaper discussion. In February, 1883, he published a supplement to the paper, in which additional suggestions, made possible by subsequent events, were offered on the same topics. These were freely discussed during the session of Congress then sitting, and many of the suggestions advocated were embodied in bills which received hearty indorsement, and Mr. Richardson was requested from all directions to continue the discussion. This he complied with by publishing a second supplement, dated March, 1884, and a paper dated December 5, 1885. These various publications were replete with statistical information which has been of material service to the statesman student of National industries, as well as of a peculiar interest to that large class of citizens of America who in the sweat of their brows earn their daily bread. In politics he was a thorough Republican, and, though not a politician in any sense, he has served in several official capacities. In 1863 and 1864 he was a member of the Board of Education of Detroit, in the deliberations of which his thorough knowledge of educational requirements was utilized to good advantage. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate, where he labored earnestly for the advancement of all educational measures, and the State University in particular. Mr. Richardson was a member of the First Congregational Church, of Detroit, and was as thorough and earnest in his Church-work as in that of every-day life, several mission Sabbath-schools throughout the city being indebted to his generosity for their existence. Of his personal character very much, indeed, might be said. There was not a touch of false pride about him, and the poor and humble received the same courteous attention that was bestowed upon the rich and great. While possessing that natural dignity which is characteristic of the highest type of manhood, he had at the same time an affability and kindliness of spirit that won respect, and was altogether free from patronage. Mr. Richardson was twice married, his first wife being Miss Ellen M. Hibbard, to whom he was married, November 23, 1854; she died on December 20, 1868. On May 23, 1871, he was married to Miss E. Jennie, daughter of Mr. William Holliday, of Springfield, Erie County, Pennsylvania. One daughter was born to the first union, Laura M., who died in 1876; and to the second union two children were born—David M., Jr., on May 30, 1873, and who died May 1, 1876; and Arthur J., August 12, 1876. Mr. Richardson, in the last three years of life, suffered three strokes of paralysis, from the last of which he never recovered, dying on October 25, 1879, after three days of unconsciousness.

MAJOR N. S. WOOD, of Saginaw. Military titles are so frequently a matter of compliment only, or if not purely complimentary are obtained so cheaply by some mode or other than that of actual service in an army, that very little attention is paid to them. In the case of Major Nathan Smith Wood the title represents genuine merit, and tells of a rank attained by the soldier's brave and earnest work in the camp and on the battle-field. Major Wood was born at Barre, Orleans County, New York, August 7, 1840, his parents being Nathan S. and Dolly Ann (Smith) Wood. His ancestors on his father's side have been residents of New York and New England for many generations, going back as far as 1635. After an academic education he took a partial course at Genesee College, and then read law with Bessac & Bullard, at Albion, New York, in 1861, and in the beginning of 1862. Then came the Civil War; and in August, 1862, young Wood enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. He was promoted from private to sergeant, then second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, then captain, and at the close of the war was brevetted major by the President. During his last year in the army he served as aid-de-camp and assistant commissary of musters on the staff of General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the First Division of the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, now brigadier-general United States Army. He was engaged in most of the battles of the Army of the Potomac during 1864 and 1865. He was present at the siege of Petersburg, and it was his regiment, the Fourth Artillery, which built the famous fort known as Fort Hell; he also witnessed the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865. Leaving the army with a thoroughly honorable record, he resumed the study of law in the office of Sickles, Graves & Childs, at Medina, New York, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in October, 1866, and in the same year came to Saginaw, where he has since resided. He was married, October 6, 1870, to Miss Kitty Paine, daughter of V. A. and Harriet Paine, old residents of Saginaw. They have two children—Harriet A. and Smith P. Wood. In religion, Major Wood is a member of the Baptist Church. His political views are somewhat peculiar. He calls himself a Democrat, but he adds to the usual beliefs of that party a desire for the complete suppression of the liquor-traffic, especially the open saloon, by legal enactment. Entertaining these views, as he himself says, the present managers of the Democratic party have little work for him to do; but he does not find his political inactivity at all distasteful. He has, however, held some civil offices. Major Wood is the senior member of the law firm of Wood & Joslin, is a good lawyer, and faithful in the discharge of all work intrusted to his care. He possesses the confidence of the community, both in its business and and its social circles. He is noted for his zeal, both in Christian and temperance work, and his character is above reproach.

WILLIAM S. HOPKINS, banker and capitalist, of St. Clair, St. Clair County, fourth son of Samuel F. and Mary Ann (Keeney) Hopkins, was born in the town of China, St. Clair County, Michigan, January 23, 1830, on the west bank of the River St. Clair, about two miles south of the city of St. Clair. He attended the district and select schools of St. Clair until he arrived at the age of sixteen years, when he went to Detroit and engaged as a clerk with Holmes & Co., proprietors of the then largest dry-goods house west of New York City. Holmes & Co. having failed in the year 1857, Mr. Hopkins's services were subsequently secured by Gunn & Locke, former junior partners of Holmes & Co., and Mr. Hopkins remained in their employ until 1859, when he was offered a position by J. B. Shay, a large dry-goods merchant of Chicago, which he accepted. After spending about one year in his employ, and becoming dissatisfied, from personal reasons, he accepted a situation with William M. Ross & Co., at that time the leading retail dry-goods house of Chicago. Spending a few months there, he determined he was making no progress, and could accomplish nothing in life, even on a large salary; and, convinced that he could make himself valuable beyond a stipulated compensation, if placed under more favorable opportunities, he accepted, in 1861, a position at a nominal remuneration with the newly established firm of H. P. Merrill, of Chicago, importer of crockery and glassware; and within a period of twelve months his services proved of such importance to this firm that he was given an interest in the business, and made a partner under the firm name of Merrill & Hopkins. Two years later he became an equal partner, the business continuing until 1869, when Mr. Hopkins withdrew from the firm. A year later, having placed his order in England for a large stock of goods, Mr. Hopkins opened a store in the same line of business, and was successful from the start. This he continued until the breaking out of the great Chicago fire, October 9, 1871, when he suffered the loss through that calamity of his entire fortune, with the exception of a few thousand dollars due him on his book accounts, and with no indebtedness. This ended what promised to be a most successful business. In the spring of 1872 Mr. Hopkins went to California, where he immediately obtained a situation as manager of the mercantile and contracting firm of Sisson, Wallace & Co., in San Francisco, but resigned this position in 1873 to engage in the banking and exchange business, on Montgomery Street, under the firm name of Wm. S. Hopkins & Co. By his clear judgment, business discipline and energy, this business was soon developed into enormous proportions, and continued from 1873 to 1881, during which time Mr. Hopkins became known as one of the most successful and prominent business men of the Pacific Slope. The exciting, straining tendency, and close application to this department of business, so essential and characteristic of San Francisco in those days, and its sedentary life, combined so to impair his health that, in 1882, he retired from business. Subsequently he has spent the greater portion of his time in Detroit and St. Clair, Michigan, his object in returning East being principally to secure for his children the best educational advantages. Though he has interested himself largely in all matters pertaining to the best interests and welfare of the city of St. Clair, notably that of his philanthropic work requiring vast sums of money in making celebrated the wonderful mineral springs at St. Clair, and of the magnificent Oakland Hotel, Mr. Hopkins also became a large shareholder in the First National Bank, at St. Clair, after the bank had become insolvent through the perfidy of its former cashier, and became its president under its immediate reorganization. Principally through his recommendation and enterprise, the present Commercial Savings Bank was organized, and became a part of the banking department, affording greater banking facilities to the citizens of St. Clair and the neighboring country. Mr. Hopkins became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1864, and is a member of the Chicago Commandery, No. 19. In 1886 he went to Europe with his family, and was absent more than a year, during which period he visited almost every point of interest in England and on the Continent. Mr. Hopkins was married, October 10, 1867, to Miss Lizzie Gertrude Ball, daughter of Hon. J. M. Ball, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. They have three children, as follows: Maude Frances, Sherwood, and Frances Sherwood. While Mr. Hopkins has always acted with the Republican party, he is in no sense a politician and takes no active part in political matters. As to his character, business ability, and social standing, we quote from an article written by one of his former business associates, who has known him intimately for the past fifteen years: "To an agreeable voice, distinguished presence, singularly pleasing address, and fascinating manners, Mr. Hopkins adds the attractive qualities of being an attentive listener and good talker, warm-hearted, genial, and confiding. The most prominent traits in his character are prompt business habits, great tenacity of purpose, and unswerving fidelity to his engagements, frank, hospitable, and generous to his intimates. Though quick in reaching conclusions, and impulsive in action, his sense of right is unswerving, and no man who has had either business or social intercourse with Mr. Hopkins ever had cause to regret the acquaintance. Before he inherited a fortune, through the death of his uncle, Mark Hopkins (one of the railroad millionaires of California), he was a graduate in the common school of necessity, where he acquired the habits of an industrious and zealous business man; and to the advantage of a sound practical education he added a broad experience and thoroughly trained commercial habits, coupled with such amiability and good nature as begot popularity and insured success. Having accumulated only a limited capital in proportion to the magnitude of his business, up to the time of his uncle's death, yet by its judicious use he controlled large financial operations, and became an important factor in the bullion and money markets of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Hopkins is a man of large-hearted benevolence, and so morbidly sensitive to all appeals of distress that he has on more than one occasion been made the victim of knavery, and numerous instances could be recounted where his open hand and generous heart—which have always been in such strong contrast to his well-known indomitable will and fearless opposition when called out by bold antagonists or strong adversaries—have prevailed over his own good judgment. It were equally easy to tell of the bitter controversies and expensive

Wm H Hopkins

lawsuits in which he measured swords with oppressive monopolies, and risked his fortunes in repeated struggles, rather than yield to the exactions of corporate greed or the avarice of commercial freebooters; such is the character of William S. Hopkins, who has taught his foes to respect while they fear an enemy who, for principle and right, forgives or fights with equal promptness."

RANSOM DUNN, A. M., D. D., of Hillsdale, ex-president of Hillsdale College, was born in Bakersfield, Franklin County, Vermont, July 7, 1818. He was a son of John Dunn, whose father was killed in the Revolutionary War. His mother, Abigail, was a daughter of Deacon Thomas Read, of Westminster, Vermont. A love of reading, and religious convictions, led to the adoption of his profession. After six years of home missionary work in Ohio, four years of pastoral work in Great Falls and Dover, New Hampshire, and three years in Boston, Massachusetts, he has been connected with Hillsdale College for over thirty years, as professor of mental and moral philosophy, professor of systematic theology, or as president of the college. His travels have included most of the States and Territories, and Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Syria, Arabia, and Egypt. In religious faith he is a member of the Free Baptist Church. He was married, in September, 1840, to Miss Mary Eliza Allen, daughter of a nephew of General Ethan Allen. In September, 1849, he was married to Miss Cyrena Emery, of Maine. His children have been two sons and three daughters, all college graduates. His eldest son, Newel Ransom, died in the army in 1863, and the other, Francis Wayland, after serving in the army, died while a college professor, in December, 1874. The shades of evening are now closing around a long and useful life—a life that has benefited his country—and he calmly awaits the end.

REV. J. AMBROSE WIGHT, of Bay City, was the youngest son of Jabez and Mary Wight (*née* Bancroft). The home of the family was Norwich, Hampshire County, Massachusetts. They had just removed to Floyd, Oneida County, New York, when the father was lost. J. Ambrose was born after this event, September 12, 1811. The mother took her brood of eight children—the oldest fourteen years, and the youngest three months—and returned to Norwich. Being unable to support and train her family, she put them to trades or in care of other families to be "brought up." The lot of young Ambrose was cast with Mr. John Wright, of Easthampton, a good man with a good family. His training here in farm-work, with three months in district school annually, lasted about nine years. In the fifteenth year of his age he left, and lived with a nurseryman named Tracy, in Norwich, where he learned garden and nursery work. When sixteen years of age, by counsel of his oldest brother, he went to Long Island, New York, where he engaged for two years in teaching in a public school; then, for more instruction, he found his way to Bennington Academy, Vermont. Here occurred what shaped his after-life—a change in his religious character; and in September, 1832, he entered Williams College, aiding his finances by farm-work in "haying-time," and in teaching—a year at Lanesboro and five months at Pittsfield—keeping with his classes in college, and graduating August, 1836, giving a "poem" as his graduating address. He had for a classmate one Walter Wright, whose home was Chicago. Though offered many situations as teacher, he preferred seeking his fortune in the West; and in one week started, and in fourteen days (counting two Sundays when he did not travel) he saw Chicago, with no acquaintance and without money. He found his classmate's father, was invited home with him, and remained some ten days, making himself useful in harvesting Mr. Wright's garden, and securing a good supply of potatoes and other vegetables—and very luckily; for the next day the ground froze, and did not unlock until spring. The best crop of this effort was the good-will of the Wright household. So, after a three weeks' work with a surveying party on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, where a permanent situation was offered him, he accepted a proposal of Mr. Wright to join him in a mercantile venture, going into the country, selling the goods, and investing in wild lands. The store was located at Rockton, Illinois, upon the Rock River, he finding his way there on foot—one hundred miles. Here, until 1841, he remained, Mr. Wright dying in 1839, when he removed to Rockford, and was admitted to the bar as attorney. But some gentleman persuaded him to enter upon a newspaper enterprise, and he commenced the Winnebago *Forum*, now, in its succession, the Rockford *Register*. The *Forum* was a losing venture, and in six months was turned over to a practical printer, Mr. Wight being, in the meantime, invited to the editorship of the *Prairie Farmer*, an agricultural, horticultural, and educational monthly, established in 1841 by John S. Wright, Esq., at Chicago. In the editorship, and in good part the publication of this journal, he continued till the close of 1856. This paper performed an important service in settling the various new experiences of farm and orchard work, in entirely new conditions. Mr. Wright also used it in materially assisting in shaping a public-school system in the State. In August, 1849, Mr. Wight, in company with Hon. William Bross, purchased the *Herald of the Prairies*, which was published jointly two and one-half years, and a year longer by Mr. Wight alone. It was a joint organ of the New School Presbyterians and Congregationalists, which Churches found such differences, in the boiling period of the slavery discussion and other matters, that they pulled apart. The *Herald* fell between them. Mr. Wight thereupon turned to his original purpose of preaching the gospel, and was licensed, April, 1855, by the Presbytery of Chicago. He commenced his work as city missionary under the auspices of a body of young men; but at the close of the year his efforts resulted in the organization of a small Church, which was called the Olivet, and he was pastor of this Church seven years. It was the period of the financial cyclone of 1856, lasting till the war. Two Churches came of the effort—the Olivet and the Calvary; the first of which was joined with the Second Presbyterian Church in 1870; and the latter to the first Presbyterian. Mr. Wight employed the year 1864 in work upon the editorial staff of the Chicago *Tribune*, and in preaching when wanted; but in the winter of 1864–5 was invited to Bay City, Michigan, where he entered upon the care of the First Presbyterian Church in May, and was installed as pastor in November, 1865. Here he continued until May, 1888—twenty-three full years. He then resigned the active pastorate, and was elected Pastor Emeritus. He died November 14, 1889. Mr. Wight was married to Caroline E. Adams, daughter of Rev. William M. Adams, at Rockton, Illinois, May 31, 1840. She is the mother of seven children—four sons and three daughters. Four are living—

Rev. A. S. Wight, of Linden, Michigan; Mrs. A. J. Cooke, of Bay City; and Sophia and William A., unmarried. The first son and second daughter died in infancy; the third son, James M., a master in the United States navy, educated at Annapolis, perished with the steamer *Huron*, off North Carolina, November 24, 1877, being in his twenty-seventh year, devoted to his profession, correct in his life, and much esteemed in the service. In addition to other work, Mr Wight was for nearly sixty years a writer for newspapers. He began it in 1830, and no year since passed without work of this sort. Editorially he had connection with six journals, and as a correspondent with many others. He wrote steadily for the New York *Evangelist* over thirty years. He published some pamphlets, historic sketches, sermons, and Review articles; but most of his writing was for present consumption. His bound books are the volumes of the *Prairie Farmer* and *Herald of the Prairies*. He was an honorable member of the Wisconsin Historical Society. He received the degree of A. B. at graduating; of A. M., three years after; and in 1876, that of D. D., from Williams College. He attributed whatever of success he attained in life, under God, to that prince of teachers, Mark Hopkins.

AZRO B. LEONARD, merchant and capitalist, of Manistee, Manistee County, was born in Stockbridge, Windsor County, Vermont, April 10, 1823. His father, Rowland Leonard, was a native of that State, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. His mother's name was Mary Childs, also a native of Vermont. Our subject attended the common schools up to the age of ten years, after which his time, during the summer months, was devoted to work on his father's farm. He continued to work for his father until twenty-four years of age, when he entered the employ of John Trask, on whose farm he worked for the next two years. In September, 1850, he came West with his wife, and locating at Rushford, Wisconsin, went to work in a saw-mill at that place. He continued this occupation for four years, during which time he became manager of the mill of Star, Rounds & Co. In 1854 he purchased an interest in a mill, and organized the firm of Nuttall & Leonard, which continued until 1866, when the firm disposed of its property there and came together to Manistee. Here a new firm was organized under the title of Gifford, Ruddock & Co., which built a mill located on Manistee Lake, having a capacity of one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day. They purchased large tracts of pine-lands in Michigan, and commenced the manufacture of lumber. This firm continued with some changes until, in 1879, the name was Ruddock, Palmeter & Co., at which time Mr. Leonard disposed of his interest to the remaining members of the firm. He engaged his capital in the purchase of pine-lands, and continued selling logs therefrom until 1887, when he disposed of his last standing pine. He purchased an interest in a hardware business in Manistee, and organized the firm of Krogen & Leonard. In March, 1888, he bought Mr. Krogen's interest in the business, and entered into partnership with his son, under the firm name of A. B. Leonard & Son, of which the latter is the active manager. Mr. Leonard is also the owner of a fine farm of six hundred and forty acres in Eastern Dakota, about three hundred acres of which are under cultivation; it is managed by his son, John T. Leonard. He is a stockholder in the Manistee Water Company, and the First National Bank (being a member of its Board of Directors); he is also a stockholder in the Manistee Manufacturing Company and the Filer City Manufacturing Company, both recently organized for the purpose of manufacturing furniture; he is vice-president of the latter Company. He owns a quarter-interest in a tract of pine-timber lands, embracing seventeen thousand acres, situated in Hancock County, Mississippi. Mr. Leonard has been since its organization a stanch member of the Republican party, although not an office-seeker in any capacity. He was married, November 27, 1848, to Martha T. Trask, of Rochester, daughter of his former employer. She is still living at the age of sixty-eight years. They have four children, all living, as follows: Frances M., widow of the late John Mee, of Manistee, born September 30, 1852; John T., born July 9, 1857, now in Dakota; Mary A., born December 2, 1859; and H. Ward, born October 1, 1861, in partnership with his father in the hardware business in Manistee. "Mr. Leonard is a man who commands respect from all with whom he comes in contact. His word is as good as his bond. The accumulation of wealth has not changed him from the same plain, straightforward gentleman his friends knew him to be in his earlier years. He is public-spirited, and his purse is open to further public enterprise or for worthy charity, and he is regarded as a valued member of the community wherein he has so long made his home."

EDWARD ISRAEL, late astronomer of the Greely Arctic Expedition, was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, July 1, 1859. He was of German parentage. His father, Menz Israel, started, and was for quite a long period of time senior partner of, the well-known dry-goods firm of M. Israel & Co., of Kalamazoo. Our subject's home-life was the happiest that indulgent parents and a singularly amiable and unselfish disposition on his own part could make it. Although so greatly beloved in his family, he never permitted himself in the least way to take advantage of their indulgence, but seemed to become more plain, more frugal, more unselfish, as he grew older. He early showed the love for study and the peculiar aptitude for thorough, original investigation that afterwards so marked his college and professional life. After finishing his high-school course at home with marked distinction, he entered, in 1877, the university at Ann Arbor. He immediately took his place at the head of the class, which he easily held while in college. He showed a marked aptitude for mathematical studies, and any investigations of a mathematical nature. Of this his teacher, Professor M. W. Harrington, says: "He read with me Watson's 'Theoretical Astronomy,' a work so advanced as to be beyond the range of most college students, and even to offer in places serious difficulties to the professional mathematician or astronomer. Mr. Israel not only read the entire work in a half year, but he seemed entirely unconscious that he was doing anything extraordinary. I was particularly struck by the fact that he never knew that, in his usual forty pages, he had passed over something especially hard unless I informed him of the fact. In our daily meetings (for he made so much more progress than his one or two fellow-members of the class that I met him alone) we soon changed from recitation to discussion of topics by what we had read." So marked were his mathematical talents, that when Professor Harrington had the opportunity to nominate an astronomer for the expedition to Lady Franklin Bay, Mr. Israel was named and chosen by Lieutenant Greely over all

A. B. Leonard

other candidates. As a further recognition of his merits, as he was compelled to leave college before his senior year was over, he was given a degree in his absence. At hardly the age of twenty-one he was given the rank of sergeant, and made astronomer of the expedition that was afterwards to become so famous. Of his standing and work while in this capacity it is best to let Lieutenant Greely himself speak: "It was owing to his careful astronomical observations, made under the most trying circumstances, that the time observations connected with the pendulum work were so successful. The pendulum observations which, in the case of the English expedition of 1875-76, entirely failed, were in our case successfully made." In the agonies of that terrible Arctic winter, before the rescuing of the survivors of the ill-fated expedition, was shown the unselfishness and devotion of Mr. Israel as probably they could have been shown in no other way. Through all, he seemed to think never of himself, and the only thought that disturbed him was that his mother would be worried because of him; and in the last hours of his life he was still unmindful of himself, but made careful provision that the little means he had left should go to the families of the other unfortunate victims. In the face of such suffering and privation, could more perfect devotion be found? In a letter to Mr. Israel's mother, Lieutenant Greely says:

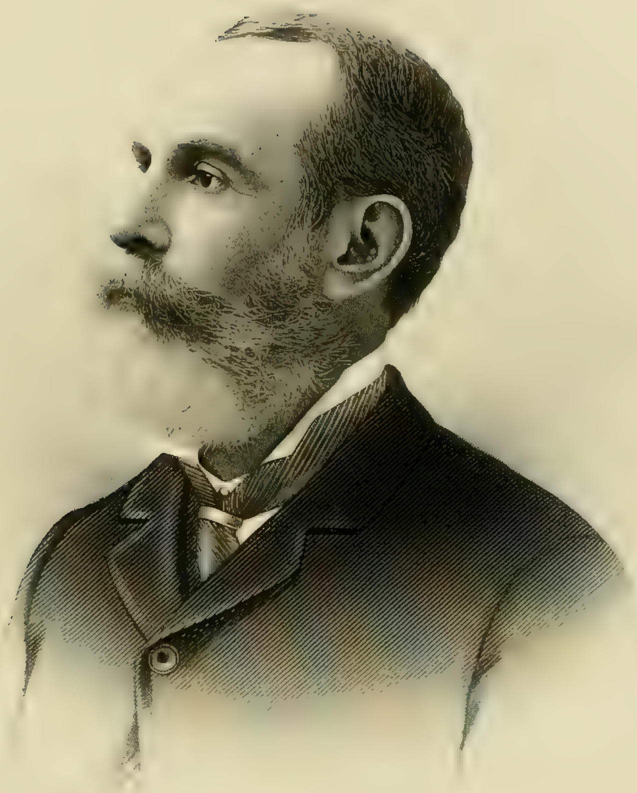
> "Your son, during the past terrible year, occupied the same sleeping-bag with me. He was a great comfort and consolation to me during the long, weary winter and spring, until his death. To you, who know his gentle character and amiable disposition, it is hardly needful to state what impression he made on my affections. He was warmly loved by all the men, and I readily believe he spoke the truth when he told me that he was certain that he had not an enemy in the world."

He died May 27, 1884, only about a month before the rescue. His remains were brought to his home at Kalamazoo, and interred in the Hebrew cemetery. The occasion was shown the honor meet to the cause and to the dead who had so nobly died in defending it. Dr. Pratt was selected by the city authorities to voice the sentiments of the people and their sympathy for the mourning relatives. Martyrs in all ages and for all causes have received the commendation and honor of mankind. Those willing to sacrifice convenience, comfort, and life even, for the cause of humanity are like jewels of rare value—scattered few and far between; and it is but meet that the world, for whom they gave their services, should pay its respect and homage. And in this case, where one so young unflinchingly, gladly even, gave his life for the cause of science, there was certainly another name added to that list.

ALEXANDER FOLSOM, of Bay City, was the grandson of John Folsom, of Hingham, England, 1756, who migrated to Hingham, Massachusetts. He was the son of John Folsom, Jr., born at Stratford, Connecticut, and who found his way to Albany, New York, where he married Elizabeth File Van Armon, July 18, 1781. In 1806 he moved to South Glens Falls, where Alexander Folsom was born June 17, 1807. His father was a lumberman, manufacturer, and farmer. He was a man of considerable wealth and great business enterprise. He was also a licentiate of the Presbyterian Church, and often preached in the Church of that order at Glens Falls. Alexander Folsom was the youngest of thirteen children, and was educated at private schools in Albany and Saratoga Springs. His pursuit was chosen for him by his father, and he was engaged with lumber at Ticonderoga and other places in New York and Canada. In 1837 he went to Albany, his partner being Mr. G. G. Hawley. In 1850 he formed a partnership with Mr. B. W. Arnold, and continued in that relation until his death, moving to Bay City in 1868, and extending their business, at a later date, to Spanish River, Canada. Bay City became his home, though he was never married, and only became owner of a residence a few months before his death. He early became a member of the Presbyterian Church in New York, but did not transfer his relations to Bay City until 1885. He was then elected an elder in the Church, and trustee, and held these offices while he lived. But his interest in the Church of Bay City began with his coming, and he began giving to further its pursuits at once. He was a *giver*, constantly, for benevolent objects, in sums large or small, but in accordance with the Savior's rule, "not to let the left hand know what the right hand is doing." Besides his accustomed payments, Sabbath by Sabbath, for all benevolent Boards of the Church, according to the custom of the Church in Bay City, the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions received sums of three, four, and five thousand dollars at times, as special helps, but of which only the parties giving and receiving knew, from any word of his. One mode of benefaction, and seemingly original with him, was to leave in the hands of his pastor, in whom he had entire confidence, a sum of one thousand dollars a year to aid weak and new Churches and men in ministerial service in his vicinity who were in want, according to the judgment of his almoner. His absorption in his large business did not leave him time to acquaint himself with the special merits of such cases, and he trusted it to one whom he thought better circumstanced to know them. This custom was followed for some six years, and the money thus distributed was an important factor in Church development in the new counties of Northeastern Michigan. Many weak Churches owe the buildings in which they worship to the stimulus of moderate help this way. Alma College, in Gratiot County, received its financial start from a gift of fifty thousand dollars by him, made in March, 1886. This gift was to carry out a desire of the Synod of Michigan to found such an institution, to give educational facilities to the central and northern part of the State. It was met, September following, by a like amount, in grounds and buildings, in the village of Alma, by Mr. A. W. Wright, and other gifts by various other gentlemen. Mr. Folsom, besides aiding the institution by many smaller sums, left it by his will thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Folsom was both an intelligent and cheerful giver. He sought opportunities for it. And though his bequests to various objects of religion and benevolence were many, and some of them large, he did not put off the work of benefaction to his decease. He gave as he went along; and he acquired money to use for good causes. He did not understand the Savior's commendation of the widow's "two mites" as establishing a rule for all persons. He thought some people ought to be able to give more than two mites, and yet not at one time to give away "all their living," lest they should not be able to do more afterwards. Mr. Folsom was all his life a gainer of money, and always by honorable means. His mills were managed with economy, intelligence, and kindness to employés; for to be employed in his mill was esteemed a piece of good fortune by workmen, some of whom were in his service over twenty years. His habits were of the Puritanic cast. He kept the Lord's-day. No tool was lifted, and men, animals, and machinery rested. He took *his* rest in public worship, and in the Sabbath school with his Bible-class. As age crept on him, and his health gave way, he purchased a house, and died quietly at his home, May 5, 1889.

FRANCIS F. PALMS, capitalist, of Detroit, is the only son of the late Francis Palms, of Detroit, a sketch of whose life appears in this work. He was born in Detroit, April 12, 1837, and, on account of the death of his mother, was taken in early childhood to his aunt, in New Orleans, where the other members of the Palms family then resided. There he received the rudiments of a thorough education, preparatory to a collegiate course in Georgetown College, D. C. Upon graduating from this institution, which has given the country so many men of distinction, he returned to New Orleans, and adopted the profession of draughtsman. When he had perfected himself in this, he removed to Baton Rouge, where he established himself in this business, which rapidly grew to goodly and profitable proportions. When the late Civil War was declared, Mr. Palms enlisted in the Fourth Louisiana Infantry, in the command of General Joseph E. Johnston, and saw hard service until the close of the war. Previous to the battle of Shiloh he was attached to an engineer corps, and assisted in the preparation of an accurate topographical map of the country surrounding Shiloh, which proved of great value during that severe battle. In 1863 he received a commission and organized a signal corps, which rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause at the siege of Port Hudson. He established a range of signals for a distance of fifteen miles on the west side of the Mississippi, by which all obtainable information was signaled to the besieged, until he was surprised by General Banks and captured with his command. They were manacled and sent prisoners to New Orleans, where they were placed in the hull of a steamer below low-water mark, and, with other prisoners (in all about five hundred), sent to Fortress Monroe. It was a great relief to get there, as from their floating submarine prison they were only allowed, one at a time, in rotation, to breathe the fresh air on deck. The condition of the atmosphere and the multiplicity of nuisances resulting from such confinement began to decimate their ranks, and told upon them in such a way that when they reached their destination, Fortress Monroe, they were a most miserable crowd of wretches, and experienced comparative relief and comfort from being transferred to a prison-pen. After a brief imprisonment in Fortress Monroe, and as soon as he was able to do so, he rejoined his regiment. Upon the surrender of General Lee, he was discharged from the service at Shreveport, Louisiana, and returned to New Orleans. He soon after went to Baton Rouge, where he embarked in cotton-planting. This enterprise promised rich remuneration until the high water of that year submerged all the low lands of Louisiana, and destroyed all the crops, fences, etc., on his and adjoining plantations. Again defeated and disappointed, he returned to New Orleans, and accepted the position of chief clerk in the office of the register of deeds, which he occupied for three years. In 1870 he received an appointment as clerk of the Fourth District Court of the parish of Orleans, which position he occupied for a term of eight years, upon the expiration of which he was again appointed for another term of eight years. In 1880 he removed to Detroit, at the urgent invitation of his father, and became his private secretary, in which capacity he acquired a knowledge of the details of his father's immense business and of his methods of conducting it, and aided him considerably in his declining years in contracting his operations, concentrating his resources, and leaving his large estate in such shape as to give its future managers the least possible amount of labor and difficulty. The late Francis Palms left two heirs—the subject of this biography and his half-sister, Miss Clotilde Palms, now the wife of Dr. J. B. Book. So large a fortune has not yet fallen into the hands of a Michigan man, and rarely has fortune favored one more worthy. Francis F. Palms is a devout Catholic, and, in politics, a Democrat; a man of fine education, of broad culture, inheriting the modesty, gentleness, and amiability of his father, punctual to all of his obligations, fair and honorable in all his dealings, and universally esteemed by those who know him. In January, 1866, he was married, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to Miss Devall, daughter of a prominent planter in that vicinity, who died during the same year, leaving no children. Mr. Palms was married again in 1869, to Miss Célimène Pellerin, daughter of a planter in St. Martinsville Parish, Louisiana, who died in Detroit, in June, 1888, leaving seven children, ranging in age from four to nineteen years. Mrs. Palms was a lady whose exalted character, liberal charity, grace, and amiability influenced a large circle of friends in Detroit, who deeply and sincerely mourn her death. Again Mr. Palms went back to that quaint, old French town of St. Martinsville, once the Paris of Louisiana, and there was married the third time, on the 12th of April, 1890, to Miss Marie Aimée Martin, daughter of Hon. S. V. Martin, of that place. Mr. Palms, besides the time and attention required in the management of his father's estate, is actively connected with several other enterprises; he is president of the Galvin Brass and Iron Works, the Peninsular Gold-mining Company, the National Loan and Investment Company, and the Catholic Commercial Club; and is also a director in the People's Savings Bank, the Michigan Stove Company, the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, and is financially interested in several other well-known corporations.

HON. TOWNSEND NORTH, of Vassar, Tuscola County, the son of Daniel North, was born in Ulster County, New York, September 24, 1814. His father was of German descent; his mother was of Scottish extraction; her name was Elizabeth Townsend. His educational advantages were limited, and he often said in after years that he had acquired a better education by practice in business than he ever did by study. His boyhood and early youth were spent in and near the place of his birth; but in 1835, at the age of twenty-one, he came to Washtenaw County, Michigan, with his father, who was a carpenter by trade. He followed the same business as his father for several years, during which time he built the first dormitory building for the university at Ann Arbor. In 1845 he removed to Flint, where he opened a lumber-yard, and also kept a hotel three years. During this time he took the contract to build the first bridge over Cass River at Bridgeport, and received in payment therefor a grant of three thousand acres of land, which he located along the Cass River, being attracted by the fine pine-timber and excellent soil. Most of the industries and advantages which Vassar now enjoys are due to the wise



F. F. Palms

plans, keen foresight, and energetic work which Mr. North, the founder of Vassar, put forth in the early days of the settlement. In the spring of 1849 he dedicated to civilization, the site where Vassar now stands, and opened the way to the settlement of Tuscola County. Together with his partner, the late James M. Edmunds, work was begun on the dam across the river, and saw-mill, the same spring; and soon after a start in business had been made, the company laid out a few streets, and soon after planned the village. In 1867 he started the Vassar Woolen Mills. Mr. North was a stockholder and president of this company at the time of his death. In 1875 he started the first bank in the county, which was reorganized into the First National Bank of Vassar, with Mr. North as president—a position which he held until his death. Mr. North was never an office-seeker, yet he held many official positions of responsibility and trust. He was the first register of deeds of Tuscola County, after its organization in 1850. In 1862 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, revenue assessor for the Sixth District of Michigan, holding the office under President Grant until it was discontinued, in 1873. He was State senator from this district in 1874–5; was supervisor of Vassar for several years, and a member of the Board of Education for sixteen years. He was also president of the Board, appointed by Governor Croswell, to locate and superintend the State School for the Blind; this position he resigned a short time before his death, on account of failing health. His religious affinities were with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a liberal patron, supporter, and regular attendant. When the Presbyterian church in Vassar was built he donated land for the site, and two hundred dollars in money towards it. He was no sectarian, but gave his aid in church-building to any Christian denomination that needed help. His house was also open to ministers of the gospel, many of whom found there shelter and entertainment. In politics he was a firm Republican, always giving his vote and influence to that party. He was a strict temperance man and a prohibitionist, though not a third-party man; to the last he had strong hope that the reform would be brought about by the Republican party. He was deeply interested in the Michigan State Reform School, and in asylums for the afflicted. In person, Mr. North was of fine appearance, portly, of fair complexion, delicate features, and a pleasant, benevolent expression of countenance. He always had a friendly word for every one, and was literally a man without reproach. He was widely known and highly esteemed by all who knew him. When the villagers heard of his death they began to exclaim almost with one voice: "Who can take his place?" "If there was any one who could take his place, our loss would not be so great." There has not been so general a feeling of loss over the demise of a citizen since Vassar was settled. Every one felt as though a personal friend had passed away. Truly might it be said of him: "None knew him but to love him, nor named him but to praise." To sum up the character of the Hon. Townsend North, it is but simple justice to say that he was a leader of every worthy enterprise in the village of Vassar, in Tuscola County, and some general interests in the State. His name is upon the roll of officers in every society of importance in Tuscola County, not as the fruit of ambition, but because of a warm heart, wise counsel, and a willing hand. All home enterprises have felt the active pulsation of his business vitality, as lumber, agriculture, banking, local improvements, manufactories, railroads, education, local corporations, school-buildings, and churches. His earnest purposes were ever prosecuted with cheerfulness, kind words, and judicious advice. His heart was strong against dishonesty, crime, indolence, and drunkenness. The poor and suffering always found a friend in him. Mr. North was twice married—first, in 1838, to Miss Mary Ann Edmunds, a sister of Judge James Edmunds, who for a time was associated with him in business in Vassar; he had seven children by this marriage, only two of whom are now living—a son and a daughter. In 1865 he married Miss Celia Gibson, of Juniata; he had three children by this second marriage, all daughters, who are now living. Mr. North died, June 12, 1889, of heart disease. The high position which he had earned and occupied in the community, was evidenced by the large and sympathetic concourse of citizens who attended the last sad rites. The house where the services were held was densely packed by relatives and friends, many of them from distant parts of the State. One noticeable feature of the sad audience was the presence of so many who had at different times been in his employ. The fact that so many of that class were present, spoke volumes in favor of his kindness to workingmen. He was laid to rest in Riverside Cemetery, in the management of which he took a lively interest and was a great support. His memory will not be forgotten. His works will follow him.

HON. CHARLES SEDGWICK MAY, of Kalamazoo, was born in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, March 22, 1830. When he was about four years of age his parents removed to a farm in Kalamazoo County, Michigan, where he spent his boyhood. Upon completing an academic education at the Kalamazoo branch of the University of Michigan, he studied law at Bennington, Vermont, and Battle Creek, near his home, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He immediately began practice at the latter place, but continued little over a year, when he became associate editor of the Detroit *Daily Tribune*. In this capacity, and that of Washington correspondent to the same paper, he remained until 1856, when he again resumed his profession, this time at Kalamazoo. Here he acquired such a reputation as an advocate that in 1860 he was elected county attorney. This office he resigned, however, in 1861, to raise a company for the Second Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he was forthwith sent to the seat of war. In the first campaign in Virginia he, by active service, gained such distinction that he was immediately recommended for promotion; but ill-health at this time compelling him to leave the army, he again returned to his home and professional practice. He was not, however, to remain long in retirement. The eye of the State was now upon him, and in 1863, while still a young man, he was elected by a large majority her lieutentant-governor. In this capacity he presided over three sessions of the Senate with marked ability. His reputation as a speaker began rapidly to spread. His address to the Senate, February 9, 1863, in favor of upholding the war, was printed and widely circulated throughout the Northwest, while one entitled "Union, Victory, and Freedom," made by unanimous request of both branches of the Legislature, was printed in pamphlet form and copied in the Republican journals of the entire West. He was soon actively engaged as speaker for the Republican cause, and in 1866 presided over the State convention of that party at Detroit. Giving his support, in 1872, to the Liberal Republican candidate, Horace

Greeley, he was nominated for Presidential elector-at-large for the State. Although prevented by ill-health from taking an active part in this campaign, he delivered, at his home, an address which was largely used as a campaign document throughout the country. His address for Tilden and Hendricks, delivered at Cleveland, Ohio, received favorable comment from the entire Democratic press. In 1880 he stumped Michigan and Indiana for General Hancock, and in the latter State again made a speech which was used as a campaign document throughout the entire party. 1882 to 1884 again found him on the stump, but ill-health prevented him from engaging actively in the campaign of the latter year. For these valuable services to his party, Governor May has twice received the votes of the Democratic members of the Legislature for United States Senator, and twice been urged to accept the nomination for Congress in his district, but declined the latter honor on both occasions. Yet it is hardly in the field of political life that Mr. May has become most widely known. Although devoting every energy to a cause when once espoused, he is not, in the strictest sense, a partisan. With an unswerving regard for principle, a pronounced independence, and an unyielding moral courage, he has never made himself subservient to any party, and has ever kept himself aloof from the mere machine politicians that so largely constitute our political organizations of the present day. Rather as a professional and popular orator has Mr. May gained a reputation which has become truly national. His argument in the famous "Pierce Will" case, and that before the Supreme Court to compel the regents of the University of Michigan, by *mandamus*, to establish a chair of homeopathy, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, and an address before the law department of the university, entitled "Trial by Jury," have given him a standing as an advocate second to few in the Northwest; while his eulogy upon Charles Sumner, his Centennial Address upon Patrick Henry, and many other efforts of almost equal power, have entitled him to a place in the front rank of American orators. In 1863 a series of addresses made in Montreal, Toronto, Portland, and Boston, in connection with an excursion of Western Boards of Trade, and in 1887 another series for the legal suppression of intemperance, under the auspices of the National Prohibition Bureau, delivered in Toronto, Baltimore, New York City, and other points in New York and Massachusetts, were highly commended by Eastern journals, and have greatly extended his reputation throughout the East. As a speaker, Mr. May is forcible and earnest. His diction is at all times pure and flowing, his manner is self-possessed; but as he advances with his subject, he warms to a glow of oratory that charms all who hear him. Though unobtrusive in demeanor, he is recognized as a thoroughly independent thinker and an affable, scholarly, cultivated gentleman. Mr. May has been a resident of Kalamazoo, except from 1876 to 1879, when he removed to Detroit. During this entire time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been intrusted with cases of great moment both in the State and Federal Courts. Many of his professional addresses have been embodied in works of jurisprudence throughout the country. Nor has he been without honor in other connections. He was for a number of years vice-president of the National Unitarian Conference, and in 1870, upon the death of Hon. Thomas D. Elliot, of Massachusetts, was chosen to fill the vacancy in the office of president.

E. GOLDEN FILER, lumberman and capitalist, of Filer City, Manistee County, the son of Delos L. and Juliet Golden Filer, was born in New York State, the fourth day of December, in the year 1841. When but a child of eight years the family removed to Racine, Wisconsin, where he attended the public schools until the age of fourteen, when the family again changed their residence, this time going to Manistee. There he spent two or three years working about the mill and store of E. & J. Canfield, by whom his father was then employed as book-keeper; and also spent much of the time in the woods, his salary being sixteen dollars a month. In 1858 he returned to Racine to enter the college at that place, where he remained two years, after which he spent one year as a law student in the office of Hon. T. J. Ramsdell, of Manistee. When the latter was elected to the Legislature, Mr. Filer accompanied him to Lansing, and received an appointment as clerk in the auditor-general's office, under Hon. L. G. Berry. Young Filer was still under age, and the politicians objected to his holding the position; nevertheless he was retained two years, when he resigned of his own accord to enter the war. On the organization of Company A, Twentieth Michigan Infantry, at Lansing, in August, 1862, he enlisted as a private, and accompanied the regiment to the field, joining the Army of the Potomac immediately after the battle of Antietam. He was soon afterwards detailed, by order of General Burnside, to assume charge of commissary stores, and was connected with that department until his discharge. On the 28th of June, 1863, he, with four hundred others, was taken prisoner by General Stewart's cavalry command, at Edwards Ferry. The prisoners were marched under cavalry escort steadily from Sunday morning until Monday afternoon at three o'clock, without rest or food. The heat and dust were so intense that many fell by the wayside from exhaustion. At the end of this march the prisoners were paroled twenty-two miles from Baltimore, in the open field. Going to Baltimore, which city he found under martial law, he remained about a month on parole, when he reported to the commissary department at Washington for duty. He was ordered to Bealeton Station, Virginia, and, after remaining at that place about thirty days, was transferred to Fort Foote, Maryland. At the end of three months he was again ordered to Washington, where he remained one year in the commissary department, paying commutation rations on furloughs. In the fall of 1864 he received word of his mother's death, and by the aid of influential friends obtained his discharge by furnishing a substitute. Returning home, he employed his time in assisting his father and acquainting himself with the large lumber business he had established at Manistee. In the fall of 1866, in connection with his father and brother, D. W., he commenced the erection of a mill at the head of Manistee Lake, having a capacity of seventy thousand feet of lumber a day. The firm of D. L. Filer & Sons was organized, composed of Delos L. Filer, E. Golden Filer, and Delos W. Filer. In 1868, D. L. Filer left this property in charge of our subject, and removed to Ludington, where he had a large interest in the Pere Marquette Lumber Company, E. G. Filer assuming the entire management of the business at Manistee, and has continued successfully to manage the same up to the present time. He has recently been interested with John Canfield in large land purchases in Wisconsin, and with Charles F. Ruggles in similar purchases in Minnesota. He settled up the immense estate left by his father, and retains his inter-

E. Golden Filer

ests at Ludington. The little town surrounding the Filer mill bears the name of Filer City, and is virtually owned by the Filers. The township also in which the city lies bears the name of Filer. E. Golden Filer was married in December, 1865, to Julia A. Filer, of Racine, Wisconsin. "Modest and retiring in demeanor, unflinchingly firm in his friendships, noble and generous in character, methodical and conservative in business, cool and deliberate in arriving at conclusions, but quite willing and able to defend his convictions, pure in social relations—in a word, a gentleman whose acquaintance it is a misfortune not to have made,"—such is the opinion held of E. G. Filer by one who has intimately known him from his boyhood.

HON. JOHN C. PATTERSON, lawyer, of Marshall, was born at Eckford, Calhoun County, Michigan, March 27, 1838. He is the son of David Patterson, a native of Allegany County, New York, one of the pioneers of this State, whose paternal great-grandfather was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, whose paternal grandfather was wounded at the battle of White Plains, and whose maternal grandfather was also a Revolutionary soldier. His mother's maiden name was Harriet N. Waite. She came from a New England family, well known for its loyalty to the American cause, and whose maternal and paternal grandfathers both fought for independence during the Revolutionary period, the descendants of whom had settled in Jefferson County, New York, where she was born. David Patterson married her in Livingston County, New York, early in 1835, and immediately started west from his home in Ontario County, in search of a locality for their future residence. He purchased farm-lands in Calhoun County, and then, returning to New York State for his wife, brought her into the wilderness with him. The struggles of the young farmer to maintain himself and wife in the new country were by no means light. Foot by foot the land must be cleared. At first the acreage under cultivation must needs be small, and the products barely sufficient to provide for the increasing family. As the children became old enough, each was obliged to do what he could to add to the resources of the parents, to assist in improving the farm. Under these circumstances the subject of this sketch grew up, attending the district school in the winter, and working in the fields during the summer-time. It was the custom of the family to attend the exhibition exercises at the Wesleyan Seminary, at Albion, and the glimpse thus obtained of others in the paths of learning early aroused a desire to explore them for himself. He eagerly read and re-read the few volumes that constituted the libraries of pioneer families, and the newspapers that fell into his possession. Having exhausted the facilities of the district school for imparting knowledge, when he had reached the age of seventeen, he began the fulfillment of a determination, formed before he was twelve years of age, to make a strenuous effort to obtain the education which alone, he knew, could lift him from the ranks of those whose position in life depends upon the results of manual labor. He commenced a preparatory course at the Seminary at Albion. By dint of laborious study and the devotion of what should have been hours of recreation to the earning of means of subsistence, meanwhile observing the strictest economy, he was able, in 1859, to enter Hillsdale College, where he began a full classical course. The over-exertion and anxiety had worn on him, however, and at the end of the first year his health gave way, causing a temporary relinquishment of his plans. Another year had rolled by when he was able to resume his studies; but from that time he met with no further obstacles of a serious nature. Of course there were still the hardships incident to a lack of means for securing more than the bare necessities of life; but he had become inured to them, and they retarded his progress but little. In 1864 he graduated, and immediately entered the law department of the Albany University, where, in due time, he completed his law course. Though admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of New York in 1865, he studied two years longer in the law-office of W. H. Brown, at Marshall. Then, in December, 1867, equipped with a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of his profession, he entered into partnership with that gentleman, and began an unusually successful career. The earnestness and perseverance which characterized Mr. Patterson during his struggles to obtain an education did not become things of the past when the time arrived for applying that knowledge which he had acquired. By careful preparation of his cases according to sound principles of law, ferreted out by the most laborious research and unflagging energy, instead of relying upon technicalities and quibbles for success, he has conserved the ultimate interests of his clients and earned his high professional standing. This course has commanded due reward in the increase of his practice in the highest courts, and the value that attaches to his opinions and advice as consulting counsel. Although he never allowed his political aspirations to interfere with his legal work, Mr. Patterson has energetically upheld the principles of Republicanism, and rendered efficient services to his party during campaigns. This, together with his many qualifications for the place, led to his election to the State Senate in 1878, and again in 1880. For twelve years, Mr. Patterson has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Hillsdale College. He is deeply interested in literary work, is a member of the State Pioneer and Historical Society, and has produced some interesting articles on the early educational work in this State. Several of his orations on public occasions have been published. Though he accepted the beliefs of the Baptists during his youth, he has for years been a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Patterson married Miss Minnie Ward, of Niles, Michigan, August 22, 1867. They have two children—both sons, now pursuing a college course. Mrs. Patterson is of New England extraction, and was left an orphan at an early age. She is a lady of refined literary tastes and artistic ability, and graduated in the class with Mr. Patterson at Hillsdale College.

HON. FREDERICK W. CURTENIUS, of Kalamazoo, was born in New York City, September 30, 1805. His grandfathers were both military men, and distinguished themselves in the Revolutionary War. His maternal grandfather was a colonel in the Continental Army, and took an active part in the great uprising. The paternal grandfather was a merchant in New York. At the beginning of the war, upon learning of the poverty in the army and the lack of means to carry on a campaign, he sold his entire stock, amounting to $16,000, and devoted the proceeds to purchasing supplies for the recruits. He gave the first public reading of the Declaration of Independence in New York, and was one of the foremost of the band of rebels that took from its pedestal the leaden statue of George III., cut it into fragments, and sent it to be molded into bullets for the use of the patriot army. The father of the subject of this sketch, Peter Curtenius, was a general in the War of 1812, and commanded the troops in the barracks at New York. He was afterwards marshal of the State of New York, and while the incumbent of that office he arrested Aaron Burr for treason. He was honored with repeated elections to the State Legislature, and while there was the intimate friend of such men as Governor De Witt Clinton, President Van Buren, and others that afterwards passed into history. Frederick W. Curtenius was left an orphan at the age of eleven by the death of his father. He received his education at Hamilton College, Oneida County, New York. Because he remained firm in his refusal to reveal the names of his comrades that had been engaged in some college pranks, the faculty of the institution unjustly deprived him of his degree. Sixty years afterward, it may be said to their justice, they met and rescinded the action; and at the age of seventy-seven years the long-deferred diploma was sent him. Leaving college in 1823, he immediately commenced the study of law. His inherited military tactics and ardent temperament were not satisfied by this, however, and three months later he embarked, the only passenger on a powder-ship, carrying ammunition to the belligerents for the seat of war in South America, and at the age of eighteen became a lieutenant in the army of the world-renowned patriot, Simon Bolivar, in his struggle to free the Peruvians from the rule of Spain. Mr. Curtenius gallantly served through the war to its successful close, when he returned to New York. In 1831 he became a colonel of New York militia. Embarking in various business enterprises, and accumulating a little means, in 1835 he went West and bought a farm at Grand Prairie (since Kalamazoo), Michigan, then a little hamlet of three hundred inhabitants. In 1842 he was one of the Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy. In 1847 he raised a company for the First Regiment of Michigan Infantry, was appointed captain, and saw active service in the War of Mexico. He was adjutant-general of Michigan from 1855 to 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Michigan Infantry, with which he was sent to Baltimore, where he remained in garrison for six months. He then took an active part in the expedition under General Benjamin F. Butler against New Orleans. His was the regiment that took possession of the United States Mint after the capture. At the end of ten or twelve days, Colonel Curtenius was ordered, with his own and two other Western regiments, to Vicksburg. Finding that so small a force was powerless before the defenses of that city, he was ordered to Baton Rouge to take charge of property there. Here occurred another incident that showed the character of the man, and caused him to resign his commission as well. Some slaves had taken refuge within the lines of his regiment, and the brigadier-general commanded Colonel Curtenius to return them to their owners. He refused, stating that he had not been commissioned by the State of Michigan to return slaves to their owners. This reply caused his arrest; and smarting under the unjust treatment, he resigned his command and returned home. The State of Michigan fully sustained him in the course he had pursued, and rebuked the general who had ordered his arrest. Had it not been for this circumstance, it may be conjectured that, with his wide experience in military affairs and the regard in which he was held by his superior commanders, he would have reached a high position in the Federal armies. It is said that General John A. Dix thought more of Colonel Curtenius than he did of any other regimental commander. Besides his military career, he held many positions of trust in civil life. He was elected to the State Senate in 1856, and again in 1867. In 1869 he was appointed, by President Grant, collector of internal revenue for the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan. He held this office until 1870, and at that time declined a reappointment. He was for sixteen years treasurer of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane. In 1866 he was elected president of the village of Kalamazo. He was one of the warmest supporters of the Michigan Female Seminary, and for almost twenty years connected with it financially. He was for several years, up to the time of the change of name in the bank, at his death, president of the Kalamazoo City Bank. In religion he was Presbyterian. A member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he passed rapidly through the chairs of the order, and represented it in the Grand Lodge. In 1826 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Fowler, of New York, who died in 1867. In 1868 he married a daughter of the late J. P. Woodbury, of Kalamazoo, who, with three children, survives him. His death occurred at his home, July 13, 1883. Appropriate resolutions were adopted upon this occasion by the Grand Army of the Republic Post, of which he was a prominent member, and by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The remains were interred in the Mountain Home Cemetery, at Kalamazoo.

JOSEPH BERTHELET MOORE, manufacturer and banker, Detroit. Michigan has proved an exceedingly fertile soil in the production of men of intellect, executive and business ability. Men who have heretofore attained the greatest prominence in business and political circles in the State were for the most part emigrants from other States; but Michigan is now rapidly shaking off her dependence upon territories outside her border for the men upon whom her well-being is to depend; her native citizens are coming to the front, and are daily winning distinction, not only for themselves, but for the State which gave them birth. Prominent among these is Joseph B. Moore. Born in Detroit, on September 15, 1846, when the State was still young, his life, with the exception of two years, has been spent entirely within her borders, and his career has been identified almost exclusively with Detroit interests. He comes of the best New England stock, tracing his family line directly to General William Moore, a brave Revolutionary officer, who located in Bolton, Massachusetts, in 1770, having emigrated from England. The father of the subject of this sketch is Jacob Wilkie Moore, a son of Aaron and Mary (Wilkie) Moore. Aaron Moore was a son of General William Moore, referred to above. Jacob Wilkie Moore was born in Geneva, New York, on May 13, 1814, and on April 29, 1843, was married to Miss Margaret Berthelet, of Detroit. In November, 1833, he removed to Detroit, where he found employment as a clerk, and later branched out into business for himself. Realizing the benefits to be derived from trading in real estate, owing to the rapidity with which the population was increasing, he soon found himself buying and selling lots to such an extent that he decided to abandon his commercial business and direct his entire attention to real estate. In 1849 he was appointed to a position in the United States customs service, where he continued fourteen years, resigning to accept an appointment in the Government Secret Service Department, which he filled with honor for three

Joseph G. Moore

years, when he was appointed United States consul at Windsor, Ontario, serving to the end of his term, since which time he has lived in retirement at Detroit. Joseph B. Moore received a thorough education in the public schools of Detroit. Graduating from the high-school in the class of '62, he immediately entered the employ of E. S. Parker, a well-known dry-goods merchant, as cashier, and a little later changed to the wholesale dry-goods establishment of Allan Shelden & Co., where he had secured a position as assistant book-keeper. He had always felt a liking for the banking business, and invariably kept his eye open for a vacancy that would enable him to enter upon his favorite career. Not finding such in his native city, he went to Milwaukee in 1866, where he entered the First National Bank as corresponding clerk. With a persistent determination to learn all there was to learn, and with a tireless energy, he so applied himself to his duties that promotion soon came as a natural reward of merit, and before long he was occupying the position of teller. He had remained in Milwaukee two years when the position of discount clerk in the First National Bank of Detroit was tendered him, and he accepted, filling it for ten years with much credit to himself and the bank with which he was connected. The best estimate of a man's powers and qualities can be found in the work he has done, and in the repute in which he is held by those who know him well. Judged by these standards, Mr. Moore must be set down as a man who has commanded great success before reaching his prime, and as a recognized financial and personal force in Detroit business circles. In 1878, Mr. Moore saw an opportunity to embark in a commercial venture which appeared to offer every inducement to a man having his energy and tact, and he purchased the interest of Mr. W. D. Hooper in the firm of Jarves & Hooper, manufacturers of fertilizers, in Detroit. The firm had been established but three years, the members being employés of Berry Brothers' Glue and Varnish Works, and entered upon their independent career more as an experiment than as a determination. They had discovered a process whereby certain refuse from the glue-works could be utilized in the manufacture of a commercial fertilizer, and their success was assured from the first. The product of the works was eagerly purchased by the agriculturists of Michigan and adjoining States, and it was not long before the young firm were compelled to cut loose from their employers and devote their attention entirely to the demands of their own affairs. Upon his connection with this, Mr. Moore resigned his position in the bank and turned his attention toward his new venture. The new firm was, upon Mr. Moore's suggestion, incorporated as a stock company, known as the Michigan Carbon Works, with a capital of $80,000, Mr. Deming Jarves being the president, and Mr. Moore its secretary and treasurer. So rapid was the growth of business transacted, that in 1882 the capital was increased to $300,000, a section of land containing eighty acres, located on the River Rouge, just below Detroit, was purchased, and the Company erected the most extensive plant of its kind in America; and where formerly was nothing but a barren waste, now is an enterprising, busy little hamlet of some six hundred souls, the bread-winners for whom find employment in the works of this Company. In addition to their famous "Homestead" fertilizer, they now manufacture glue, and an excellent quality of bone-black, in the production of which nearly five car-loads of animal matter are utilized each day. This commodity is obtained principally from the prairies of the West, and serves to direct attention in a new and decidedly novel way to Detroit as a manufacturing center. The annual output of this concern is valued at over a million dollars, and to the management of its extensive business Mr. Moore devoted his entire attention until 1887, when he finally yielded to the well-defined bent of his nature; for, believing that the growing business of Detroit demanded more banking facilities, and that the move would be fully warranted by the result, he suggested the formation of the Peninsular Savings Bank, and set himself earnestly to work to bring it into being. The result was its organization in 1887, and its opening for business on the 15th of September of that year. Its success has fully justified the belief and faith that suggested and created it. On its formation, Mr. Moore was chosen a member of its Board of Directors and elected to the position of cashier, and is to-day regarded as one of the most diligent and careful members of the profession. Of the Phœnix Accident and Aid Association, of Detroit, organized in 1888, he is the treasurer. Of the Detroit Sanitary Works, incorporated in the spring of 1889, Mr. Moore was one of the organizers, and is the treasurer. This is another concern of magnitude and importance to the city, the object being no less than to reduce the city garbage (for the collection of which they have just secured a three years' contract) to a fertilizer of value. He is president of the Commercial Electric Company, organized in June, 1889, for the purpose of providing electrical supplies of every nature—power, lighting, and medical. Mr. Moore was one of the organizers, in November, 1889 of the Detroit Electric Light and Power Company, of which he is a director and the treasurer. This bids fair to become one of the most popular of electric light companies, and to revolutionize the entire system of lighting by electricity; for not only do they include that of street and store lighting, but also the lighting of private residences by both fixed and semi-portable lamps, thus opening up an immense field hitherto unoccupied. In the spring of 1890 this Company secured a three years' contract for lighting the streets of the entire city of Detroit. He has also been active in many other directions, and has ever taken a keen and lively interest in public affairs. He has always been a pronounced Republican, and has represented the Ninth Ward in the Common Council of Detroit. In his work for the city he brought the shrewdness and training of a business man to bear upon all public questions, and thus proved a valuable and useful member. He has served his party as chairman of its City Committee, and also in the same capacity for the County Committee, the affairs of which he administered upon a broad and progressive basis. In 1880, Mayor Thompson recognized in Mr. Moore that careful business ability that enters so largely into the composition of every successful man, and appointed him a member of the City Poor Commission, which also gave him a membership on the Board of County Superintendents of the Poor, having control of the County Poor-house, as well as the County Insane Asylum. His efforts in behalf of a proper administration of affairs in connection with this work were so marked as to receive universal commendation, and upon the expiration of his term of office, in 1884, Mayor Grummond reappointed him to the position, and in 1888 Mayor Pridgeon did likewise. Mr. Moore is a member of St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, of Detroit, and has been president of Mt. Elliott Cemetery Association since 1886. He is also president of the Detroit Catholic Club, as well as a member both of the Detroit and Grosse Pointe Clubs, and of the Michigan (political) Club. Mr. Moore was married to Miss Elizabeth W. O'Hara, daughter of Charles O'Hara, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 21, 1878.

HON. CHARLES MOSHER, of Mosherville, Hillsdale County, was born in Chatham, Columbia County, New York, January 2, 1822. His father, Samuel Mosher, was born in Dutchess County, New York, November 17, 1795, and died in Springport, Cayuga County, New York, December 1, 1840. He entered the land where Mosherville now stands, in 1835. His wife, Hannah, whose maiden name was Greene, was born in Connecticut, May 5, 1798, and died at Mosherville, March 3, 1854. Mr. Charles Mosher, after attending district school, became a farmer. In 1842 he removed to Mosherville, where, in 1849, he built mills and became a miller, which he continued with success until 1868. When twenty-one years of age he was elected justice of the peace. Later he was elected supervisor, and held other town offices. In politics he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party. He served three sessions in the State Legislature—1864, 1877, and 1879. Since 1879 he has been actively engaged in temperance work; he was in the red-ribbon movement, and was one of the three who organized the Michigan State Temperance Alliance, in 1881, of which for one year he was president, and for four years the treasurer. In 1883 he became a Prohibitionist, and has since continued to act with that party. In religious faith he is a Methodist, and has for twenty-three consecutive years been superintendent of Sunday-school. He was married, March 4, 1841, to Miss Polly Jane Seamer, at Union Springs, Cayuga County, New York. She died on June 6, 1848, leaving one son, Samuel, and one daughter, Sarah J., the first white child born in Mosherville, and now the wife of H. J. Riggs, of Mosherville. Samuel died July 6, 1848, from the bite of a massauga. His second marriage was to Miss Almira M. Stoddard, of Livonia, New York, on June 10, 1855; to them has been born one son, J. C. F. Mr. Mosher came to Michigan when it was a wilderness, and has lived to see it blossom as the rose—lands rising from one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre to one hundred and twenty-five dollars, horses and carriages taking the place of oxen and carts. As he most truly says, "Forty-seven years have wrought a wonderful change in our State."

HON. WILSON CANFIELD EDSELL, banker, of Otsego, Allegan County, was born July 8, 1814, in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. Jesse Edsell, his father, was a native of New York State, and followed the occupation of farming. He died in 1857, at Le Raysville, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, Miss Polly Canfield, a native of Connecticut, reached the advanced age of ninety-four years, dying at Le Raysville in 1881. Their children, of whom there were nine, were taught habits of thrift and industry, and these traits of character have been to a large extent their guides through life. Our subject attended the common schools when not engaged in farm-work, but his education, like that of many who in the last half century have attained prominence and affluence in the West, is largely the result of close observation, thoughtfulness, and a careful study of men and affairs during early life. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to the vocation of a carpenter and joiner, which he mastered in the ensuing three years. On attaining his majority he started West with a cash capital of five dollars, which he recruited at Cleveland, where he remained a short time, from whence he went to Sandusky, Ohio. During the succeeding four years he was employed there by George Lawton, a mill-builder, and assisted in erecting some of the finest flouring-mills in Northern Ohio. He was not long in establishing a reputation as a competent and faithful workman, and during this time his leisure hours were employed in mastering "Nicholson's Operative Mechanics," chemistry, natural philosophy, drawing, and history, and in reading Rollin, Josephus, and many other valuable books. In 1839 he undertook the erection of a large flouring-mill at Monroeville, Ohio, which he successfully accomplished. While there he met Miss Julia A. Clock, daughter of David Clock, Esq., to whom he was married in July, the following year. Soon afterwards they together entered Oberlin College, where they commenced a four years' course. At the expiration of their term they organized, with others at Oberlin, a colony for the purpose of founding a similar college in Michigan. Olivet, Eaton County was selected for the location, and here Mr. Edsell, in company with Rev. John J. Shipard, founder of Oberlin College, Carlos Reed, and William Hesford, purchased about twelve hundred acres of land, and erected thereon the college, mills, and other buildings. The colony numbered about thirty people, and all the trials and hardships of pioneer life were endured by them, as they found the place an unbroken wilderness. Mr. Edsell was made secretary, treasurer, and one of the trustees of the college, and from the commencement was untiring in his zeal in pushing forward its interest and in gaining for it the public confidence, and particularly after the death of Mr. Shipard, which occurred just as the work of organizing and establishing the school was commenced in earnest. It may truly be said that Olivet owes much of the success it has enjoyed to the self-sacrifice and faithful services of its first secretary. In 1849, Mr. Edsell removed to Otsego, where he at once took a leading position among its enterprising citizens. Having devoted considerable time to reading law, he was admitted to practice in all of the State Courts, and in 1870 to the United States Courts. In 1852 he was elected justice of the peace, and held the office for four successive terms of four years each. He was appointed, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, which office he filled two years. He was elected to the State Senate from the Fourteenth Senatorial District in 1865, and in 1877 was returned to the same office, to which he was a third time elected in 1881. During the latter term he served as chairman of the Committee on Education, and introduced a bill revising the whole educational system in the State, which afterwards became a law. He also introduced a number of bills with reference to the suppression of drunkenness and the liquor-traffic. To the temperance cause Mr. Edsell has ever given his earnest support, and has been instrumental in advancing its interests in the State. He has not confined his efforts solely to the practice of his profession, but his business embraces as well large real-estate and other interests, including a bank, which he organized in 1869, in company with Mr. H. N. Peck, and which is the only institution of its kind in Otsego, and still under his active management. Mr. Edsell was a delegate to the convention held at Jackson, Michigan, in 1854, at which

W. C. Edsell

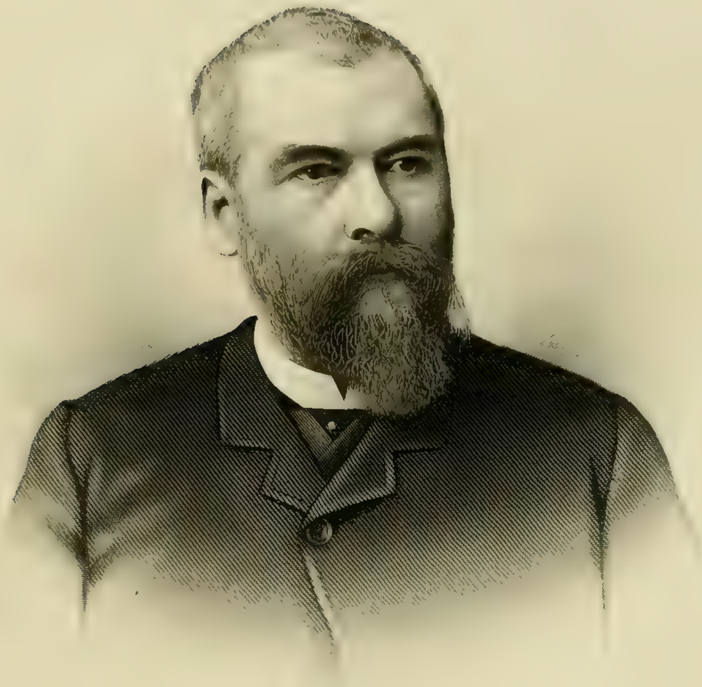
was founded the Republican party; and of its principles he was an active adherent up to about six years ago, when, owing to his active interest in the temperance cause, he became a member of the Prohibition party, with which he has since affiliated. In 1866, Mrs. Edsell, a lady of refinement and education, died. She was the mother of four children, two of whom survive her—Charles W., and Sarah, wife of Mr. H. N. Peck. In 1867, Mr. Edsell was united in marriage to Mrs. Clara Hughes, of Kalamazoo, by whom he has one daughter, Esther. Mr. Edsell is dignified and modest, yet commanding in his personal appearance. He is unpretending, though of great moral courage; acquaints himself thoroughly with the questions of the day, aims to be right, and dares to do battle for it. He is a man of high business, social, and religious standing, and gives to each class of business in which he is interested his personal attention, and still finds time to attend to every social and religious duty. He was for years superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the Congregational Church, and it is often said when speaking of him, Who will fill his place when he is gone? It may well be said of him that he has been a success in his business, political, social, and religious life. His health is excellent, considering his years, and he is still active in the discharge of every duty. Among the most prominent, as well as the most satisfactory to himself, of the interests to which his life has been devoted may be mentioned the pleasure and satisfaction derived from assisting and taking care of his aged mother during the declining years of her life, the part he took in founding and establishing the Olivet College, and his untiring efforts in the anti-slavery cause and the organization and perpetuity of the Republican party.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL THOMAS GASS, M. A., superintendent of the Michigan School for the Deaf, at Flint, was born March 7, 1844, in the township of Ray, Macomb County, Michigan. His father, John Gass, was a native of the State of New York, who removed to Michigan in 1829, and purchased and settled upon the farm he now occupies, in Macomb County, where our subject was born. The family is of Scotch descent. His mother, Margaret S. Stitt, came to Michigan from Western New York about the year 1820. They had nine children, eight of whom, with both parents, survive, and of these Marshall T. is the fifth. His early education was obtained in a district school up to the age of seventeen, when he went to Utica, Michigan, and, entering the Union School, commenced preparations for entering college. A twin-brother of our subject, H. R. Gass, Esq., late superintendent of public instruction, entered with him the University of Michigan, in September, 1869, from which they graduated in the classical course, in June, 1873, with the degree of B. A. Three years later the same institution conferred upon them the degree of M. A. This is an instance of what determination and perseverance will do towards securing an education. The two brothers were dependent entirely upon their own efforts to pay their tuition and living expenses, and all their spare time was devoted to work. A part of it was spent in teaching, and brick-laying contributed not a little toward enabling them to meet their expenses. A taste for literary work led Mr. Gass to adopt school-work as a business career, and to that he has devoted all of his time up to the present. He commenced as a teacher of the district schools in the country before entering college, and after graduating therefrom he received the appointment of superintendent and principal of the public schools at Fenton, Michigan, where he remained until 1880. At that time he was called to the superintendency of the city schools of Flint, and this position he filled satisfactorily for a little more than three years, when he was appointed by the Board of Control to his present position. Through methods pursued under his management, pupils who at nine years of age (the age of admission) had absolutely no language or means of communication, not only write and understand a vocabulary of about four hundred words within eighteen months, and show considerable proficiency in the fundamental principles of mathematics, but some of them have been taught to speak intelligibly and read articulate sounds from the lips. Recognizing the keen perceptive powers of mutes, he has introduced drawing, designing, and wood-carving, and the results have shown that their work is superior to that of pupils in the same grade in the public schools. There are pupils in their fifth year in the school who read and fully understand advanced literature, are rapid mathematicians, and so familiar with geography that they will outline on a blackboard any State of the Union, and locate its principal rivers, railroads and towns, without the aid of text-book or map; and in penmanship would put many a "professor" to the blush. Mechanic arts and house-work are also taught. Many good printers, shoemakers, carpenters, and cabinet-makers have been graduated from the Flint institution, and the girls are taught house and laundry work, machine and hand sewing and knitting, dress-cutting, and other useful accomplishments, to render them self-sustaining. Recognizing the fact that the inmates of the institution are pupils, and that it is in every sense a school, Superintendent Gass insists that they shall be treated as such. Food is plentiful, wholesome, and in sufficient variety. The milk from twenty-six cows on the farm is devoted to their use. The dormitories, halls, and other rooms are clean, ventilated, warm, and devoid of smell, and the same is true of the outbuildings. Yet the report shows that the entire expense *per capita* for pupils is only about one hundred and seventy-five dollars to one hundred and ninety dollars per year, of which from thirty-three dollars to forty dollars *per capita* is for food, and the heaviest part of the expense is for teachers, of whom twenty are employed, and each must be an expert specially trained for the work. But few similar institutions, of the sixty-three in the United States, are as economically managed. The pupils are healthy, comfortable, and appear happy and fearless, and the death-rate is remarkably low—not a single death occurred in 1886, '87, or '88. In religious faith Mr. Gass is a Presbyterian, and in politics a Republican. He was married, August 23, 1876, at Fenton, to Mrs. Birdsall, formerly Miss Grace I. Bussey.

WILLIAM BELL, M. D., of Smyrna, Ionia County, was born May 1, 1844, in the township of Gorham, Ontario County, New York. His father, John Bell, who was a son of William Bell, a Scotch civil engineer of considerable note, was the immediate descendant of the distinguished Bell family of Scotland. He came to the United States at the age of twenty-one, and at Canandaigua, New York, he entered the employ of one Henry Howard as foreman. Here he made the acquaintance of Amna T. Taylor, an Eastern lady, who became his wife and the mother of the subject of our sketch. They removed to and settled in Gorham, later on returning to Canandaigua and settling on the beautiful Lake Canandaigua, at a place which subsequently became known as

"Bell's Point." Here the doctor spent his boyhood days amid peace and plenty, attending school and working on the farm, thus gaining discipline of brawn as well as brain. At an early period, however, there came a yearning for an education beyond that which could be obtained at the district school. To this end, at the age of fourteen, he hired out and earned the money to pay his way while at school in the renowned Canandaigua Academy, under Professor N. T. Clarke, Ph. D. In due time he entered the "teachers' class," and graduated at the age of eighteen. He then imbibed the idea of studying medicine, and began teaching to defray expenses through college. The War of the Rebellion came on, and his plans were changed. He dismissed his school in December, 1863, and enlisted in Company H, Fourth New York Artillery, for three years' service or during the war. He early attracted attention, and was detached as military clerk, serving at Elmira, New York. On his twentieth birthday, May 1, 1864, he joined his regiment at Culpeper, Virginia. Two days later the Army of the Potomac took up its march toward the Wilderness, where he went into his first engagement. Next came Spottsylvania, May 12th, with its "bloody angle" under Hancock, with whose corps his regiment was connected. He was with Grant through his memorable campaign and at the fall of Richmond, and received his honorable discharge September 26, 1865. At the battle of Ream's Station, August 25, 1864, he bore the colors of his regiment, where he was wounded and sent to the hospital at Washington. Upon recovery, he was appointed to fill a position in the hospital. The practical knowledge of surgery thus obtained was a further incentive to the study of medicine, and has proved of incalculable advantage to him in his profession. On returning to private life, he entered the office of J. A. Hawley, M. D., Canandaigua, and was graduated in 1867, and entered upon the practice of his profession in his native county. June 29, 1870, he married Mary E. Hoppough, daughter of D. B. and Lydia Hoppough, of Otisco, Michigan. In 1871 he settled at Seneca Castle, New York, where he successfully practiced until his removal to Michigan, in 1883. In 1880 he attended medical lectures at New York City, again receiving the degree of M. D. The winter of 1883 and '84 was spent in Chicago in attendance upon post-graduate lectures. The doctor was a member of the various medical societies of his native State, as well as several others. At Detroit, Michigan, June 19, 1878, he was elected to permanent membership in the National Eclectic Medical Association. On removal to this State he joined the State Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society, and was subsequently elected president at a meeting held in Jackson, May 18, 19, 1887. He is a medical writer of no mean ability, contributing to some of the important medical journals of the country. In religious views the doctor goes back to that pure and simple faith taught and inculcated by the Divine Master himself, disregarding many of the dogmas formulated by theologians. In politics he is, and always has been, a Republican. The doctor is a man of fine physical appearance, intelligent, good-tempered, full of wit and wisdom; well read and well practiced in his profession. He belongs, and that most ardently, to the Eclectic School of Medicine. While holding the indorsement of other schools, he believes *it* to be the more excellent way. Indeed, he does not greatly care for "systems" or schools of practice, as they have been hitherto constructed; he argues that creedal conventionalism should have no place in the pursuit of knowledge. He seeks rather to correctly interpret the logic of events as they transpire—a logic not easily wrought into a creed, but as systematic as human life itself. He feels that this larger, eclectic, inductive (or American) method displaces the verbiage of sectarian theories, and vindicates itself by its simplicity and large reasonableness. As a writer he is pungent, to the point, and evinces a mastery of the subject of which he treats. Thrice he has been urged to accept important medical positions, but as often has felt obliged to decline, owing to ill-health. Like most men who "went soldiering," with the lengthening of the shadows there comes to him a growing consciousness of "the price of liberty."

THOMAS FERGUSON, of Detroit, general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, for the States of Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Illustrative alike of the steady, material, and enormous growth of Michigan in population, in education, and in wealth, and of the results possible where are combined in an individual a sound education, a business tact, and a character whose embodiments are truth, honor, and uprightness, is the career of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His parents, George and Mary Ferguson, were residents of the State of New York, and it was while visiting friends in Kingston, Canada, the birthplace of the father, that our subject first saw the light, on February 9, 1835. Returning six months later to Hannibal, New York (where George Ferguson was a manufacturer and dealer in furniture, and a modest property owner), with their son, the ensuing ten years went by, and the family then removed to Oswego, in that State. Here, for five years, Thomas Ferguson devoted his energies to acquiring an education, and at the age of fifteen commenced earning his living in the position of "printer's devil" in a newspaper office in that city, meanwhile devoting most of his leisure time to a continuation of his studies in a private school. Reaching his nineteenth birthday, he became one of the proprietors of the *Times and Journal*, a daily and weekly newspaper published in Oswego, maintaining this connection until September 1, 1857. On the organization of the Republican party, its platform and principles voicing most nearly the convictions of Mr. Ferguson in political matters, he at once identified himself with it, his newspaper becoming an earnest supporter of the party, and, through one of the backers of the paper, who was a delegate to the convention, he had the privilege of being among the very first to announce the name of General John C. Fremont as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, nominated at the first National Convention of that party at Philadelphia, in 1856. Having sold his newspaper interests, he determined upon seeking a location in the broader field of the West for the building up of his fortune. In the spring of 1858 he engaged in buying grain in the vicinity of Milwaukee for shipment, and a few months later became a clerk in a commission-house in that city for one year. The succeeding three years he was engaged in the warehouse business, which terminated when the building burst out its contents, sixty thousand bushels of wheat and grain falling into the river, and he again became an accountant in the employ of a commission merchant who represented a large New York grain-house. Having rendered some assistance to Mr. H. B. Merrell, then general agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, for the States of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, with head-quarters at Milwaukee, he was invited to take a position with the Company. This resulted in

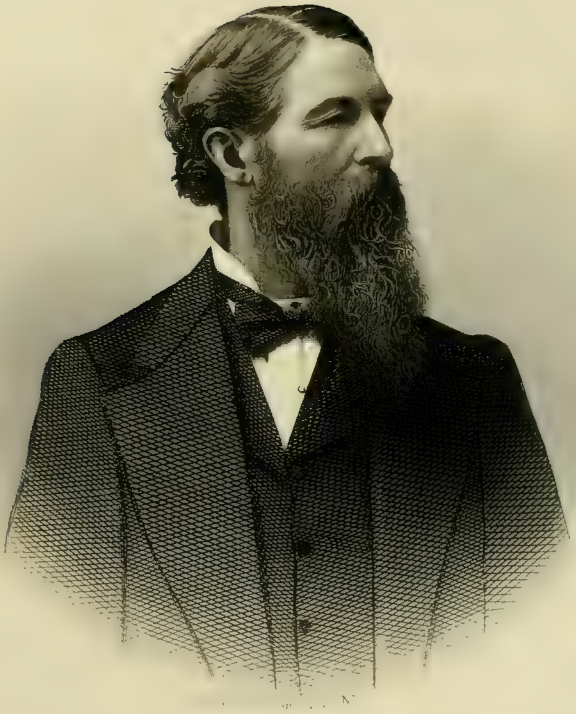


Thos Thompson

the acceptance of the position of book-keeper and cashier of the general agency. When it became evident that Detroit offered superior advantages over Milwaukee as a headquarters for the Company's business, the offices were removed there in January, 1865. Mr. Ferguson also changed his place of residence from Milwaukee to Detroit. During the ensuing four years, Mr. Ferguson's services became of so much importance to the office that on April 1, 1869, he was offered and accepted a partnership interest with the firm, adopting the firm name of Merrell & Ferguson. Under this association the agency was continued until December 31, 1886, when Mr. Thomas Ferguson became general agent for the Company. In 1885 the States of Iowa and Minnesota were resigned to the Company, and two years later Illinois was given up, thus leaving the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana as the field in control of the general agency at Detroit. On April 1st, 1887, he took into partnership Mr. Schuyler Grant, and under the firm name of Ferguson & Grant the business has since been conducted. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, was organized in 1843, and in 1865 had assets of ten million dollars. On October 1, 1889, its assets, which had been increased from time to time, reached the enormous sum of one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. The increase of the Michigan business of the general agency at Detroit, as shown in the following figures, is, if regarded as an example of the growth of the Company's business in other States, sufficient evidence for this remarkable increase in capital, which it may here be said is only possible under the plan of mutual insurance adopted by the Company. On December 31, 1864, the books showed a membership in Michigan of 177 insured, carrying $348,000. At the close of business, December 31, 1888, the membership was 4,060, carrying no less than $8,761,000 of insurance. Mr. Ferguson has identified himself largely with other Detroit and Michigan interests. He has been vice-president of the Detroit Savings Bank for many years, and has been a director of the Hargraeve Manufacturing Company since its organization. He is a director of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and is also treasurer of the Wight Proofing Company, of Chicago. Mr. Ferguson is an active member of Christ Church (Episcopal), of which he has been a vestryman since 1871. He is a perpetual trustee of St. Luke's Hospital and of the Mariner's Church, of Detroit, and a trustee of Grace Hospital. On December 27, 1859, at Oswego, New York, Mr. Ferguson was united in marriage to Miss Nancy M. Kilbourn. To them have been born four children, three of whom survive, as follows: Virginia, now the wife of Mr. James C. Smith, Jr., of Detroit; Edward Ashley, connected with the general agency of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, at Chicago; and Miss Jessie Ferguson. Frank K., the third child, died in 1885, while in his junior year in the University of Michigan. A man of high standing and long acquaintance with Mr. Ferguson pays him the following compliment: "After an intimate acquaintance with him, both as boy and man, extending over a period of more than forty years, I am convinced that there are few men whom I have known who command with him an equal degree of respect and esteem. His perfect integrity and great stability of character, his ready and genial humor which pleases but never pains, have made for him warm and endearing friendships in all his business and social connections. In his domestic relations his generous and self-sacrificing disposition has endeared him to his family and intimate associates to a degree that few men are privileged to enjoy. The confidence and esteem in which he is held by the business community is evinced by the many large corporations in his own city and elsewhere which have for years called him to their positions of honor and trust."

GEORGE CULVER PALMER, M. D., superintendent of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, was born December 27, 1840, at North Stonington, New London County, Connecticut. He is a lineal descendant of Walter Palmer, who emigrated to Massachusetts from England in 1630, and some years later settled in North Stonington. The old homestead at that place has remained in the family ever since. There Abel Palmer, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born, and grew up to follow the vocation of farming; and there, when he had married Sarah Main, the daughter of Rufus Main, also a farmer of North Stonington, he spent the rest of his life. As the result of this union were born three sons, of whom George Culver Palmer was the second, and is the only one surviving. Abel Palmer died in 1871, aged seventy-three, his wife having passed away in 1867, at the age of fifty. From generation to generation this family has given to the learned profession many of its members, some of whom became physicians and surgeons, and others ministers of the gospel. Joseph Palmer, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a surgeon of note at North Stonington. Dr. Palmer's education was begun in the common schools of his native place, and at the age of eighteen he entered the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Suffield, where he continued for two years preparing for college. In 1859 he began a literary course at the University of Michigan, but an early and inherited taste for medical research became so strong that in 1861 he undertook the study of medicine at the university, where he remained until 1862. The war having then broken out, he spent a year as medical cadet with the Southwestern Division of the army, under General Grant, and in February, 1863, was detailed for service in Hospital No. 7, at Louisville, Kentucky. At the end of the year he resumed his studies at the university, and graduated in April, 1865, from the medical department, with the degree of M. D. After leaving college he was called to Kalamazoo to act as assistant physician at the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and in 1878 was promoted to the position of medical superintendent of that institution, which he still holds. On October 12, 1887, he married Miss Mary S. McCarty. Dr. Palmer has for so many years been identified with the management of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, that no sketch of his life would be complete without at least a short account of the growth of that institution. When his connection with it began, the buildings were unfinished, their completion having been retarded by the war. Of what is now known as the female department, only the main building and the south wing had been erected, and the present male department had not even been projected. The building as it then stood was used for both male and female patients, of whom there were about one hundred and thirty. In 1866 the construction of the north wing was begun, and when, two years afterward, it was completed, the capacity was sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred patients. Soon the number of patients had so increased that all available room was taken, and in 1871 was begun the erection of a separate building, which is similar in form and capacity to the one then occupied, and is used and known as the male department, while what was once the entire institution is now used exclusively for female patients. In the meantime were erected buildings containing sleeping rooms for employés, rooms and appliances for the preparation of food, and in other ways ministering to the comforts and necessities of the patients. In 1882 a two-story building, having a capacity of twenty-five patients, was erected in connection with the female department, for use as a hospital, and in 1886 a similar building was added to the male department, thus affording opportunity for isolating and better caring for those suffering from acute and chronic physical diseases. In 1886 the colony system was adopted at the asylum, on the recommendation of Dr. Palmer. This system provides for the separation of the more quiet insane from those suffering from active forms of mental disease, by placing them in colony houses, accommodating about thirty patients each, and situated at a distance from the parent institution. There they can be furnished with occupations suitable to their strength and ability, and homes as nearly as possible like those to which they were accustomed before the development of insanity. The application of this system has already resulted favorably to the health and happiness of the patients, and has reduced the expense of caring for them below that attending the ordinary plan. Thus, under the judicious direction of Dr. Palmer, the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, though well organized when in its infancy, has been increased to a capacity of nine hundred and thirty patients, and supplied with means for the most modern and approved methods of treatment. Naturally independent in thought, he has advanced many original ideas as to caring for the insane and improving their condition; yet his habitual thoughtfulness for the feelings and welfare of others renders him conservative in his methods. Professionally, he is well known for his quick perception and excellent judgment, and his social standing is high. Of a kindly disposition, yet thoroughly conscientious in the performanance of his official duties, he at once wins the regard and commands the respect of all.

GENERAL BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PARTRIDGE, of Bay City. It seems natural for General Partridge to have had a good deal of the military element in his composition. It may be added that the patriotic is almost always found in connection with the military; at any rate, if devoid of the former, services in military life will be quite apt to be ineffecent and valueless. Benjamin F. Partridge certainly could not help being patriotic, nor can it be expected that he would be lacking in military spirit and enthusiasm or nature; for we find that among the early Partridges of this country, Alexander Partridge, who settled in Boston in 1645, had been in Cromwell's army, and because of his opinions and bold and outspoken demeanor, was thought to be dangerous to the colony of Massachusetts, and, like Roger Williams, was driven out, and, like him, found a home in Rhode Island. Here he was not only tolerated, but welcomed, and in 1648 was made chief captain of the forces in that colony. He was a man of note, and there are many very worthy citizens descended from him now living in his adopted State. B. F. Partridge was born, like so many men who have risen to prominence in State and Nation, in a log house. The place of his birth was Shelby, Macomb County, Michigan, on April 19, 1822. The county was named in honor of General Alexander Macomb, conspicuous in the early history of the Territory. It was created by act of the chief executive, General Lewis Cass, in 1818, but its boundaries were not defined until 1822. Thus General Partridge and the county commenced their careers in the same year. His parents were Asa and Sarah (Campbell) Partridge. His father served with distinction in the War of 1812 as a captain, soon after which he located in Bellows Falls, Vermont. There he remained but a short time, having decided to go "West," the final destination being the Territory of Michigan. On the way thither he stopped for a short time at Rochester and Buffalo, New York, ultimately reaching Detroit in October, 1816. His sterling worth and usefulness were readily apparent, and met with quick recognition; for in 1818 he was made constable, in 1819 clerk of the Woodward Avenue Market, and is also said to have served as sheriff of Wayne County. In 1817 he married Sarah Campbell, a native of Rutland, Vermont, who came to Detroit soon after Mr. Partridge, with her uncle, a Mr. Baldwin, of whose family she was a member. The Baldwins became of much prominence in the State, Henry P. Baldwin having been governor, and Augustus was a leading lawyer and member of the Thirty-eighth Congress. From Detroit, Asa Partridge and wife went to Shelby, Macomb County, Michigan, and settled on a farm, living there until 1826, when they moved to St. Clair County. Here the father died after a life of toil and uprightness, his disease being pneumonia. His widow subsequently remarried, and lived to a good old age, dying in 1885. Benjamin was but five years old when his father died. Not long after this time he was sent to Mt. Clemens, where he remained eight years. During this time he attended school very little, probably not to exceed six months in all, and endured much privation and hardship. Indeed this, and his independent spirit and fearless nature, prompted him to leave that place; therefore, as he says, he "ran away, after having sailed and lived in hold and shipyard and on farm in incessant toil." He now returned to his mother and stepfather, remaining at home for the next three years, doing chores for his board and clothes, and attending school. He was now seventeen years old, and began to realize the need and value of an education, and, after three years spent in the common schools, attended an academy for a year and a half. Here he made the most of his opportunities, being an industrious, laborious, and thorough student, enduring much self-denial and inconvenience that he might the more successfully meet the contact of mind with mind, and take his proper footing with mankind. On leaving the academy, being only a little more than nineteen years old, he engaged in teaching school. The determination to make his way in life and his mark in the world, and his industrious habits, were yet strong characteristics of the young man, and while teaching he commenced to read law, combining the two for the next three years; at the expiration of which time, not seeing a suitable opening for the practice of the law, in 1845 he went to Lexington, Michigan, and engaged in merchandising. This he followed successfully and satisfactorily five or six years, becoming thoroughly conversant with this branch of business, and obtaining much valuable knowledge from experience and otherwise. It puts a man to his wits, develops his energies and resources, and polishes and sharpens his mind and ideas, to be thrown into business relations with sharp, shrewd business men; it stimulates one's being, and such contact gives zest to life. In 1851 he retired from



Yours Truly
B. F. Partridge

mercantile pursuits, and took up civil engineering, which he had studied while at the academy. He seemed to have a special aptitude and liking for this occupation, which he combined with the real-estate business, buying and selling—the two very aptly blending. He continued with great success in this line until April, 1854, when he removed with his family to Bay City, where he, with others, built a mill. He also engaged in lumbering, being connected with several different companies, retiring from some and buying into others, until 1857–8, when the great financial panic and crash came upon the country, which buried and blotted out so many. His business had become extensive, and he had large sums of money due him because of the liberal credits he had given. These parties were unable, many of them, to pay a single dollar of their indebtedness, and the result was that he was completely crippled in his finances. Yet in the midst of all this misfortune, notwithstanding all these untoward events, he remained undismayed and undiscouraged, and met bravely the conflicts of life, and again engaged in civil engineering, following the same until 1861. This brought him to the most critical and most momentous period of the Nation's history, and the most eventful in that of his life. It has been said that "God's clock strikes but once or twice in a thousand years, but the wheels all the while keep turning." Now it rung out clear and strong, finding him an eager and patriotic listener, and intently watching the turning of the wheels. His country said to him: "I gave you life; return it to me, if need be, on the field of battle." And he "marched proudly away, under the Nation's flag, keeping time to the wild, grand music of war, down to the fields of glory, to do and die for the eternal right." Michigan soldiers were among the most prompt to offer their services when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, and were among the last to leave the field after the last rebel had laid down his arms. Their heroic dead sleep in every National cemetery, and her best blood has been poured out in every engagement. In every encounter they were conspicuous for their bravery and devotion; in every position they were brave and faithful. In September, 1861, he joined the First Michigan Lancers, at Detroit, as a private, and in January, 1862, was made second lieutenant in Company H, Captain Wm. Weber. This organization was soon after disbanded, and he, with Captain J. M. Mott, was granted permission to raise a company from the Lancers, to be transferred to the Sixteenth Infantry, then at the front. He and the captain "drew cuts" for the captaincy, Captain Mott winning, and Mr. Partridge being commissioned first lieutenant in Company I. They, with this company, in April, 1862, joined the regiment, which was in the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. He remained with his regiment until near the close of the war, when he was ordered to the West under General John A. Logan, and put in command of a brigade of seven regiments. In the meantime, however, he had received several promotions on account of bravery and gallantry displayed, knowledge of military affairs, and successful leadership, receiving commissions as captain, major, brevet colonel, lieutenant-colonel, colonel of Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, and brevetted brigadier-general. He served in nearly all the intermediate capacities and duties of the service, closing with that of president of the General Court-martial at Louisville, Kentucky. He, with other Michigan troops, served under McClellan. In 1862 they were in the Army of the Potomac, on the Peninsula and in Maryland; in the Shenandoah Valley; with Burnside in Virginia; with Hooker in Virginia; with Mead in Pennsylvania. Nearing the close of the war, they were with Grant in his march against Richmond, and Michigan soldiers saw the surrender of Lee and Johnson; and it was a Michigan regiment that captured the President of the Southern Confederacy. The war nearing its end, General Partridge, looking back over his army life with its trials, hardships, dangers, and filled with pride and emotion, addressed to the officers and men who had served under him, most of whom he was never to meet on earth again, the following circular:

"HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTEENTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, July 17, 1865.

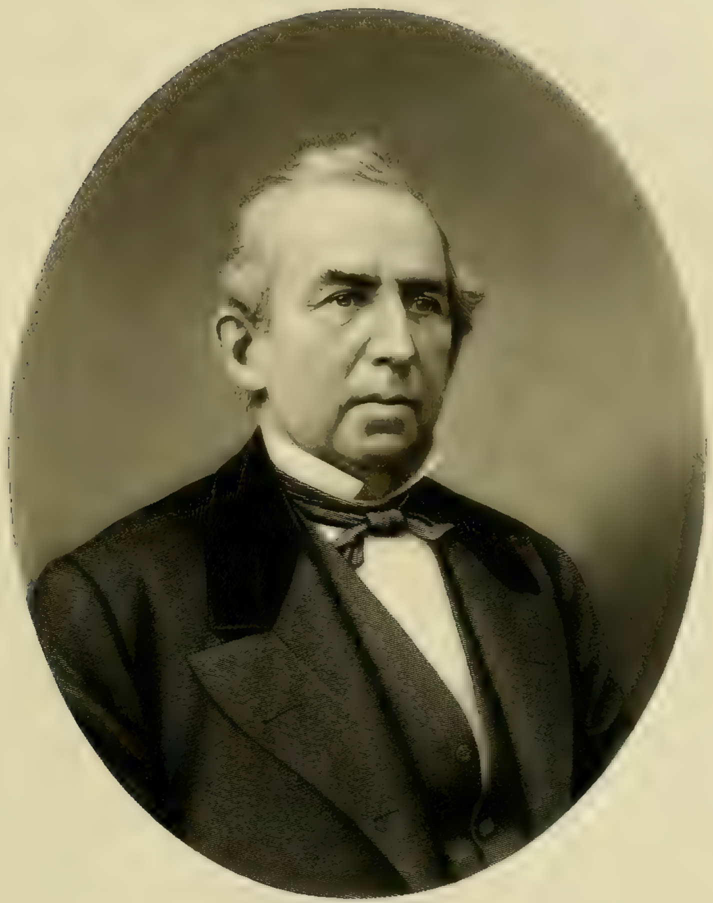
"SIR,—Accept my congratulations and thanks for having so nobly and successfully performed your duty during your perilous term of service, and for having been connected with an organization which has, with honor to itself, participated in the following-named battles: 1. Siege of Yorktown, April, 1862; 2. Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862; 3. Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; 4. Gaines Mill, June 27, 1862; 5. White Oak Swamp, June 30, 1862; 6. Malvern Hill, June 30, 1862; 7. Turkey Bend, July 1, 1862; 8. Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; 9. Shepherdstown, Virginia, September 19, 1862; 10. Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; 11. Chancellorsville, April 30, 1863; 12. Middleburg, June 21, 1863; 13. Gettysburg, July 1–3, 1863; 14. Williamsport, Maryland, July 12, 1863; 15. Wapping Heights, July 21, 1863; 16. Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863; 17. Rappahannock Station, November 7, 1863; 18. Mine Run, November 27, 1863; 19; Wilderness, May 5, 1864; 20. Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864; 21. Spottsylvania, May 18, 1864; 22. North Anna, May 23, 1864; 23. Tolopatomoy Creek, May 30, 1864; 24. Magnolia Swamp, June 1, 1864; 25. Bethesda Church, June 2, 1864; 26. Battle of Petersburg, June 18, 1864; 27. Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, July 30, 1864; 28. Weldon Railroad, August 18, 19, 21, 1864; 29. Peebles Farm, September 30, 1864; 30. Dabney's Mill, February 6, 1865; 31. Hatcher's Run, No. 2, March 25, 1865; 32. White Oak Road, March 29, 1865; 33. Quaker Road, March 31, 1865; 34. Five Forks, April 1, 1865; 35. Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865; 36. Lee's Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, April 13, 1865—received the flags; The Siege of Petersburg from June 16, 1864 to March 29, 1865. With many good wishes for your future, I am respectfully yours,

"(Signed,) B. F. PARTRIDGE,
"Colonel commanding Sixteenth Michigan V. V. Infantry."

He now returned to the quiet of civil and domestic life, and in 1867 was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the Sixth District of Michigan, and remained in office until July, 1871, when the office expired by legislation of Congress. In 1876 he was elected commissioner of the State Land-office, serving two years, and in 1879 was elected to the House of Representatives of the Michigan Legislature, and served two terms. He was a member of the commission to furnish the new capitol at Lansing, member of the State Board of Auditors, member of the Board of Control, member of the Board of Land Claims of the State, member of the Board of Supervisors of Bay County from 1873 to 1883, of which he was chairman eight years. He was also a school director twelve years, during which period he had much to do with the finances, not only of his own district, but of the county and State as well. General Partridge's travels have not extended abroad, but he has seen much of his own country, having visited nearly every State and Territory. He was an officer in the Sons of Temperance in 1846, and a member of the following societies: An Odd Fellow in 1848; F. and A. Mason, 1849; Royal Arch Mason, 1863; Patron of Husbandry, 1875; Stars and Stripes, 1876; G. A. R., 1883; K. of P., 1886. He has been Commander in the G. A. R., a Master in Sons of Temperance and in Patrons of Husbandry, and an officer in several of the other societies.

The life and experiences of General Partridge have been many and varied, and are worthy of study and admiration. He early endured privation and hardship, and advanced from one position to another in the various gradations, from pure merit and character. It should not be overlooked that he has, from genuine worth, filled many positions of civil prominence—among those not already mentioned that of notary public, and that of sheriff of Bay County, Michigan. He has been a member of the Congregational Church since 1843. Before the organization of the Republican party he was a Whig, but has been among the most stanch and consistent Republicans since the Republican party came into being. In 1845 he married Miss Olive Melinda Wright, a native of New Hampshire, from which State, with her parents, she came to Michigan in 1840, and settled at Port Huron. General Partridge has a decidedly soldierly bearing, and is of fine, magnetic personal appearance. His long life, his many occupations, his extensive travels, his observant nature and retentive memory, render him one of the most agreeable and entertaining companions. He is, likewise, an interesting and fluent speaker. As might be expected, he is a man of very strict integrity, and will tolerate nothing dishonest or dishonorable in any one with whom he has to do; and he enjoys, with great satisfaction and credit to himself, the broadest and most general confidence and respect of the community. During the war he was wounded severely five times, in as many different battles. General Partridge was detailed with three regiments to receive the formal surrender of Lee's army, April 13, 1865, by Lee's army marching by regiments in front of his line, and stacking arms; piling accouterments on their arms, and turning over their flags.

HON. ALEXANDER MCFARLAN, deceased. Among the foremost of the men who have largely contributed to the building up of the city of Flint the name of Alexander McFarlan stands second to none. His early life was a checkered one, constantly struggling with difficulties, which nothing but an indomitable will and unflagging perseverance and industry overcame. He was born on the fourteenth day of February, 1812, in the town of Broadalbin, Montgomery County, New York, of Scotch parents. His father died when he was but a year old, leaving himself and another child to one of the best of mothers, who, like the father, had emigrated from old Scotland, and in whose veins ran the true blood of the Covenanters of her native land, and under whose guidance the education of the then youthful Alexander was committed. With the meager advantages procured from a district school, and with the ordinary certificate in his pocket that he "was graduated," he became himself a teacher at the munificent salary of ten dollars per month. At the early age of fourteen years he commenced learning the trade—like a distinguished President of the United States—of a tanner, but soon afterwards, becoming disgusted with his new occupation, he went to the city of Rochester, and there became a student in one of the principal seminaries; and during his residence in Rochester boarded himself and worked for his support each day three hours. Afterwards he taught school for two years, and then returned to finish the trade that he had abandoned, at Pavilion Center, Genesee County, New York, and while so doing earned less than a dollar a day, the greater part of which he subsequently lost by the financial embarrassment of his employer. Finding himself capable to carry on his trade, two Scotch countrymen came forward and generously advanced him one hundred and forty-three dollars, and with this small sum he started on the "voyage of life." The business of tanning, by strict economy, produced a fair profit, and at the expiration of two years' lease he surrendered it to the owner, with one thousand dollars in his pockets, and over three thousand dollars in notes and accounts. At this time the great tidal-wave of emigration had commenced from the East to the West, and, following hundreds of others who adopted the advice of Horace Greeley, came Alexander McFarlan. Going to Indiana, he purchased a half-section of land on the celebrated Tippecanoe River. Like thousands of similar instances it proved an unfortunate investment, for after holding it for nearly a quarter of a century he realized from its sale less than one-half he had paid upon it for taxes. Following the pathway made by the French *voyageurs*, he traveled on foot from Chicago to the head-waters of the Illinois River. Here he took a boat and proceeded to the city of St. Louis; thence down the Mississippi and up the Ohio to its junction with the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, visiting St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, then small villages and but sparsely populated. The time consumed in these wanderings took money, and with barely enough in his pocket he managed to reach Caledonia, Livingston County, New York, and commenced anew at his trade of a tanner by hiring a building owned by a Scotchman named Alexander Simpson; and although he was successful, and made money for ten years, the tannery caught fire and burned up; and though in pecuniary matters he was a great loser, he soon found himself more than compensated, and not only captivated, but married one of the owner's daughters, who shared the vicissitudes of his life for over forty years. After a ten years' residence in Caledonia, Mr. McFarlan removed to Alexander, remained two years, and then, with his family, came to Flint, in June, 1850. He soon afterwards purchased a one-half interest in the unfinished steam saw-mill of G. H. Hazelton. This was destroyed by fire the following year, when, in order to make good his original investment and protect himself, he purchased the remaining interest, and commenced without delay erecting a larger steam mill, which ran with great success for a period of twelve years, when it was again destroyed by fire. Again was called into requisition the indomitable will and "*nil desperandum*" of the owner; a third mill was speedily in its place, and prosperity attended him for eight years, when, for the fourth time, the all-devouring element of fire not only destroyed his mill, but, with the large amount of lumber burned, entailed a loss of over one hundred thousand dollars. Phœnix-like, another mill was built, more complete than any previous one, which still stands, a monument to his perseverance and untiring energy. Mr. McFarlan was also the owner of large tracts of pine-land in various parts of the State, and had a valuable real-estate interest in the First Ward of the city of Flint. He was for a long time the largest stockholder of the Citizens' National Bank, and was its president for a number of years. He was alderman of the city, and its mayor in 1876. Shunning ostentation of every kind, his happiness was found at his fireside, surrounded by his wife and children, of whom there were three. Mrs. McFarlan died in February, 1881, and on the 22d of the following April her husband followed her, surrounded by a loving circle of relations and friends. In business matters Mr. McFarlan was a man of large dis-



A. McLellan

cernment, of most excellent judgment, firm and decided in his opinions, and, above all, resolute in the execution of his plans; and in all of his principles, whether political or religious, was as firm as the granite hills of old Scotland.

JAMES FRASER, whose business career is inseparably intertwined with all the important facts connected with the history of Lower Saginaw and Bay City, founded the former, which, developing into the latter, became the monument of his sagacity and unfaltering courage. Mr. Fraser was born at Inverness, Scotland, February 5, 1803. His father, in early life, was a soldier in a British regiment, and in 1796, in the war with France, lost a leg at the Island of St. Luce, and was afterwards a pensioner of the Government. His mother spent the last year of her life in the family of her daughter, at Lower Saginaw. Coming to this country in 1849, her death occurred in 1850. Young James had no advantages of early education or fortune. The contrast between the circumstances of his early life and those of later years he neither boasted of nor sought to conceal, though he often referred to the incidents of his youth, such as wading bare-legged through the snow to carry a message for a ha'penny, or lugging under his arm a brick of turf as a contribution to the fire of the village school. He emigrated to America in the year 1829, bringing with him a few thousand dollars which he had accumulated in business. His first venture in this country—an attempt to build a saw-mill near Rochester, Oakland County, Michigan—was disastrous, and had to be abandoned after severe pecuniary loss. With capital reduced to less than one hundred dollars, he went to Detroit. There he opened a small grocery-store, and made money with considerable rapidity. In 1832 he married Miss Elizabeth Busby, an English lady of more than ordinary personal attractions, who, with her parents, had emigrated from London the previous year; and in the autumn of the following year he decided to move to the Saginaw Valley and occupy a tract of land which he had purchased on the Tittabawassee River. At that time there was no road north of Flint. From there to the Saginaw River, a distance of thirty-eight miles, there was nothing but an Indian trail, usually traveled on horseback. Mrs. Fraser, having a young child, was unable to use the saddle, and her husband accordingly fitted a seat upon a rude sled drawn by oxen, and in this primitive conveyance Mrs. Fraser rode with the baby, while her father, mother, and husband, followed on horseback. The new home was reached, the family were settled there as comfortably as possible, and Mr. Fraser returned to Detroit to purchase cattle for his farm. On his way home (to which he drove the animals the entire distance on foot), and while between Flint and Saginaw, the cattle became wild and left the trail. While pursuing them he took off his coat and hung it on a tree; but when the cattle were at last headed off and returned to the trail, he had lost the location of the tree, and never recovered his coat. In after years, when he could count his wealth by many hundreds of thousands of dollars, Mr. Fraser was accustomed to say that the loss of that coat was the greatest loss of his whole life, for one of its pockets contained five hundred dollars—all the money he then had in the world. The coat was probably pulled down and destroyed by wolves. Mr. Fraser was a successful farmer. He planted an orchard, which became celebrated as the most flourishing in that part of the State; and with true Scotch feeling he loved the acres which he had made fruitful, and never would part with his farm while he lived. But farming, as an occupation, did not satisfy his energetic temperament. He began to locate and deal in Government lands. In 1836 he moved his family to Saginaw City, and from that date his business operations passed beyond the limits of a biographical sketch, and became a part of the history of the development of the Saginaw Valley. In 1835 and 1836 land in favorable situations was sold at fabulous prices, and Mr. Fraser's sagacity enabled him to reap a golden harvest. He was a leading spirit in the organization of the Saginaw Bay Company, which purchased the present site of Bay City, and was about the only stockholder who came out whole when that company was wrecked in the financial crash of 1837. His business achievements from 1835 to 1838 were truly remarkable, and brought him great wealth at a time when many were losing their all. It was during this period that he and James G. Birney, together with Dr. Daniel H. Fitzhugh, became the proprietors of the whole of Lower Saginaw. In 1845 he built a water-mill at Kawkawlin, and began the manufacture of lumber; and subsequently he was interested in building and operating two steam saw-mills on the Saginaw River and a steam mill on the Kawkawlin River. He also succeeded Judge Riggs as Indian agent—the only office with a salary that he was ever induced to take. In 1848, Mrs. Fraser died, leaving three sons and three daughters; and on the 28th of October, 1850, Mr. Fraser married Miss Susan Moulton, of Westport, Connecticut, a woman of beautiful character, whose spirit of Christian benevolence has made her life one of great usefulness. One daughter was the fruit of this marriage. Mr. Fraser removed to Lower Saginaw in 1856, and in his commodious mansion dispensed a most liberal hospitality. From this spot his powerful influence was felt alike in private business and in enterprises of public benefit. One of his last undertakings was the erection of the brick block now known as the Fraser House; and the church edifice on Washington Street, in which the Baptists first worshiped, was almost wholly the gift of Mr. Fraser. In 1864 he went with his family to Westport, Connecticut, where he resided until his death, January 28, 1866, although much of his time continued to be spent in Bay City. His remains were interred at Westport. Of his children four are living—Mrs. William McEwan and Mrs. E. B. Dennison, of Bay City; Mrs. A. B. Paine, of Saginaw; and Mrs. George T. Blackstock, of Toronto, Canada. Mrs. Fraser is now the widow of the Hon. Wm. McMaster, of Toronto, president of the Bank of Commerce, and senator of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Fraser was a man of many marked traits of character, but his energy, persistence, and endurance were most remarkable. Few living men could endure, even for a short time, that which he undertook as a daily routine. He was literally ubiquitous. He seemed insensible to fatigue, and neither heat nor cold nor anything else was allowed to prevent the accomplishment of his object. Coming home at night-fall, after a day of prolonged toil, and finding a letter or message calling him to some other part of the State, he would spring again into the saddle, and, regardless of weather, plunge into the almost pathless forest, with seeming recklessness, but really with an instinctive sagacity and force of will and power of endurance that were irresistible. More than once he rode straight through from Saginaw to Detroit, ninety-six miles, by the light of a single day; and once, when summoned to the bedside of a dying son, he accomplished the distance in a little over eight hours and a half. Instances of his feats of endurance are plentiful enough to fill a volume. In his intercourse with others, Mr. Fraser was one of the most pleasant and genial of men. His hospitality was unbounded. In business he was a class by himself. His methods were primitive. During some of his most active years his head was his only ledger, and "his hat was his safe;" but his marvelously retentive memory lost sight of no detail, and no inaccuracy crept into his affairs. James Fraser's life ought to be written by an accomplished biographer. If it contained only a small portion of the incidents he was accustomed to relate, told in his own racy and graphic language, it would make a most amusing and instructive book, and would present many new and interesting combinations of the threads and colors which enter into the warp and woof of human life.

PROFESSOR P. R. CLEARY, president of the Cleary Business College, of Ypsilanti, was born at Borris, in the County of Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1858. Bereft of home and parents at the age of nine, the education he received was limited to natural intuition and the elementary branches of a parish school, and even that was confined to the narrow limits of childhood. At the age of eleven he left the old country to carve for himself, on American soil, at least some small testimonial of his genius. At this early age commenced the real battle of a life which has been so full of courageous determination and energy. His first three years in America were spent upon a farm in summer, and attending district school during the winter months, at Hubbardston, Ionia County. At the completion of his thirteenth year, urged by necessity to abandon his books, he obtained employment in a lumber-mill at Hubbardston, where for a period of eight months he labored unceasingly in the endeavor to save enough to further pursue his studies; yet sufficient had not been saved. He then commenced in another field, in pineries near Stanton, where for the two following years he worked in a shingle-mill, making, in the meantime, sufficient money to carry him through the high-school at Sheridan. His studies there being completed, he commenced a new course in the Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, which was to form the pathway to a brilliant and enviable career. While there his time was much devoted to the study and perfection of the art of penmanship. He acquired a graceful and beautiful style, and for the two subsequent years became an itinerant teacher of penmanship throughout this State. Wherever he visited he left behind him numerous marks of success, and a reputation as pure and unsullied as virtue itself. With such a reputation he closed the two years' service in the instruction in penmanship, and entered college at Cleveland, Ohio. About this time he received the inspiration which gave birth to the incomparable Cleary Business College, of Ypsilanti, Michigan. It was two years, however, after leaving Cleveland before he sought to perfect the plans for establishing a business college. In the interim many cities were visited, none of which offered the advantages requisite to render successful such an enterprise except the city which now proudly boasts—and we think justly—of having the most magnificent business college in the world—Ypsilanti. The story of Professor Cleary's life here is one which almost tempts credulity. With an exchequer almost depleted, without financial backing, he opened a business college under auspices which, to a man of less determination, would render failure almost a certainty. But through pluck and unyielding perseverance, he soon found himself rising on the crest of favor, and his school springing by degrees into popularity. Students from outside swarmed to his college; the rooms he first occupied became too crowded and inadequate. He secured more rooms; these were soon equally crowded. Like magic, the little school expanded itself until the whole upper floors of the great Union Block were found too limited to accommodate the patrons of the Cleary Business College. Not only was his ability recognized by the people, but by the State Board of Education, who, in 1885, appointed him professor of penmanship in the State Normal School, thereby opening a new avenue to the future, which was to be crowned with all that ambition could reasonably expect from success. Finding his college thus crowded with students from all parts of the country, and inadequate to meet the demands of the steadily increasing influx of scholars, he planned and erected the new home of the Cleary Business College, which, as a triumph of architectural skill, surpasses any similar institution in the world. Costing many thousand dollars in advance of any other business college, lavishly furnished by a most artistic hand, it is, and forever should continue to be, a monument in the interest of education and a source of glory to the founder of its existence. This building was dedicated November 13, 1889, many of Michigan's most distinguished men taking part. In June, 1889, Mr. Cleary was married to Miss Helen Jenks, daughter of Hon. R. H. Jenks, of St. Clair, Michigan.

HON. HARRY ARMITAGE CONANT, of Monroe, Monroe County, was born May 5, 1844, in Monroe, son of Harry Conant, of Monroe. He is the direct lineal descendant of Roger Conant, the first Colonial governor of Massachusetts, who came from Budleigh, England, in April, 1621, the order of descent being as follows: Exercise, son of Roger, born 1637; Josiah, son of Exercise, born 1680; Shubael, son of Josiah, born 1710; Eleazar, son of Shubael, born 1751; Harry, son of Eleazar, born 1790, the father of the subject of this sketch. He attended the common and high schools, entering the University of Michigan in 1861, and left voluntarily before completing his course, in 1863, to take a position as clerk in the store of his brother-in-law, James Armitage, where he remained four years. In 1868 he bought an interest in the tobacco-factory of James G. McBride & Co., which he retained four years, selling out about a year before they ceased business. He commenced reading law in the office of Grousner & Landon, and was admitted to practice in February, 1878. He has always been a stalwart Republican, and is a popular member of that party in his State, having been elected to numerous civil offices in his native town, and, in 1874, was the nominee of that party for State senator for the Fifth District, Monroe County, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate, Herman J. Redfield. In 1878 he was again nominated to the same office, and was elected, defeating Mr. Redfield in a district largely Democratic. As senator he was one of the active supporters of Zachariah Chandler for United States senator, and was chairman of the Senate Committee on Fisheries, and of Committee for the Asylum of Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, at Flint, Michigan. He received the appointment of United States consul at Naples from President Hayes, in 1880, but resigned after a residence abroad of seven months. In 1882 he was elected Secretary of State, over Wm. Shakespeare, Fusionist,

and Martin York, Prohibitionist; and in 1884 was again elected to the same office. He is an active member of his party in the State, identifying himself with most of the affairs of a public nature in his section. His mother, Maria (Stewart) Conant, is still living, residing upon the family homestead at Monroe. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Mary Thurber, daughter of Horace C. Thurber, of Pontiac, by whom he has two children—Horace Thurber, born at Monroe, in 1871, and Marguerite Stewart, born two years later, both of whom are in attendance at the public schools at Monroe. Mr. Conant is secretary of the Monroe County Agricultural Society, which position he has held ever since its reorganization. He has been for a number of years director of the First National Bank of Monroe, of which he was vice-president, 1879-1880.

HON. CALEB VAN HUSAN, of Detroit, was born in Manchester, Ontario County, New York, March 13, 1815. His father, William Van Husan, came from Holland. Caleb resided with his parents at his birthplace until the age of thirteen years, when the death of his mother, limited means, and few opportunities at home, caused him to start out in the world to make a name and fortune for himself. His early life was not more eventful than usually falls to the young in the settlement of a new country—that portion of New York State being then new and undeveloped. He became an apprentice to a cabinet-maker, was furnished plain living and scanty clothing, but plenty of work, and by agreement was to have three months' schooling in the district school each year. The cabinet-maker failing to send him to school according to agreement, he determined to secure a release from the apprenticeship, and in order to do so he was compelled to furnish security for a suit of clothes purchased for him, but which had been withheld from him. Three neighbors who were struck with the diligence and sturdy energy of the boy, became security for the clothes. Caleb then went to Albion and worked at his trade, and earned the fourteen dollars necessary to pay for the clothes, and relieved his friends from their obligation. In this we have early evidence of the sterling business integrity which characterized him through his entire life. In February, 1836, being then only twenty years old, he married Catherine, daughter of Samuel Jackson, of Palmyra, New York, and soon after became interested with his father-in-law, who was in mercantile business. In November, 1838, he removed to Saline, Michigan, that being then a small village in a sparsely settled section, and opened a country store, where he continued until 1853, during which time he had built up a prosperous business, and accumulated what was then deemed quite a fair property, and had acquired the reputation of an honest, reliable business man. While at Saline he served one term—the session of 1844—in the State Legislature. He was also one of the four delegates who attended the great River and Harbor Convention held at Chicago in 1846. In 1853 he removed to Detroit, where he was in mercantile business for some two years, but from which he retired at the early age of forty. He was a director of the Detroit Locomotive Works for many years; was also a director of the Michigan Insurance Company Bank, afterwards the First National Bank of Detroit; and he was the only president of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company up to the time of his death. His business habits and well-known integrity aided very greatly in making that insurance company one of the most successful insurance companies in the country. In the great Chicago, Manistee, and Muskegon fires of 1871, every dollar of the capital stock and surplus of the company was lost, but so much faith had the stockholders in its management, that each stockholder at once contributed his proportion of the $150,000 necessary to restore the capital stock. In 1865 his wife died, leaving him with five children. In 1866 he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Emily C. Burr, of Gloversville, New York. His own lack of opportunity for education led him greatly to prize advantages which he was able to give to his children. He was for many years one of the trustees of Madison University in New York, and he took an early and lasting interest in Kalamazoo College, and in all the work of the Baptist denomination throughout the State of Michigan. He became a member of the Baptist Church at Knowlesville, New York, when he was but fourteen years of age; he was one of the most active supporters of the Baptist Church at Saline, and upon removing to Detroit he united with the First Baptist Church, and was afterward instrumental in organizing the Lafayette Avenue (now Woodward Avenue) Baptist Church, of which he was senior deacon at the time of his death. He gave months of personal supervision to the erection of the house of worship on Lafayette Avenue, and made a liberal subscription to the magnificent church erected since his death on Woodward Avenue. Mr. Van Husan was emphatically a domestic man; his home was his kingdom; there he delighted to gather his family and his friends; there he was ever at rest, preferring the quiet of his fireside to the duties of social life. To a large degree he lived in and for his children. For two or three years previous to his death he suffered greatly from heart disease. He continued attending to his business, and was confined to his house for only a short time prior to his decease, and during this confinement he was able to walk around and enjoy seeing his friends and family. His days and weeks of suffering were suddenly and unexpectedly ended in the early dawn of August 20, 1884. The twin angels, Death and Sleep, exchanged their guardianship of a human spirit, and the soul of Caleb Van Husan passed through mortal sleep into the eternal waking of the heavenly land. The peaceful features and folded hands showed that the transition had been made without consciousness; he had awakened to be forever with the Lord. He left surviving him, his widow and six children, as follows: Mrs. William A. Moore, Mrs. Flora B. Standart, Mrs. John Ward Whitbeck, Mrs. William H. Wells, Edward C., and Harry C. His eldest son, Edward C., is now a large real-estate owner and dealer of Detroit, and also interested in several other enterprises; while the younger, Harry C., has lately passed through the Rochester (New York) University.

HON. WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, of Au Sable, Judge of the Twenty third Judicial Circuit of Michigan, was born at Scriba, Oswego County, New York, August 9, 1846, a son of Robert and Nancy L. Simpson. After a due course at the common schools, he entered Mexico Academy, at Mexico, New York; then the Agricultural College of Michigan; later, Albion College; and completed his scholastic education at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. On leaving college he adopted the profession of the law, and located at Au Sable. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1876. On January 1, 1877, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Iosco County, which position he held for seven years. During the war (in the fall of 1863) he enlisted in the Tenth New York Heavy

Artillery, and remained in the service until the fall of 1865. He was at the battles of Cold Harbor, and those in and about the taking of Petersburg. In the fall of 1864 he was in Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married, on July 28, 1877, to Miss Ella M., daughter of William and Ellen L. Marsh. Their marriage has been blessed by six children, four of whom are living.

HON. JAMES SHEARER, of Bay City, was born in Albany, New York, July 12, 1823. Many citizens of our country who have become identified with its growth and prosperity, and have been loyal to its institutions, teachings, and principles, have emigrated hither from other lands, or have been of direct foreign descent. Mr. Shearer's immediate ancestors came to America, the father in 1817 and the mother in 1820, from Scotland. His father's name was George, and his mother was Agnes Buchanan. They were honest, intelligent, and industrious people by nature, acquirements, and habits, and gave to their children the same traits of character. The Shearers in Scotland were well-to-do farmers, and highly respected. There seems to have been a kind of sturdiness and substantiality about them, derived, perhaps, from their surroundings and fixedness of habits; for they are said to have occupied and cultivated the same lands for fourteen generations. James Shearer's father, in his earlier mature years, had accumulated property sufficient to place him beyond the reach of want, with the exercise of prudence and economy in the ordinary course of events; but his generous and sympathetic nature led him to render assistance to friends and acquaintances by indorsing their paper, which he finally had to take care of. Added to this, a little later, a disastrous and sweeping fire destroyed nearly all of what remained. This not only rendered him poor, but frustrated many plans which he had intended putting in operation and carrying out for the condition and benefit of his children. But he rightly considered that wealth, and the position resulting because of it, often deprived the young of the incentive to self-reliance and education which so often in this country prepares for usefulness and success. He therefore decided to give his children an education, and thus put them in a position to help themselves to foothold and standing in life. James Shearer was therefore early sent to school, and impressed with the necessity and importance of making thorough and valuable improvement of time in this direction. It is evident that he did this, for in 1836 he entered a store in Albany, and was found a capable lad. But this occupation, although not entirely distasteful to the young man, was nevertheless not quite congenial. As phrenologists would say, the organs of size, weight, calculation, and the perceptive faculties, seemed to be prominent. In other words, he seemed to have a mechanical head, and to be of a practical turn. Accordingly, after two years' service in the store, he went West, feeling that that country, then comparatively new, offered better opportunities for a young man who had his own resources alone to depend upon. He reached Detroit in May, 1838, and at once set himself about carrying out plans in the line of his natural proclivities. The first step to that end was to apprentice himself for six years to a builder. During the last four years of such life he devoted his evenings and such other spare time as he could command to the study of geometry and architecture. All of this exacted and received the most studious and severe application, and called for an exercise of will-power and determination of no common order. But patiently, ploddingly, and thoroughly in love with his course, did the young man proceed. At the expiration of the six years he returned to Albany and entered the Albany Academy for the purpose of taking up the higher mathematics and to pursue still further the study of architecture. Completing this course, he returned to Detroit. He did not remain there long, however. Two things decided him in this—he wanted to see more of this country than he had yet seen, and study its architecture, not as an idle traveler; and during his travels he wanted to make practical use of the knowledge he had acquired from study and apprenticeship. The autumn of 1846 found him in Montgomery, Alabama. This State was building its capitol, and the young man's aptness, affability, and energy gained him ready employment and favor. His thorough knowledge of architecture, and marked ability and skill, here, at the first prominent opportunity of putting them to the test, soon discovered to those people what manner of man he was; and within a short time he was placed in charge and had complete superintendence of the work to its practical completion. For a young man—only twenty-three years old—this was a very responsible and proud position, and does not require added words to indicate his merit and ability. This opened abundant opportunity for employment in the South, had he chosen to avail himself of it. But his home, friends, and acquaintances were in the North; and he returned to Detroit in 1848, where he remained until 1865 in business for himself, which became of great proportions, both as an architect and builder. In fact, of such magnitude was it that, for the later nine years of this period, he found it necessary to confine himself strictly to contracting and erecting buildings. Many of the most architectural and substantial structures of the time in that city are the work of his genius. Not alone as a builder, however, was he regarded with favor, but served the city in various capacities with credit and efficiency, and was one of the first Board of Sewer Commissioners, and in 1859 was a member of the committee to select a design for the new City Hall. On account of the war the building was delayed until 1866, when the subject was revised, plans made, contracts let, excavations made, and the corner-stone laid, August, 1868. It was finished in June, 1871, at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars. It is a magnificent piece of work, creditable to all connected therewith, and in many respects has no superior as a municipal hall anywhere in the country. Mr. Shearer carried on with great success and profit his business in Detroit until 1863, when he retired. This he did because his health had become somewhat impaired, and also that he might give active attention to matters connected with the war. It is worthy of remark, before dropping Mr. Shearer and his business in Detroit, that his works were of honest construction, and that he was also strictly honest and reliable in character and judgment. Indeed, it is said that many large contracts were taken by him for the erection of buildings simply on a mere verbal agreement. He had a warm side for humanity and a just sense of right. During all the financial disquietude and disaster of 1857 he kept large numbers of mechanics employed when work and bread were needed and appreciated. Mr. Shearer has been rather averse to holding public office, and has persistently refused to do so, except by unsolicited appointment, and in cases where there was little or no salary attached. Much time has been given to the public, but it has been with a view to its benefit, and not for his pecuniary gain. In 1861 he was elected alderman from the Sixth Ward of the city of Detroit for a two years' term, when he proved himself one of the most valuable and useful members of that body; and that city owes to him many of its improvements and much of its progress in various ways. It is probable that Mr. Shearer could have had almost any office within the gift of the State, had he but signified his willingness to accept. It is well known that he has been prominently mentioned in connection with its chief magistracy, but he would not allow such candidacy to receive serious consideration. Mr. Shearer is not only a philanthropist, but a patriot as well. During the late war he did not shoulder his musket and march to the front, but no soldier who wore the blue was ever more true and loyal. While he remained at home, he was active night and day in the prosecution of the war, and performed a service as patriotic, as necessary, and more valuable than if he had gone to the front; for without such men as Mr. Shearer, there would soon have been no Union to protect and save. In July, 1863, he was sent by the State as one of its agents to Gettysburg to relieve the Michigan wounded. In this position, as well as in many others during the war, he spent quite large amounts of money, and practically abandoned all his business so long as the State and his country needed his services. He was active in helping to raise the State's quota, and did much towards securing local bounties and preventing the draft of men. In 1865 he removed to Bay City, in which city he had located some interests a year or two previous. From his first becoming a resident of that place he naturally assumed and held a leading place and position in prominent business connections and public enterprises. He engaged in lumbering, real estate, and banking, and met with success in whatever he undertook. This was due to his excellent judgment and varied experience in life, his energy, perseverance, and continuity of purpose. Added to all this was strength and solidity of character and a broad, universal fellowship. He was president of the First National Bank of Bay City, from 1867 to 1881, when he resigned because of impaired health. He needed rest and relaxation from business cares and responsibilities, and now came the opportunity which he had long sought, viz., extended foreign travel. He first visited the western portions of his own country, and then sailed for Europe. Returning with renewed youth and vigor, he resumed his business associations. Since coming to Bay City he was chief in organizing the city water-works, and was the first president of its Board; was appointed one of the State Building Commissioners for the capitol in 1871, and served until its completion; was elected one of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan in 1880, and served a full term of eight years; has been trustee of the Public Library of Bay City, from its organization in 1874; a member of the Semi-Centennial Commission of Michigan, May, 1885; was for fifteen years one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, and the first president of the Lumbermen's Association for the Saginaw Valley. The remark of an acquaintance illustrates his active business life: "He has been prominent in most of the enterprises of Detroit from 1850 to 1865, and of Bay City from 1865 to the present time." In May, 1850, he married Miss Margaret J. Hutchison, of Detroit, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Hutchison, of that place. Bay City justly regards him as one of its most substantial and useful citizens—public-spirited, liberal, and progressive, and of the highest honor and respectability. His services in its behalf have been invaluable, and his name is inseparably and imperishably connected with its institutions and industries, and his virtues are cherished in the hearts of all its people.

HON. CHARLES JAY MONROE, State senator, of South Haven, Van Buren County, was born, November 20, 1839, in the township of Lawrence, Van Buren County, Michigan. He is the second of nine children—five sons and four daughters, five of whom are living—of the late Judge Jay R. Monroe, whose name is inseparably connected with the history of Western Michigan. Judge Monroe was born in Surrey, New Hampshire, April 11, 1806, and spent his youth at Madison, New York, to which place his father's family subsequently moved. In 1826 he resolved to seek the Far West, and "grow up with the country." He accordingly removed to Detroit, and was engaged for about two years with General Cass in locating lands. He found South Haven an undisturbed wilderness, and was the first white man to explore that region. He built the first house in South Haven, in 1833. In 1836 he married Miss Fanny Rawson, of Schoolcraft, and removed to Lawrence Township, in Van Buren County, where he resided more or less for the remainder of his life, and where his children were born. Our subject owes his early education, with the exception of a few terms' attendance at winter school, in the main, to a thoughtful mother. He attended the Agricultural College in 1857, spending two and a half years there, when he was obliged to give up the course on account of weakness of his eyes. The following seven years he spent in surveying in Allegan and Van Buren Counties, and during this time also taught eight terms of school in various districts of the latter county. Circumstances tended to keep Mr. Monroe in the vicinity of his birthplace, in Van Buren County, and his superior knowledge of this part of the State, derived from his extensive surveys, attached him still more strongly to the soil of Western Michigan. Settling in South Haven, in 1866, his growing and manifest tendency to centralize led him to concentrate his energies to promote the growth and prosperity of the town of his choice. In 1867, associated with Mr. S. R. Boardman, he opened a private bank, in connection with his land and insurance agency, and in 1871 he organized the First National Bank of South Haven, and was elected its cashier. The removal to Chicago of Mr. Boardman, the president of the bank, in 1872, left its entire management in Mr. Monroe's hands, and for some years he was its vice-president, and subsequently became its president, which office he still holds. In 1878–9 he took the law course at the University of Michigan, not with any intention of practicing law, but to assist him in the conduct of his extensive and complicated business. In 1879 he organized Monroe's Bank, at Bangor, Van Buren County, which, in 1880, was merged into the West Michigan Savings Bank, of which he is president. In company with several others he organized, in 1884, the Kalamazoo Savings Bank, and holds the office of president, and is also a member of its Board of Directors. Of this bank his brother, Jay R. Monroe, was, from the date of its organization until his death in June, 1888, the cashier. Mr. J. R. Monroe was a young man of great promise, and highly esteemed for his pleasant and attractive manners, good judgment, and exemplary habits of life, and his sudden death was a misfortune and a loss to a large circle of friends, many of whom profited by his good example. In 1879 our subject removed to his farm of three hundred acres, which joins and overlooks the valley of South Haven. He is extensively engaged in fruit culture, and has employed much of his untiring energy in developing the resources and proclaiming the unsurpassed advantages of South Haven as a fruit center. Supervisor for three years previous to 1871, and a man of painstaking carefulness, he has, in the natural course of his business, made the acquaintance and gained the confidence of a great majority of the settlers in Van Buren and Allegan Counties. As a mark of the appreciation of his zeal and interest in the community, the voters of the Tenth Michigan Senatorial District elected him on the Republican ticket as their representative in the State Legislature for three successive terms, from 1883 to 1888, the vote at the election in 1887 revealing unmistakably the esteem in which he was held by his constituents. In November, 1887, he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo. He is not formally connected with any religious body, but in his belief is a Unitarian. He has always voted and acted with the Republican party. Mr. Monroe was married, December 19, 1866, to Miss Hattie Moorhouse, of South Haven. They have five children, as follows: Stephen, George, Cora, Lucy, and Charles O. Unassuming in disposition and unobtrusive in person, notwithstanding his well-known enterprise and push, Mr. Monroe's presence gives little token of the might and range of his responsibilities or of his appreciated importance in the community wherein he resides. His place is among the first of those who, relying solely on their individual courage, self-restraint, manhood, and good, sound judgment, have taken up the battle of life eagerly, and, meeting with deserved success, have been the means of creating the great State of Michigan, and placing her among the foremost of the great commonwealths of which our Union is formed.

CLARK J. WHITNEY is one of the strong and able men of Detroit, and a leader in the commercial world, where the worth of his character commands a respect equal to that demanded by his persevering enterprise. As a merchant and a director of amusements he has well earned the high reputation in which he is held, and nowhere is he held in greater respect than in the city where his daily life is spent. For over thirty-five years he has occupied an exalted position among the manufacturers and merchants of Detroit and the West, having made a mark upon the formative period of the city that will long endure. His life has been of a decidedly busy tendency, thus proving in a marked manner that great success accrues more frequently from a fixed purpose, bravely and faithfully carried out, than from any chance result. He is still one of the moving forces of commercial life, and is in no sense an idler. Mr. Whitney is a son of Willard and Laura (Pearsall) Whitney, and was born at Avon, Oakland County, Michigan, on July 12, 1832. His boyhood was passed in that round of recreation, schooling, and labor that was the lot of the farmer's son of fifty years ago, receiving a meager allowance of the first named, and an abundance of the third. During the summer and fall he worked on the farm, and in the winter he attended school. When he had reached the age of eighteen years, he decided to embark upon an independent existence, and, upon leaving home, went to the Beaver Islands, in Lake Michigan, where he engaged in the fishery business. He was rapidly developing an extensive industry when it dawned upon him that he had an unconquerable, antagonistic foe with which to contend. The Mormons, who had populated the islands, were of a decidedly thieving and piratical nature, and Mr. Whitney soon found that his property was being stolen to an alarming extent, resulting in his abandoning the field entirely after three years' labor, and removing to Detroit. Here he continued in the same line of industry, and at the opening of the next season resumed fishing operations on Lake Huron, in connection with his business at Detroit. In 1855 he disposed of his interests, and, in company with Mr. A. A. Simmons, began the manufacture of melodeons in Detroit. This enterprise, though small at its inception, rapidly assumed larger proportions. Mr. Simmons was the practical member of the firm, but Mr. Whitney was possessed of a natural love of music and an admiration for musical instruments, which influenced him in subsequently entering a pursuit in which he has won such high reputation and gained such material success. No form of partnership existed between Messrs. Whitney and Simmons, and later when Mr. Simmons decided to retire, Mr. Whitney moved to a more convenient locality, and added pianos and musical merchandise to his stock. The business rapidly increased, and several subsequent removals to larger stores were found necessary. On two other occasions Mr. Whitney admitted his first partner to a share in the business on the same terms as the first partnership, their entire business relationship covering a period of over ten years. Mr. I. C. V. Wheat subsequently became a partner, in which capacity he remained for ten years, selling out to Mr. Whitney to embark in a Western enterprise, which proved unsuccessful, and upon his return to Detroit entered Mr. Whitney's employ in an important position. In 1874, Mr. Whitney erected for his business, on Fort Street West, the largest and most convenient music establishment in America. This is one of the attractions of the city, and has not only a local and national reputation, but is known in musical circles throughout the world, and, consequently, is visited daily by delighted throngs of Americans and foreigners. In 1887, Mr. Whitney reorganized his business into a stock company, in which he retained the principal share of stock, the balance being purchased by Mr. G. E. Van Syckle, who is secretary and treasurer of the Company, Mr. Whitney being its president. In addition to a general line of musical merchandise, which is among the largest of its kind in the country, the Company is the State representative of the Steinway Piano Company, the Haines Bros. Piano Company, the Estey Piano and Organ Company, the Miller Piano Company, the Hallett and Davis Piano Company, and the New England Piano Company; and Mr. Whitney is also largely interested in a New York piano factory, where the famous "Whitney" piano is manufactured. Together with his own business, Mr. Whitney has been instrumental in developing some of the musical industries for which Detroit is now celebrated, notably the Clough and Warren Organ Company, which was originally Simmons & Whitney; and the Farrand and Votey Organ Company, originally the C. J. Whitney Organ Company. During the period of his career, Mr. Whitney has surrounded himself with a number of capable employés, many of whom have been in his employ for fifteen or twenty years. In 1875 he embarked upon an entirely (to him) new branch of enterprise. He purchased a location upon the original site of old Fort Shelby, on West Fort Street,

CJWhitney

and, at a cost of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, erected thereon one of the handsomest and most convenient places of amusement in America, known as "Whitney's Grand Opera-house," to the management of which he gave considerable personal supervision. The house continued to grow in popularity until 1886, when the United States Government chose the location for the erection of a new Federal building, and purchased the property. Mr. Whitney immediately secured a new site, on Griswold Street, and erected a new opera-house, to which was given the name of its predecessor. This building is eight stories in height, has three stores on the ground-floor, with over one hundred business offices on the upper floors, the opera-house being to the rear. The building is decidedly unique, and cost over three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Whitney is also the lessee of the Detroit Opera-house, as well as of Wheeler's Opera-house, at Toledo, Ohio, the Grand Opera-house, at London, Ontario, and the Grand Opera-house, at Hamilton, Ontario, to the management of which he gives a direct supervision. In addition to his other enterprises he publishes the *Song Journal*, a monthly publication devoted to musical literature. He is also a publisher of sheet-music, having for this purpose a well-equipped establishment. Mr. Whitney was one of the first individuals in Michigan to acknowledge the possibilities of electricity as applied to illumination, and, in company with Mr. W. W. Leggett, erected the first dynamo in Detroit, and was subsequently instrumental in organizing the Brush Electric Light Company, of Detroit. He is a stockholder in the American Banking and Loan Association, of Detroit, and a stockholder, trustee, president, and treasurer of the Preferred Masonic Mutual Accident Association of America, in the management of which he takes considerable pride. He is a member of Zion Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., and of Consistory A. A. S. R. In politics he is a Republican, but takes no interest in practical politics, having declined many importunities to accept nominations from his party for prominent positions. He is an attendant upon the services of St. Paul's Church (Episcopal), of which his wife is a member. In 1853, Mr. Whitney was married to Miss Ellen M. Van Deventer, of Rochester, Michigan. Mrs. Whitney has been to her husband an earnest helper and a patient adviser throughout his business career, and during her residence in Detroit has been remarkable for her intelligence, her even temper, cheerful disposition, and great benevolence, and will be remembered long after death for her good works among the unfortunates of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have four children. The eldest son, Fred C., exhibits in a marked degree his father's business and executive ability, and is now traveling in Europe at the head of a gigantic amusement enterprise. The eldest daughter, Ida, is the wife of Mr. W. H. Holmes, of Toronto, Ontario; the second, Lilly, is a young lady of rare intellect, culture, and attractions; she is now pursuing her musical studies at Vienna, and in this direction her parents entertain fond hopes of an unusual development. The youngest of this interesting family is Bert. C., who occupies an important position in his father's establishment. The following pen-picture of Mr. Whitney is drawn by one who has had every advantage of studying the subject: "In figure he is six feet tall, well built, active, and striking. In business he is not happy unless he has half a dozen enterprises under way simultaneously. Financial crises are but picnics for him, and he has passed through several of them magnificently. He would be a splendid fellow socially, except that he has no time for sociability. While he has a general reputation of being brusque, he has one of the most generous and kindly natures when such qualities are really deserved. Extremely liberal with his family, he is also good to himself, and enjoys himself quite thoroughly most of the time. He is a 'hustler,' public-spirited, and one of the best-known men in Detroit, and yet he has but few intimate acquaintances."

HON. GEORGE M. BUCK, Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Michigan, is the son of Minerson and Hannah M. (Pierce) Buck, and a native of Skaneateles, New York. In 1846 he removed with his parents to Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Here he attended common school, and for a short time an academy. His schooling ended at the age of seventeen, when he began the study of law; but his education, by means of private tutors—especially Mr. L. C. Rhines, under whom he pursued his legal studies—was continued for a long period after this time. By this means he became proficient in the natural sciences (for which he had a great liking), in Latin and Greek, and fairly versed in all the branches usually pursued in a college course. These studies have been followed, as well, throughout his professional life since, that of archæology especially receiving the attention of chance hours. Mr. Buck was just in the midst of his law course at the outbreak of the Civil War. The call of the country was too strong to be resisted. Throwing aside law-books, on August 8, 1862, he entered, as a private, Company C of the Twentieth Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry. With this he served in most of the important battles in which it participated. He continued throughout the war as a private, although twice offered a commission—once at the beginning of service, and again in 1865. Both of these he declined. Receiving an honorable discharge, June 9, 1865, he located at Kalamazoo, resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, September 18th of the same year. He began the practice of his profession in Kalamazoo with the Hon. Charles S. May. As an attorney he very soon won his way to a large practice. Without any particularly brilliant qualities, he proved strong at every point. He was well versed in the principles of law; he was forcible and logical in his presentation of a case to judge or jury. He was always recognized as thoroughly in earnest; and when he was through with the merits of a point or an argument, he left it. He was soon felt to be a formidable opponent, and time has not tended to lessen his reputation in that regard. Judge Buck was elected Circuit Court commissioner for the county of Kalamazoo, in 1866, and re-elected in 1868 and 1870. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo County to fill a vacancy, June, 1871, and was re-elected to the same office in 1872. In 1871 he was appointed commissioner for the United States Circuit Court of Western Michigan, which office he held until 1877. He was elected Judge of Probate in 1876, and re-elected in 1880; and was elected to his present position, Judge of the Circuit Court, in April, 1887, his term of service beginning January 1, 1888. In 1862, Judge Buck joined the Order of Good Templars, and was made representative from the Grand Lodge of Michigan to the National Grand Lodge, in 1868. A year prior to the latter-named date he became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1869 he was made Senior Vice-Commander for the Department of Michigan. In 1886 he became a member of the Department Council of Administration. In the same year, and in 1887 and 1888, he was Post Commander of Orcutt Post, of Kalamazoo. In addition to the above-named societies, he is also a member of the Knights of Honor, Royal Templars, and National Union. Judge Buck has always been a pronounced Republican, lending his aid as speaker, or in any other capacity, in almost every important political contest. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and active in all Church relations, and especially so in Sunday-school work. He was married, April 14, 1869, to Miss Annie Bradford. They have three children.

HON. CHARLES H. RICHMOND, of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, was born in Aurora, Cayuga County, New York, March 6, 1821. His father, Jonathan Richmond, then a representative in Congress from the Twentieth District of New York, was a native of Massachusetts, and, with his wife, Rebecca Almy, also a native of the same State, was among the pioneers of Central New York, settling at Aurora, on the east bank of Cayuga Lake, as early as 1807. His early education was obtained in the district schools of his native town, and from there he entered the Cayuga Academy, at Aurora, from which he graduated in 1837. Immediately coming West, he obtained a position as book-keeper in the Grand River Bank, at Grand Rapids, which he held, with that of teller, for the two succeeding years, when he was appointed to a position in the United States land-office at Ionia, Michigan. Returning to his old home in Aurora on a visit, shortly afterwards, he was taken sick, and was incapacitated for work for about a year. On his recovery he engaged in mercantile and farming pursuits until 1856, during which time he came to Michigan, receiving the appointment as chief clerk to the superintendent and Indian agent of Michigan, and in 1848 assisted in making the annuity payments on the part of the United States to the Chippewa, Pottawatamie, and Winnebago Indians, of Michigan superintendency, which position he resigned the following year. He removed from Aurora, New York, to Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1858, subsequently engaged in banking business in Wall Street, New York, and in 1861 returned to Ann Arbor. He was instrumental in organizing the First National Bank of Ann Arbor, of which he was cashier and vice-president, and of which he has been for several years the president. This was the first bank organized under the National Currency Act Politically, Mr. Richmond has always been a Democrat. In 1856, then a resident of Cayuga County, New York, he was nominated as the candidate of that party for member of Congress for the Twenty-fifth Congressional District; but the Democratic party being in the minority in the district, he failed of election. In 1863 he received the nomination for regent of the University of Michigan. He was elected a member, from Washtenaw County, of the Constitutional Convention of the State, held at Lansing in 1867, and served on the Committees of Education, and Finance, and Taxation; also elected a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1880, held at Cincinnati, of which convention he was one of the vice-presidents. He was elected State senator from the Fourth District, Washtenaw County, in 1882. As senator he took an active part in committee work, was a member of the Committees on Appropriation and Finance, Banks and Incorporations, Religious and Benevolent Societies, etc., and was chairman of the State Prison Committee. Mr. Richmond was instrumental in organizing Golden Rule Lodge of F. and A. M., and the Commandery of Knights Templar, at Ann Arbor, and is one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity in the State. In 1890 he was appointed commissioner from Michigan to the World's Fair at Chicago. He was married, in 1856, to Miss Amy W. Howland, daughter of Stephen Howland, Esq., of Westport, Massachusetts. They have three children—two sons and one daughter—all of whom are living. He is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church of Ann Arbor, of which he has been senior warden for a number of years. Mr. Richmond is a gentleman of good appearance, a pleasant, intelligent countenance, pleasing address, and manners. He is a lover of his home and friends, and holds a leading position in social affairs, and has the respect of his fellow-citizens generally. Educated a banker, he has been a successful business man, and has always taken a lively interest in public affairs, National, State, and city. He is a member of several political organizations, and his voice is frequently heard in the discussion of political and kindred topics, and always on the Democratic side. His active interest in public affairs has brought him in contact and acquaintance with the leading men of the State and Nation.

CARLETON J. HAMILTON, lumberman, of Muskegon, Muskegon County, was born in Bridport, Addison County, Vermont, January 6, 1835. His father, Amos Hamilton, was a native of Bridport, Vermont, and followed the occupation of farming until his death, in 1886, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife was Mary A. Hapgood, of Petersham, Massachusetts. She died in 1864, aged fifty-eight years. They had ten children of whom eight were sons, the subject of this sketch being the fourth. His eldest brother, Eugene H. Hamilton, served with distinction during the Civil War, rising to the rank of colonel; he died in 1888. Our subject attended the district schools three months in each year until nineteen years of age, in the interim working on his father's farm, which he continued until 1856. He then went to Chicago, where he secured a position at tallying lumber for Robert Goodwillie, with whom he remained two years. Afterwards he spent a year in the employ of Montague & Wheeler, and the fourth year of his stay in Chicago he was engaged in similar work, in partnership with Hugh McFarland. In 1860 he came to Muskegon with a view to bettering his condition, and spent the winter of 1860–61 in the woods, scaling logs for Mr. L. G. Mason. The following spring he was engaged by Mr. Mason as foreman, and remained in his employ until the mill property was purchased by G. R. Roberts & Co., of Chicago, in 1861, with whom he remained in the same capacity for two years. Mr. C. S. Montague, Mr. Hamilton's old employer in Chicago, had in the meantime moved to Muskegon, and in 1865 the firm of Montague & Hamilton was organized, which continued for eight years, the business being that of lumber inspectors. In 1872 the firm of C. J. Hamilton & Co. was organized, consisting of Montague & Hamilton and Mason & Davis, each firm owning a one-half interest; the mill then known as the Pillsbury mill property was purchased, and they commenced the manufacture of lumber, Mr. Hamilton taking entire charge of the management of the business, while Mr. Montague conducted the business of Montague & Hamilton. The following year, Mr. Montague sold his interest in the firm of C. J. Hamilton & Co. to Mason & Davis, who continued part owners until 1878, when their interest was purchased by Mr. W. S. Gerrish and Mr. Hamilton; the firm of Hamilton & Gerrish was organized, and continued until

Carlton J L Hamilton

the death of the latter in 1882. Mr. Gerrish's interest in the business, on his death, went to Mr. John L. Wood, of Cleveland, from whom it was purchased by Mr. Hamilton, who then became sole owner of the business, which has since been conducted under his own name. The mill was built by O. P. Pillsbury & Co. in 1864–5, and had a capacity of eighty thousand to one hundred thousand feet of lumber per day. In addition to the mill proper, the property purchased by C. J. Hamilton & Co. consisted of considerable real estate in the city of Muskegon, the site on which the mill stands, and adjacent lumber-yard and wharves. The capacity of the mill has since been increased to two hundred thousand feet per day, and now employs about eighty men during the season. Mr. Hamilton has always been a member of the Republican party, but has avoided public office. He has served one term as alderman of Muskegon, and is now a member of the Board of Public Works of the city, to which he was elected in 1888 for a term of two years. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1865, and has held the office of Master of the Muskegon Lodge five years. He is also a member of Chapter and Commandery in the same order. Mr. Hamilton was married, July 20, 1861, to Miss Eliza A. Rohrer, by whom he had three children; Mrs. Hamilton died in 1870, her death being followed by that of their children. May 9, 1872, Mr. Hamilton married Ella E. Moulton, daughter of Wm. Moulton Esq., of Muskegon; to them has been born one child, who died in infancy. A gentleman who has known Mr. Hamilton during nearly all the time he has resided here, speaks of him as follows: "Coming to Muskegon at an early day, when the city was little more than a large lumber-camp, he has, by perseverance and industry, worked his way from the position of a laborer in the mills to one of affluence and deserved popularity in the city, retaining always the utmost respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He is a man of kind heart and generous impulses, and has often assisted others unostentatiously, and without making public his kind intentions. His position in the business world, socially, and in his home is that of a man of sterling integrity and undoubted honesty—a man approachable and friendly, being possessed of a kindly, genial disposition, which makes him popular with all with whom he comes in contact."

EDWIN H. VAN DEUSEN, A. M., M. D., of Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo County, was born August 29, 1828, at Livingston, Columbia County, New York. His father, Robert N. Van Deusen, was also a native of Livingston, and was by occupation a merchant and miller. His mother, Catherine Best, was a daughter of John Best, a farmer of Columbia County. Our subject attended the district schools in the neighborhood of his home during his boyhood, and took a preparatory course of three years at Claverack Academy, now known as the Hudson River Institute, subsequently entering Williams College, from which he graduated at the age of twenty. Three years later this college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City in 1848, and graduated therefrom two years later, and immediately accepted a position on the staff of the New York Hospital, where he remained for three years. In 1853 he received the appointment of first assistant physician at the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, which he held until 1858. By an act of the Legislature of this State, in 1848, provision was made for the establishment of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane; and in 1855, Dr. Van Deusen was appointed to the position of medical superintendent thereof. The locating commissioner selected ten acres of ground in the immediate vicinity of the then village of Kalamazoo. This property was afterwards sold, and one hundred and fifty-seven acres were purchased where the institution now stands. Dr. Van Deusen frequently visited Kalamazoo during the years 1855, '56, and '57, and in the fall of 1858, resigning his position at the Utica Asylum, of which he was then assistant medical superintendent, removed to Kalamazoo. Up to this time the appropriations by the Legislature for asylum purposes had been insufficient to carry out the plans adopted, and in February, 1859, Dr. Van Deusen, with the active assistance of Dr. Foster Pratt, who then represented the district in the Lower House of the State Legislature, secured the first large appropriation, the amount being $100,000. On plans made by Dr. Van Deusen, active building operations under his supervision were immediately commenced, continuing the work already begun, and the institution was formally opened, August 29, 1859, although a number of patients had been received during the two preceding months. The center building, and the contiguous half of what is now the south wing of the female department were then finished; the south wing was completed in the next two years, and the north wing from six to seven years later, while what is now the male department was put in operation in 1877. Probably no better success has been met within the history of public buildings of this character than that attained by Dr. Van Deusen in this work. Possessed of a thorough knowledge of its requisites, a wonderful grasp of detail, a brilliant executive ability, his name up to the time of his retirement was a synonym of success in a broad field of labor, to which our most learned profession has devoted some of its most brilliant members, and in which opinions have widely differed—a field covering the whole question as to the best methods of caring for and treating the insane. He held the position of medical superintendent until February, 1878, when failing health and strength, produced by excessive labor, compelled his resignation. Previous to his resignation he had served as a member of the commission appointed to select the location and to superintend the construction of the Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, which has since been erected at Pontiac; and in 1853 he acted on similar commissions in connection with the Northern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, since built at Traverse City. In 1881 he was appointed a member of the Michigan State Board of Corrections and Charities, which office he resigned in 1885. His health and his tastes have not permitted an active continuance of the practice of his profession, and since severing his connection as superintendent of the asylum he has lived a quiet life of literary leisure at his pleasant home in Kalamazoo. He is an active member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, and one of its vestrymen, and was chairman of its Building Committee, and supervised its construction, the work being completed in 1855. July 22, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia A. Wendover, daughter of the late John Thompson Wendover, Esq., a merchant of Stuyvesant (formerly Kinderhook), on the Hudson. They have one son, Robert T., born April 26, 1859, who is married, and at present resides at Albany, New York. An old friend of our subject delineates his qualities as a man, a physician, and an official, in terse and expressive phrases: "He brought to the business of his life a healthy though slender physique, an active mind, well stored with the knowledge of his chosen profession, an unsullied integrity, a strong will softened by courteous manners, and admirable executive ability. While yet a young man at Utica he soon reached, as a practitioner and writer, the front rank in his specialty. Transferred to Kalamazoo, he made the plans for both asylum buildings, superintended the details of their construction, made them models from which several Western States have drawn their designs, and established for the institution and himself a brilliant reputation for successful administration and beneficent results. After twenty years of self-sacrificing labor, which nearly cost his life, he retired to well-earned repose and literary leisure, with the consciousness of duty well done. His official career has not a taint of reproach. He was pure in impulse and pure in action, tender and sensitive as a woman in the presence of affliction, but cool, resolute, and brave in action. His twenty years of official life in the Michigan Asylum will be always remarkable for successful administration, and for the fruitful results of skillfully applied science. Fortunately he yet lives to be a blessing to others, and to be blessed by the thousands who have been restored by his agency to home, to friends, to usefulness, and to reason."

HON. CHARLES P. BIGELOW, physician and surgeon, of Big Rapids, Mecosta County, was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, December 5, 1824. He is the son of Amasa S. Bigelow, a native of Connecticut, who as a young man was a vessel captain, and subsequently was for a number of years inspector of fire-arms at the Government manufactory at Springfield. In 1834 he moved to Cortland County, New York, where he engaged in farming, continuing there for about twelve years, when he returned to Massachusetts. His wife was Lovisa Ferre, daughter of Solomon Ferre, of Springfield, by whom he had four children, three of whom were boys, the subject of this sketch being the youngest child. Dr. Bigelow laid the foundation of his education in the public schools, which he attended up to the age of sixteen years, when he entered the academy at Cortland, New York, where he studied for three years. He then traveled over a large part of the United States and the West Indies, eventually going to Grand Rapids, where he began the study of medicine with a physician, and also attending lectures in the University of Michigan. He began to practice in 1857, at Newaygo, where he remained one year. He then removed to Muskegon, where he continued to practice until the breaking out of the war, when he raised a company of volunteers for the Third Michigan Infantry, and one for the Sixth Cavalry. He then went to Washington and secured a position on the volunteer medical staff, and was ordered to Alexandria, Virginia, and placed in charge of the two Prince Street Hospitals, and also the Baptist Church, Lyceum Hall, and Sickle Barracks Hospitals. He remained in the service until the close of the war, when he went to Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession until the fall of 1869. He then removed to Big Rapids, where he has since continued to reside. In politics, Dr. Bigelow is a Democrat, and as such was elected mayor of the city of Big Rapids in 1874; and in view of the fact that the city is strongly Republican, his election to that office may be regarded rather as a personal than a political victory. He is president of the Board of Pension Examiners, which makes its head-quarters at Reed City. In 1860, at Grand Rapids, Dr. Bigelow took the first three degrees in Masonry, and the degrees in Chapter and Council while in Washington during the war. In 1865–6, at Binghamton, New York, he took the orders in Commandery of Knights Templar, and while in Great Bend became Master of Lodge and High Priest of Chapter. After his removal to Big Rapids he was made Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 23, which office he held for eight years. In the meantime he held offices in the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Michigan, and in May, 1888, was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of that body. He also holds the offices of Most Worshipful, and Past Master of Robinson Chapter of Rose Croix of Scottish Rite Masons, of Grand Rapids. In 1859 he married Maggie J. Rogers, daughter of Abram Rogers, a farmer of Steuben County, New York. They have had three children, as follows: John Elmer, born at Muskegon, June 10, 1861, died in infancy; Charles Francis, born in Alexandria, Virginia, February 3, 1863; and Clarence Eugene, born at Great Bend, December 19, 1865. "Dr. Bigelow is a gentleman of fine presence and dignified bearing, a little above the medium height, and of good physical proportions. His personal character is of the best, and his social and business standing good. He is popular with his fellow-citizens, and is recognized as a man of fine mental powers and scholarly attainments. As a physician and surgeon he ranks high in the profession, especially as to the latter. The doctor is very affable and courteous, has good conversational powers, and is a general favorite in social circles where he is best known."

PETER SMITH, lumber and salt manufacturer, of West Bay City. No one need be surprised when a native of Scotland turns up in any part of the world, or in any capacity or disguise. The Scotch are not clannish when away from their native land. They mingle with the people with whom they have cast in their lot. They make no great showing in the tables of immigration, but they are everywhere. Talk about Scotchmen, and one of them is sure to be within sound of your voice. Wherever energy and shrewdness can be turned into money, there you will find a Scotchman. No one need be surprised, therefore, at the statement that the late Peter Smith, of West Bay City, was a native of Scotland. He came to Canada, with his parents, when a child, and there remained until 1836, when he came to Port Huron, Michigan. Here, in 1838, he was married to Miss Sarah Cross, of that city, and four years later moved to St. Clair, Michigan, which was his home for the next twelve years. During all these years he followed his occupation—that of a millwright—and built several mills on the St. Clair River. In 1854 he first came to that part of Saginaw County which is now Bay County, and built a saw-mill at Bangor (now the First Ward of West Bay City). Of this mill he was part proprietor, the style of the firm being Moore, Smith & Vose, subsequently changed to Moore & Smith, and, still later, by the puchase of Mr. Moore's interest, to Peter Smith & Sons. The mill did a large and successful business in the manufacture of lumber, to which, in 1864, was added the production of salt. Mr. Smith took an active part in the management of his business up to the time of his death, which occurred November 28, 1880. Since then, two of his sons, C. J. and H. J. Smith, have continued the business

Peter Smith

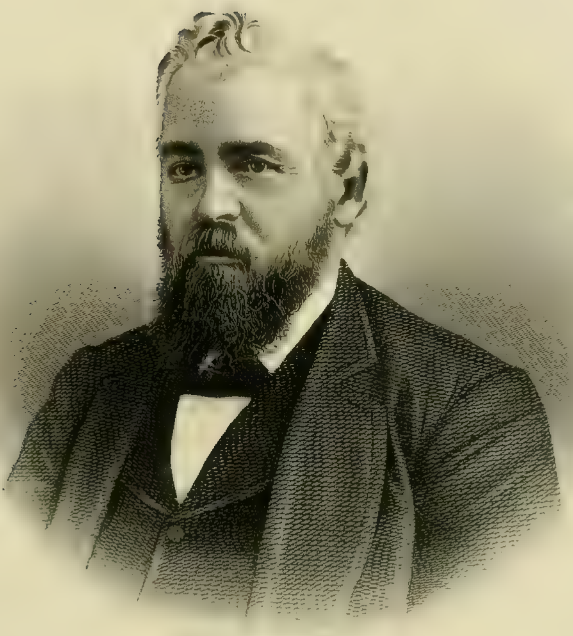
under the firm name of Smith Bros. Mr. Smith was of medium height and rugged appearance; a very successful business man, but a man of generous impulses. He was of sterling integrity, in all things honest, upright, and energetic. He was a consistent Christian, and more devoted to his family than to society. His memory will be cherished by many friends. His widow still resides in West Bay City, and four of their children are living—the two sons who constitute the firm of Smith Bros.; Mr. Peter C. Smith, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; and an only daughter, now Mrs. J. M. Kelton, of West Bay City.

JOHN WINTHROP BABBITT, M. D., of Ypsilanti, was born, July 18, 1802, at Danville, Caledonia County, Vermont, fourth in descent from John Babet (pronounced Barbay) a native of France, who founded the family in America, the orthography of the name having been gradually changed until now it agrees with that given above. They are a long-lived race, nearly all exceeding the traditional threescore years and ten. His father, Uri Babbitt, practiced medicine among the wilds of the Green Mountains, was noted for his strength, and enjoyed good health until shortly before his death, at the age of eighty. His mother was Lydia (Harris), who also died at the age of eighty. Commencing the study of medicine at the age of twenty-one years with his father, he graduated from the University of Vermont in 1826, and commenced practice in his native place. Coming West soon afterwards, he journeyed one thousand miles with horse and sulky to the village of Bethel, New York, where he practiced for nineteen years with varied success. He was married to Philinda Walker, July 16, 1834. In July, 1848, he moved to Yypsilanti, practicing there for fifteen years, when he gave up active work and, with his wife, visited his old home in Vermont. He has been an active member of the Masonic order, as well as of other secret societies. He was a member of the Whig party until 1854, and has since then voted with the Democrats. The doctor, although eighty-seven years of age, has never worn glasses. His wife died, September 28, 1888. They had three sons, the eldest of whom is a rising young lawyer in Yypsilanti and Judge of Probate of the County, the other two being prominent among the employés of the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

WILLIAM F. BREAKEY, M. D., of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, was born in Bethel, Sullivan County, New York, in 1835, son of Isaiah and Polly A. (Lyon) Breakey. The family trace their descent from the French Huguenots, his father emigrating to this country from the North of Ireland in 1820. He attended the common and academical schools until 1852, when he entered the University of Northern Pennsylvania, at Bethany, having secured means to pursue his college course by teaching for about six years and while continuing his studies. Studying medicine for one year at the Albany Medical College, he came to Michigan in 1857, and entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1859. He commenced the practice of medicine at Whitmore Lake, continuing until 1862, when he volunteered as surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland, shortly afterwards entering the Army of the Potomac as assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Infantry, and was on duty at the battles of Second Bull Run and Gettysburg. In May, 1864, he resigned, and, coming to Ann Arbor, engaged in the practice of medicine, where he has built up a large and remunerative practice. He was assistant demonstrator of anatomy, in 1868–9, at the University of Michigan. He has filled the office of United States examiner of pensions continuously since 1865. He is a member of the county and State medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. He was married, in 1862, to Jane E. Stevens, of Whitmore Lake, who died in 1879, two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are living, being the result of the marriage. The doctor married, in 1884, Miss Louise Renville, of New York City. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and a believer in prohibition as an antidote for the evils of intemperance where it will prohibit, but not otherwise, while he is an active advocate of temperance as well in theory as in practice. Casting his first Presidential vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, he has ever been a stanch member of the Republican party, and takes an active part in both State and National politics.

GENERAL SALMON S. MATTHEWS, of Pontiac, Oakland County, was born at Troy, Oakland County, Michigan, September 5, 1837. His father, Salmon J., was born in the State of New York, in 1799, removed to Michigan in 1822, and settled in Troy, near the farm he owned at the time of his death, which occurred in 1851; his wife, Susan Whitney, was born in the State of New York, in 1800, was married in 1822, and died in 1864. Their family consisted of four sons and five daughters, the eldest daughter dying in infancy; Salmon S. was the youngest of the four sons. After attending the common school, he, at the age of sixteen, left home and engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store at Oxford, Michigan. He thence removed to Orion, and two years later, at the age of nineteen, he became a partner in the firm for which he was working. In 1860 he removed to Pontiac, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted as a private soldier, was mustered in as first lieutenant of Company D, Fifth Michigan Infantry, June 19, 1861. October 11, 1861, he was promoted to captain; May 3, 1863, to major of the Fifth Michigan Volunteers; June 11, 1864, to lieutenant-colonel; and May 13, 1865, to brevet-colonel and brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Glendale and the Wilderness." His regiment was first assigned to Richardson's Brigade, Heintzelman's Division, Army of the Potomac. He participated in all the battles of his regiment, except when absent on account of wounds received in action. At the battle of Glendale he was wounded in the left leg, taken prisoner, and, after lying fourteen days on the battlefield, confined in Libby Prison. At Gettysburg he was wounded in the right leg, but remained on duty. At the battle of the Wilderness he was severely wounded in the right shoulder. December 21, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Virginia, he resigned "on account of disability, resulting from wounds received in action." His wounds had not healed, and were very troublesome, one being dressed daily on the field for eighteen months, and finally compelling resignation. He held the office of city clerk of the city of Pontiac one term, and was postmaster at Pontiac for ten years. He was quartermaster-general of the State under Governor John J. Bagley, and was reappointed by Governor Croswell. He was nine years marshal of the Eastern District of Michigan. In 1887 and 1888 he was sheriff of Oakland County, and was renominated again in 1888, but declined. In 1886 he was tendered the nomination to Congress for the Sixth District of Michigan, but, for personal reasons, declined to become a candidate. He was made a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1860, and in 1876 became Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Michigan. He united with the Odd Fellows in 1860, and passed all the chairs of that order in his lodge. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, also the order of the Mystic Shrine and Moslem Temple. He is a charter member and Past Commander of Dick Richardson Post, G. A. R., at Pontiac, and a member of the Council of the Loyal Legion. In politics he is a Republican, a member of the Republican Club of Michigan, and also of the Oakland County Club, and is chairman of the County Committee. He was married, on May 29, 1877, to Anna E. Hill. They have one son, Charles S., born December 28, 1880. The general is a man who has a host of friends. In all positions of life that he has occupied he has done his duty, whether it be fighting for his country or the holding of civil office.

HON. CROCKET MCELROY, merchant and manufacturer, of St. Clair, was born December 31, 1835, near Dundas, Ontario. His father, Francis McElroy, came to this country in 1810, settling in New Jersey, where he worked for some time in a cotton factory at Paterson, and was once cruelly beaten with a cat-o'-nine-tails by a brutal overseer for some slight offense, such punishments being quite common at that time. He subsequently lived in the State of New York, where he learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for over fifty years. He lived about twenty-five years in Ontario, and about twenty-seven years near Eagle Harbor and Bayfield, Lake Superior. He had a strong constitution, was abstemious in his habits, and enjoyed excellent health. His education was limited, but, being a great reader, he became noted for his intelligence and general information. He was an effective public speaker, and often lectured on temperance and other topics. His health gradually failed towards the last, and on October 11, 1880, he died at the ripe age of seventy-nine years, at Lapeer, Michigan. His wife, the mother of our subject, was Mary Surerus, whose father was a native of Germany, while her mother was of Irish descent. She is the mother of ten children, and, while a kind and affectionate parent, exacted obedience from her children. She has always been noted among her neighbors for her strict honesty and industry. She resides at Woodslee, Ontario. Crocket McElroy received his early education in Galt, Ontario, and when twelve years of age removed with his parents to Detroit. There he attended the public schools for a short time, and subsequently a commercial academy. He was a good grammarian, and had a good common education before he was eleven years old. At the age of thirteen he engaged as clerk in a grocery store, remaining about three years. He then worked for about two years for a manufacturer of small-beer, and part of the time drove a peddling-wagon. In 1853 he was sent from Detroit to Ira, St. Clair County, to take charge of a general store, and for the next five years acted as clerk and taught school, spending the summer months of 1854–5 in the Lake Superior region. Returning to Ira he was, in the spring of 1858, nominated to the offices of justice of the peace and supervisor. He was elected to the former office, but was defeated by a majority of three for the latter, owing to his extreme youth. His opponent declining to serve, he was appointed to the office by the Township Board, and at the subsequent meetings of the Board of Supervisors he was named the "Boy Supervisor," he being only twenty-two years of age. He discharged the duties so well that the following year he was elected without opposition, receiving every vote polled. In 1857 he engaged in mercantile business with a partner, who desired to trade in liquor, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. McElroy returned to teaching school. In 1858 he went into business in Ira. In 1865 he sold out, and embarked in the manufacture of staves and heading, at New Baltimore. This business proved to be congenial to his tastes, and profitable, and he extended his operations, purchasing a second mill in 1868, and in 1871 bought a third mill at Marine City. In 1873 he sold his interests at New Baltimore, retaining his factory at Marine City, and January, following, removed with his family to St. Clair. In December, 1874, he organized a joint-stock company, under the title of the Marine City Stave Company, to which he transferred his Marine City business, retaining a controlling interest and taking the office of president and general manager of the Company, which office he held for over thirteen years, resigning in January, 1888, to have more time to look after his St. Clair interests, which comprise a general forwarding and commission business, which he established in 1878, and general railroad and steamboat ticket-office, and also dealing in coal and real estate. He is the proprietor of a steam ferry running from his dock in St. Clair to Courtright, Ontario, which he established in 1878. In his various operations he has been generally successful. With good executive ability and knowledge of human nature, he has been fortunate in the selection and management of men in his employ. As an evidence of the care he devotes to his business it may be mentioned that, although large, and making most of his sales of staves and heading in distant markets, he passed through the panic of 1873 to 1878 without the loss of a dollar from such sales. He gives close attention to all his affairs, and keeps thoroughly posted upon their minutest details. He has a remarkably retentive memory, being able at any time to give almost the exact amount of merchandise and manufactured stock he has on hand, without reference to either figures or dates. He has devoted considerable time to reading and literary pursuits, and has taken a deep interest in the establishment and maintenance of literary associations in the communities where he has resided. In 1858 he founded, at Ira, a literary society known as the Society of Brothers; and in 1867, at New Baltimore, he founded another, under the name of the Freemen's Club, and has frequently read before them original poems and essays. In 1876 he established the St. Clair Spoke-works, in company with Messrs. J. B. Smith and Walter Ford, and subsequently it became an incorporated Company, of which he was president. He severed his connection with this Company in 1880. In 1882 the Marine City Stave Company built the steamer *Mary*, under plans designed by Mr. McElroy. He desired to make her the fastest screw-steamer on the Lakes, and made radical changes from the old style, doing away with concave lines, and making other changes, and as a result attained his object, having gained a speed of at least three miles an hour over screw-steamers built on the old models, and his method has since been adopted to a considerable extent. In 1884, in connection with his son Frank, he bought from the Marine City Stave Company this steamer, and she has since hailed from St. Clair. He is the sole owner of the steamer



Very Truly Yours
C. A. McElroy

Clara, which he bought in 1882, and of the steamer *Island Belle*, bought in 1887. In 1882, as president of the Marine City Stave Company, he bored a well at Marine City, in search of rock-salt, and at a depth of 1,633 feet came to a deposit of crystal rock-salt more than one hundred feet thick. This was the first attempt to find rock-salt in the eastern portion of the State, and Mr. McElroy has fairly earned the credit for the discovery, the value of which can scarcely be estimated. In 1883 the Company built the first salt-block in the State of Michigan for making salt by the steam process, using coal for fuel. Mr. McElroy also introduced a new system for raising the brine from the bottom of the well by means of hydraulic pressure. The Company produced, in 1886, 103,000 barrels of salt—the largest quantity ever taken from one well in this country in one year, up to that time. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of Fairhaven. In 1871 he was elected commissioner of highways, and in the following year a village trustee, without opposition. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republicans for mayor of St. Clair, and was elected by the largest majority ever given any candidate for that office. In November of that year he was elected State senator, and in November, 1878, was re-elected. While in the Senate he made several speeches that attracted considerable attention. That in support of his bill to provide for uniform and cheaper school text-books was given the exceptional honor of being ordered printed in the Senate Journal, by a unanimous vote of the Senate. He introduced and secured the passage of a number of bills, among the more important of which are the following: A bill to amend the highway laws, providing a way to proceed in laying out highways across railroads; a bill for the protection of travel on public highways, which gives commissioners of highways additional powers, and subjects them to a fine for neglect of duty; a bill to provide for the safety of persons attending public assemblies; a bill for the collection of damages sustained by reason of defection in public highways, bridges, cross-walks, and culverts. Previous to the passage of this bill a citizen of another State, or of a foreign country, could recover damages by suing the municipality, liable in the United States courts, under the common law; whereas a citizen of Michigan, being obliged to sue in the State courts, could not recover. This bill was strongly opposed, and its passage through both Houses was a victory for its author. In the session of 1877 he procured an amendment to the general railroad law, limiting the charges on certain kinds of freight, this being the first instance in which the Legislature of the State had attempted to regulate freight charges. In the same session a bill for the protection of guests of hotels from danger by fire was passed, made up mostly of ideas taken from a broader and more elaborate bill previously prepared by Mr. McElroy. In the session of 1879 he took a very decided stand in opposition to special legislation, and particularly against granting special charters to cities and villages. As chairman of the Committee on Cities and Villages he was in a position to give force to his ideas, and by his persistent efforts every new village and new city incorporated during that session was compelled to incorporate under the general law. By this means the labor of the Legislature was lessened, and the expenses largely reduced, saving in printing alone thousands of dollars. When the liquor question came up in the session of 1879, Mr. McElroy advocated the continuance of the tax law. He proposed making it more stringent, and increasing the tax thirty-three per cent. He prepared a programme for action, which, after a hard fight, was adopted, and the law amended in accordance with his views. In the same session he introduced a bill to prevent members of the Legislature from accepting railroad passes, and, although the bill failed, he demonstrated the honesty of his opinions by returning all passes sent him during both sessions, for he regarded them as bribes. During the session of 1877 his railroad fare amounted to $126. He was chairman of the Committee on Supplies and Expenses of the Senate during both his terms, and early in the session of 1879 discovered that the Legislature was being charged excessive profits on stationery, which it was entitled to at the wholesale contract price with the State stationer. The result was that the cost for stationery for that session was less than half what it had been. There is no doubt that the legislation secured by Mr. McElroy has resulted in saving and protecting human lives, and has saved to the State many thousands of dollars. He had the reputation of being the hardest-working man in the Senate, and it is but a statement of facts to say that he distinguished himself as being an industrious, able, eloquent, and wise legislator. He has done much to build up the city of his residence by his public spirit and enterprise, and through his unaided efforts succeeded in having St. Clair made a station of the Canada Southern Railroad. As a consequence of this, and the establishment of his ferry to Courtright, the free transfer of all freight and passengers by that railroad was brought about; this enterprise has been worth many thousands of dollars to St. Clair and its vicinity. In 1879 he was elected alderman, and in the following year declined renomination to the Senate, and resigned other public offices, with the determination of keeping out of politics for at least a few years. He belongs to no religious denomination, but is a believer in the Christian religion, and contributes liberally to the support of the Protestant Churches. In politics he has always been an active Republican, but is not a strong partisan, and refuses to vote for unworthy men, even when candidates of his own party. He married in the township of Ira, at the age of eighteen, Miss Julia Chartier who is of French descent. They have had thirteen children, four of whom died young. The nine living are: Frank, born November 13, 1854, who is married, and resides at Marine City, of which city he was the first mayor, and in 1888 was elected representative in the State Legislature; Julia, born June 15, 1856, the wife of Joseph L. Gearing, of Detroit; Mary, born July 7, 1858; David C., born June 17, 1864, married, and connected with his father's business; Carrie, born August 2, 1866; Worthy, born March 9, 1868; Flora, born November 30, 1869; Etta, born February 1, 1873; and Grace, born June 12, 1876. Mr. McElroy is devoted to his family, and makes many special efforts for the well-being of his children. He has been in the habit of conducting Sunday evening lectures at home, when they discuss social, literary, and other topics. Since 1869 he has been at work endeavoring to get a railroad built through from Buffalo to Detroit, *via* the St. Clair River; and since 1873, when the Canada Southern Railroad was completed to Courtright, he has been laboring to have it extended to Detroit. A company was organized in June, 1885, under the title of the Detroit and St. Clair River Railway Company, of which he was made president, the route surveyed, part of the right of way secured, and more is being added. He has been a contributor to various local and other newspapers, many of his articles attracting wide attention. In an address to the Common Council of St. Clair, May 1, 1876, on the occasion of his inauguration as mayor, among other things he said:

> "Man is happiest when in a state of progress. In his most natural condition he is constantly improving, growing richer, wiser, and better. Human happiness is the product of moral, intellectual, and material prosperity. Where there is no progress, there can be little happiness. Whenever man's prosperity is checked, his happiness is diminished. A mere existence without progress is entirely unnatural, and altogether incompatible with man's noblest qualities, his highest aims and desires. Communities are affected like individuals, and a community that is not prosperous is not happy. Prosperity acts on man as the sun on flowers, causing him to blossom forth in all his beauty, loveliness, and nobleness. Whatever tends to improve the business and increase the prosperity of a community, in a corresponding ratio adds to the happiness of the people. The happiest people in the world are those who are the most prosperous, the wisest, and the best. The various societies and organizations of men are mere instruments, which should be used solely for the purpose of advancing the prosperity of the great human family. Even governments are beneficial only so far as they contribute to the welfare of the people governed. What this city needs most is prosperity, and the value of your services as a Council will be shown by the efforts you make to hasten the day of its coming. Prudence, wisdom, and moral courage should characterize all your acts. Low taxes bring poor results, and indicate a lack of enterprise. High taxes are burdensome, and should be avoided. The happy level is found in reasonable taxation, and a judicious and honest expenditure of the people's money."

Mr. McElroy was the orator of the day at the celebration of the National Holiday at Marine City, in 1880, and again at the Memorial-day exercises held at St. Clair, May 30, 1887. The address on the latter occasion was full of beautiful and appropriate poetical quotations, and closed with a well-written original poem, reciting the story of an old soldier's sufferings, but adding the happy thought of his days of peace to crown it all. On July 4, 1888, he delivered an address at Wesley Park, Niagara Falls, which has greatly extended his reputation as an orator. He uses good language, is never redundant or hesitating, but speaks pertinently and with force and vigor. He has demonstrated in the numerous speeches he has made the possession of oratorical abilities of no common order, at times rising to the height of true oratory, when his thoughts find clear and rapid expression, and his auditors are roused to enthusiasm. His poetic abilities are of no mean type. He has given expression in poetry to his most beautiful thoughts, and shown a marked appreciation of the good, the true, and the beautiful in nature through his poetic temperament. The following are some verses he wrote in January, 1866, while in great mental distress caused by financial embarrassment, and demonstrate clearly, not only his ability as a poet, but still more his high aim and standard in life:

"Friends have advised me to give up my plan,
And shun the sad fate of the honest man;
They tell me 't is hard—his comforts are few;
And what they tell me, I know to be true,
But still I prefer to stick to my plan,
And cherish the fate of the honest man.

I have dear children to clothe and to feed,
And a father's love that knows what they need;
Grief comes to my heart, gray hairs on my head,
For fear I may fail to keep them in bread.
Yet I am trying to do what I can,
And cherish the fate of the honest man.

My wife is gloomy, down-hearted, and sad;
She fears my troubles will make me go mad.
Poor soul! she do n't know how heavy the weight
That hangs on my heart and threatens my fate.
Still I 'm determined to do what I can,
And cherish the fate of the honest man.

Debts overwhelm me, and creditors call;
No more can I pay—they now have it all.
The sheriff may come to bleed me afresh,
And take by the law one pound of my flesh;
But now, nor never, will I change my plan,
For I court the fate of the honest man.

In liquid poisons I do not indulge,
Nor by vile language my weakness divulge;
From labor and right I never do quail,
And still my efforts continue to fail.
Yet I keep trying to do what I can
To merit the fate of the honest man.

O God of the poor! extend thy good word,
And grant the honest a better reward;
Save them from Shylocks, temptation, and pain;
Make troubles on earth in heaven their gain.
O give me the strength to live by my plan,
And die the proud death of the honest man!"

Mr. McElroy is about five feet seven inches in height, and of stout build. He is of a sanguine-nervous temperament, a constant and thorough worker, and has done a vast amount of work in the past forty years. He is known as a man of strict integrity, his word being as good as his bond. With firmness of decision, and strong personal and moral courage, nothing can move him from acting in accordance with what he believes to be right. He belongs to that class of men who have the moral courage to labor for a good cause, even though it be unpopular, and has frequently sacrificed personal gain rather than do what he believed to be a wrong or unjust act to others. He has never used intoxicating liquors, never uses tobacco, and by practice and precept is a strong advocate of temperance, his whole life being that of an honest, industrious Christian gentleman. The good of his fellow-beings and of his country ever foremost in his mind, he has spent a busy life in an endeavor, by his work and example, to build up and improve the moral and material life around him, and is now reaping the reward of his good work in a peculiarly happy and sunshiny temperament, a loving and intelligent family of children, and an elegant home, beautifully located on the bank of the St. Clair River.

HON. ELLIOTT TRUAX SLOCUM, capitalist, Detroit, is the only son of the late Giles B. Slocum, widely known throughout Michigan. He was born at Trenton, Wayne County, Michigan, May 15, 1839. On his paternal side he can go back ten generations, to Anthony Slocum, who is recorded as one of the forty-six "first and ancient" purchasers of the territory of Cohannet, now Massachusetts. Next came Giles Slocum, the common ancestor of all the Slocums, whose American lineage has been found to date from the seventeenth century. He was born in Somersetshire, England, and settled in Portsmouth Township, Rhode Island, in 1638, where he died in 1682. Then followed respectively the generations of Samuel, Giles, Joseph, Jonathan, Giles, Jeremiah, and Giles B., the father of Elliott T. Giles Slocum, the old Quaker, who was born in the State of Rhode Island, January 5, 1759, moved at an early day to the Wyoming Valley, and encountered the sufferings incident to the Indian massacre of 1778, and whose sister Frances was carried into captivity by the Indians, and only discovered at the end of sixty years, and whose father, Jonathan, was killed in the Indian War on the present site of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Fol-

Elliott h Loomis

lowing down to Jeremiah, who married Betty Bryan, the descendant of an Irish Connecticut Yankee, who also fought and died in defense of American liberties, we find their characteristics—independence and love of liberty—concentrated in Giles B. Slocum, the father of Elliott T. His mother, Sophia Truax Slocum, is a native of Wayne County, and a daughter of Colonel Abraham C. Truax, who came to Michigan in 1800, and, after carrying on for several years a mercantile business in Detroit, fixed upon and located at a place below Detroit, where in 1834 he laid out and platted the village of Truaxton, now Trenton, Wayne County. He was also a volunteer in the United States army at the time of Hull's surrender, and was always commended for his fearless enterprise and energy. Later he received many commissions from Government authorities. He was a cousin of Stephen Van Rensselaer, known as "the Patroon" of Albany or Rensselaerwick, whose possessions (forty-eight miles long and twenty-four wide) extended over three counties. The subject of this sketch spent the first fifteen years of his life in the vicinity of Trenton, his father's farm being located near and around that village, and on what is known as "Slocum's Island," the family home. His primary education was obtained at the little village school-house in Trenton, and later he was prepared for college by the Rev. Moses Hunter at the Episcopal Seminary, on Grosse Isle, opposite Trenton. At an early age he entered Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he spent several years in earnest study, and from which he graduated in 1862, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1869 the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He then took up farming, in connection with his father. In his frequent business trips throughout the State he invested largely in pine and farming lands, and also extended his purchases into Wisconsin, where numerous tracts of valuable timbered lands were procured. These investments subsequently proved good, and became exceedingly profitable. He likewise became financially interested in several mercantile enterprises at Whitehall and other localities in Western Michigan. The village of Slocum's Grove, which is located on Crockery Creek, in the midst of one of his large tracts of timber in Muskegon County, owes its creation and development to the energy and good judgment of Mr. Slocum. After securing for it the facilities of a railroad, he, in 1887, laid out and platted the village which now bears his name, and the many thousands of acres of land which he has owned and purchased he has gone over with his own compass. He was never a silent partner in anything to which he gave his heart and hand, but made himself felt by suggestion and action. He has ideas of his own on subjects to which he has given thought, and always went below the surface and down into the causes of things; consequently nearly every business enterprise with which he has been identified has been a success. Mr. Slocum was one of the first directors of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railroad Company, which has since merged into the Michigan Central and Lake Shore Roads, and he was also one of the founders and vice-president of the First National Bank of Whitehall, and at present he is a director of the Detroit National Bank. He is interested in Detroit real estate, being the owner of several business blocks and dwelling-houses. He has been a member of the Board of Park Commissioners of the city of Detroit, and has served as its president. The chief duty of the Board is, of course, the control of the beautiful Belle Isle Park, purchased by the city of Detroit in 1879, and which has since been gradually and extensively improved, necessitating a great amount of labor and the expenditure of considerable time on the part of the commissioners; but they have succeeded in giving to the citizens a resort for recreation and health which stands among the prominent and beautiful pleasure-grounds of America. As a commissioner, Mr. Slocum was greatly aided by the knowledge and experience which he gained in two extended trips to Europe, during which he visited many of the noted parks of the Old World. Mr. Slocum has always been identified with the Republican party, but has never sought political preferment, having held public office only when it came to him without effort or solicitation on his part. In 1869 he was elected, against a strong Democratic force, to represent the Third Senatorial District in the State Senate, and, although the youngest member, he at once took a prominent place in the labors of that body, and was made a member of several influential committees. He gained support for his measures, and was uniformly successful in everything he undertook during his legislative career. He was married, July 30, 1872, to Miss Charlotte G. Wood, a daughter of the late Ransom E. Wood, an old and highly respected citizen of Grand Rapids. Title and station count little in the estimation of Elliott T. Slocum, and much of his time is spent in generous work for others. He is the kind of man who benefits any community in which he may have a part, and is often found in the social, political, and business undertakings of his fellow-citizens. As a business man he is cautious, energetic, and active, always possessing the courage of his honest convictions.

HON. HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, late of Kalamazoo, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, June 16, 1812. He was of English descent, his ancestors early coming from their native country to Baltimore, Maryland. From here his father, Bazaleel Wells, removed to Steubenville, where he was afterwards one of the largest landed proprietors in the State of Ohio. He was one of the pioneers of that State, being a member of the convention, in 1802, that formed its first constitution. Our subject was educated at Kenyon College, Knox County, Ohio, completing the regular classical course, as pursued in that institution. He read law under James and Daniel L. Collier, of his native town, being admitted to the bar in 1832. On July 15th of the next year he came to Kalamazoo County, Michigan, residing with his brother two years upon a farm, removing thence to the village of Schoolcraft, and from there, in 1856, to Kalamazoo, where, with the exception of two years' residence in Washington, he remained until the time of his death. He was prominent in public affairs from the very first. Soon after removing to Schoolcraft he was made county judge, and in 1835 was a member of the first constitutional convention held in Michigan; and, although the youngest in that body, took a prominent part in its deliberations. He was also a member of the convention, in 1850, which prepared the constitution now in force in the State, and, in 1873, he was appointed by Governor Bagley one of the eighteen commissioners to again prepare a new constitution. The report of this commission was, however, rejected by the people, although it was conceded by all that its work had been well and ably done. After removing to Kalamazoo, he was for a number of years president of the village, and in 1840, and also in 1860, was made Presidential elector of the State of Michigan. From 1861 to the time of his death he was a member, and for a time president, of the State Board of Agriculture, which has in charge the Agricultural College, which, under the management of this Board, has gained the reputation of being one of the most ably conducted in the United States. He has ever been prominent in the interest he has taken in educational matters, and was for a number of years clerk of the Board of Trustees of the Michigan Female Seminary, located at Kalamazoo. It is worthy of mention as well, that he was a member and for some time president of the Michigan State Pioneer Society, which is carefully collecting in published papers all facts of interest connected with the earlier history of the State. Mr. Wells was appointed, by President Lincoln, minister resident of the Central American States; and by President Johnson, consul to Manchester, England, both of which appointments he declined. In June, 1874, he was appointed presiding judge of the Court of Alabama Claims, by President Grant, and unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate. In this capacity he remained for two years and a half, returning judgment in 2,068 cases, and distributing above $9,300,000 of the sum awarded to the United States in the Geneva Arbitration. The work of the court was highly commended by President Grant in his last message to Congress; and so satisfactory had been Judge Wells's term of service that, when in July, 1882, the court was again organized, he was reappointed by President Arthur to the position of presiding judge, but which he was soon after compelled to resign on account of failing health. Judge Wells, during time not occupied with public duties, engaged in the profession of law. Although the former engrossed such a large part of his time that he could not bestow that attention upon his profession that he might otherwise have done, yet he was a successful and prominent member of the bar. He was always known for his calm judgments and substantial legal ability. He was a man well rounded in every respect, strong in every position in which he was placed. Although never desirous of public position, yet when, as was so often the case, called to perform public duties, to them he devoted his entire energies. He was ready to make any personal sacrifice for the good of his community, his State, or his Nation. Judge Wells raised the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which afterwards so greatly distinguished itself under the command of Colonel Orlando H. Moore. He was married at Kalamazoo, September 9, 1840, to Miss Achsah Strong, daughter of Ara and Delina Strong, of Peach River Village, New York, and formerly of Pulaski, of the same State, where they had been among the earliest settlers, and where Mrs. Wells was born. He died April 4, 1885, at his home in Kalamazoo, his death having probably been caused, in part at least, by his arduous public duties while in his last public position. In his death, it is only justice to say, the State lost a faithful officer, a respected citizen, and an exemplary man.

JAMES STEWART, of East Saginaw. If a stranger should ask to have pointed out to him the most active, untiring, industrious business man among the merchants of East Saginaw, James Stewart, of that enterprising city, would have the majority vote. Born in Stratford, Ontario, on the eighteenth day of August, 1845, he is now in the very prime of an earnest manhood. As the name would indicate, his ancestry were Scotch, one of his ancestors, Duncan Stewart, of Invernenty, receiving his death-wound at the battle of Culloden, bravely fighting for Prince Charlie; and his great-grandmother was a niece of the famous Rob Roy. Duncan Stewart, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Fintry, Sterlingshire, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada at the early age of seventeen. He landed at Montreal, and soon exhibited one of the traits of his warlike ancestry, by carrying a musket—this time for the Government—during the so-called French Rebellion. He was married to Jane Bell, in Elgin, Province of Quebec, in 1842. Removing to Stratford, Ontario, in 1844, he remained there two years, and then settled in Detroit, Michigan, which city has remained his residence ever since. James Stewart received his education in the public schools and in the high-school of Detroit. He was also a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Business College. These educational advantages were supplemented by an opportunity to travel in Europe and the East, and he was absent from home about one year and a half. In April, 1867, he was sent to East Saginaw, Michigan, to take charge of the Hurd line of steamers, of which his father was managing owner. He held this position for six years, until the line was sold, when he engaged in the mercantile business as wholesale grocer and dealer in salt and shingles—two of the most important industries of the Saginaw Valley. He built up an immense trade in these articles, his sale of salt in some years reaching nearly half a million barrels, or two and one-half millions of bushels; his largest sale of shingles in any one season aggregated one hundred and ten millions. He is still in mercantile life, the concern of which he is the energetic head—the James Stewart Company—being one of the most important business houses in Northern Michigan. Mr. Stewart's inclinations never tended towards public life or the holding of public position. A pleasant incident in his career occurred in 1874, when he visited Iceland, and attended the celebration of the one thousandth anniversary of the colonization of that island He also visited the famous geysers, eighty miles inland, and there he met some of the most celebrated men of the day. Among them were Bayard Taylor, Cyrus W. Field, Dr. Hayes, and Herbert Gladstone, son of the grand old statesman. He also embraced the first and last opportunity he has ever obtained of shaking hands with royalty, in the person of the king of Denmark. In religious convictions, Mr. Stewart is a Presbyterian; in politics he is a Republican. He was married by Rev. Dr. Palmer, at New Orleans, on March 19, 1868, to Annie Young, the daughter of John Young, of Milliken Park, Scotland. Her mother, Margaret Reed, was born in Paisley, Scotland. Mrs. Stewart was also born in the same place. This marriage has been blessed with six children—one boy and five girls—but the oldest daughter, Margaret, died at the early age of two years. By education—by natural inclination also—James Stewart is essentially a business man. Experience has benefited and improved him; travel has enlarged his ideas and broadened his views. He has the aggressiveness of his Scotch progenitors—a certain obstinacy of will; but added to these are the dash, vigor, and enterprise peculiar to American business life. His indomitable energy permeates through all the many ramifications of the great establishment of which he is the head. He understands every detail of the enterprise; and his individuality is impressed upon every part of it. Some idea of his ability in this particular may be gained when it is stated that the James Stewart Company transacts business to the amount of a million and a quarter of dollars annually. This allusion

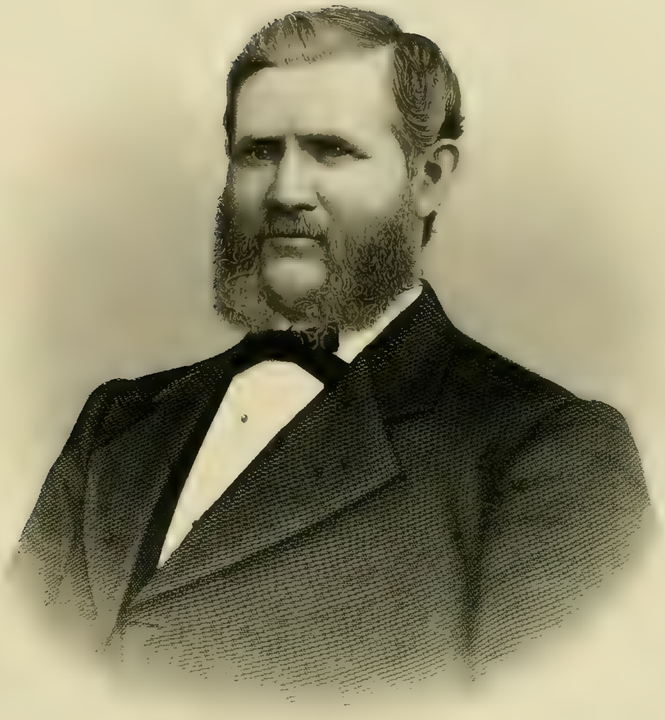
Yours truly,
James Stewart

is not made to advertise a mercantile venture, but to gain some knowledge of the man who created it. James Stewart has lived to advantage when he has been enabled to impress himself so favorably as he has upon the entire community of which he forms a part. But it is not simply as a business man that the writer desires to describe the subject of this sketch, although to be eminent in such a matter is worthy the ambition of any man; for there are many who, having achieved distinction in such a direction, are content to be deemed cold, calculating men of affairs. Herein James Stewart differs; for he is a gentleman of rare social qualities, and he possesses the faculty of making and retaining warm, earnest friendships. He is an enduring friend to others also, and this adds to the happiness of those who can lay claim to the title. The place, however, which knows him best and loves him most is the charming home-circle of which he is the loved and loving head. No brighter, happier family group exists anywhere than the one we are attempting to depict. Here it is that the active cares of business may be dismissed, where the ardent turmoil of every-day life may be replaced by the truer existence of home. No pleasanter picture can be drawn than that of a happy domestic reality; no true life is complete where this blessing does not exist. In this essential to a happy experience, James Stewart is to be envied; as he is also in the respect and estimation in which he is held by the great community wherein he has dwelt and labored for so many years. This is better shown by the fact of his being an active member in several great fraternal orders; viz., a Knight Templar of St. Bernard's Commandery, No. 16, of East Saginaw; a 32° Mason of the Ancient and Accepted Rite of Scottish Masons; a member of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, and several other secret orders.

HON. WILLIAM H. POWERS, manufacturer, of Grand Rapids, was born at Troy, New York, April, 7, 1841, the eldest son of Hon. William T. Powers. When the subject of this sketch was six years of age he moved to Michigan with his father's family, and located at Grand Rapids, where he began his education by attending private school, subsequently entering the Union (now the Central) School. At the age of eighteen he left school and entered upon his business career, his first position being that of clerk in a furniture-store owned by his father, where he remained three years; and in the spring of 1862, having just attained his majority, he was elected city clerk of Grand Rapids, serving one year, and then, in company with Daniel H. Waters, he entered into contract with the city to grade, gravel, and pave the gutters of Lyon Street, from Canal to Union Streets. This was an extensive work, and entailed a large amount of labor and capital, requiring the cutting through of Prospect Hill, in the accomplishment of which thirty thousand yards of earth were removed; the work required two years to complete, but was financially successful. Mr. Powers then rented a shop located on the east side canal, where he carried on a general jobbing business in wood-work and turning, and subsequently put in shingle machinery, and took contracts to saw shingles. In 1865 he associated himself with E. M. Ball for the purpose of purchasing the interest of Mr. Whittemore in the saw-mill plant of Powers & Whittemore, the senior member of the firm being the father of Mr. Powers; and in the following year the young firm purchased the interest of the elder Powers, and in 1869 disposed of the business to A. B. Long & Sons. In 1867, William T. Powers had completed the building of the west side power canal, and Messrs. Powers & Ball purchased a site and erected the first building on the new canal, which they fitted up with machinery for the manufacture of sashes, doors, and blinds, Mr. Powers devoting himself to the mechanical portion of the business. In 1870, E. K. Powers (an uncle) purchased the interest of Mr. Ball in the business, the firm name being changed to W. H. & E. K. Powers, under which title they continued until July, 1871, when the latter retired, and Mr. Powers continued alone until the spring of 1875, when he disposed of a half interest in the business to J. H. Walker, who had been for a number of years previously superintendent of the Grand Rapids Burial Case Company; the building was enlarged, and to the products of the factory was added the manufacture of coffins and caskets. The business was conducted as a partnership until 1880, when a stock company was formed under the name of the Powers & Walker Casket Company, and the entire business of the Grand Rapids Burial Case Company was merged into the new Company, of which Mr. Powers was elected and has ever since remained president. The capital stock of the Company is $100,000, and its trade extends over Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, amounting in volume to over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. In January, 1886, Mr. Powers, with his father, purchased the Michigan Iron Works, each taking a half-interest, the active management of the business devolving upon the subject of this sketch, to which he is still devoting the major part of his time. The product of the works is principally saw-mill machinery and engines, and the manufacture of the Densmore Patent Rotary Veneer Cutting Machine, one of which was recently built and placed in position in the works of the Fruit Package Company, at Coronado, San Diego County, California, capable of cutting a log ten feet eight inches in length by five feet in diameter. This California company is the most extensive of its kind in the world, and all of its machinery was made by the Michigan Iron Works. In 1887 the Company began the manufacture of machinery necessary in operating street-railways under the Phœnix cable system, the first road to be fitted out being that of the Valley City Street and Cable Company, of Grand Rapids, which operates two and a half miles of road, the machinery for the entire plant, with the exception of the boilers, having been manufactured by the Michigan Iron Works. The Messrs. Powers also furnished the machinery to operate a cable street-railway at Sioux City, Iowa, which, when completed, will be twenty-five miles in length. In addition to the industries already enumerated, Mr. Powers is secretary and treasurer of the Grand Rapids Electric Light and Power Company, which was organized March 22, 1880, with a capital stock of $100,000, and with the exception of one year has had the contract for lighting the city since the Company was organized, operating principally the Brush Arc System, and having, as well, a complete plant of the Westinghouse alternating current incandescent system. He is a stockholder in the Grand Rapids Brush Company, in which he has been a member of the Board of Directors since its organization in 1877; a stockholder in the Grand Rapids Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of all descriptions of agricultural implements on a large scale; stockholder and president of the Martin Middlings Purifier Company; and, up to 1887, he was manager of Powers Grand Opera-house for the preceding twelve years. In politics, Mr. Powers is a Democrat, having been a member of that party since coming of age, with the exception of the Presidential campaign of 1876, when he labored for the success of Peter Cooper and the National Ticket. In 1862 he was elected city clerk of Grand Rapids, serving one year; in 1872 he was elected alderman of the Eighth Ward, which then comprised one-half of that portion of the city lying on the west side of the river, serving in this office one term of two years; in 1879 he was elected a member of the State Legislature from Grand Rapids, and was appointed by Speaker Rich a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, Manufactures, State Capitol, and Public Buildings. It was the first session of the Legislature to be held in the new capitol. In 1881, by act of the Legislature, the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners of Grand Rapids was created, and Mr. Powers was appointed for the four years' term, on the expiration of which he was reappointed for the full term of five years. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Grand Rapids Board of Trade, serving as such since the organization of the Board in January, 1888. Mr. Powers is a member of the Samaritan Lodge, No. 387, Knights of Honor, of Grand Rapids, of which he is a Past Dictator, and is an attendant at the services of the Universalist Church. He was married, February 8, 1865, to Sarah L., daughter of Durfee T. and Hannah M. Bradford, of Walker Township, Kent County, her father being a former resident of Bristol, Rhode Island. To them have been born seven children, the survivors being Frederick W., born January 19, 1866; Frank C., born April 13, 1868; Carrie L., born August 23, 1870; and Gertrude B., born August 12, 1883. Judge John T. Holmes, who has been intimately acquainted with Mr. Powers for forty years, referring to him, said: "You can not speak of him too highly; he will bear the highest praise you can give him. No business man in the city bears a higher reputation for integrity and business ability than he, and his worth in the community is simply incalculable. He is a gentleman of high personal character, a careful, practical, industrious, reliable, and public-spirited business man, cool and sagacious. In every position his course has been marked by intelligent, independent and conscientious action, and from his youth up he has been thoroughly identified with the business and growth of Grand Rapids. Position, means, and influence have not caused the slightest pomposity on his part. He is the same plain, straightforward gentleman every day in the year. Strong in his convictions, though open to sensible arguments, he is a citizen of whom any community should be proud."

THOMAS ROBSON BUCKHAM, A. M., M. D., F. S. SC. ENG., ETC., of Flint, was born, January 24, 1832. His parents, Andrew Buckham, Esq., J. P., and Margaret Robson Buckham, having emigrated from Scotland about that time, settled near Toronto, Ontario, Canada. There was nothing in the childhood, youth, or early manhood of Dr. Buckham that could claim any notice here. He was not "*brilliant*" then, and is not now. Whatever distinction he has secured, or whatever success achieved, is due solely to the hard, plodding study with which he has through life prosecuted his investigations; hence, he could become eminent in any department only late in life, when the fruit of his laborious researches had had time for development. In due course he graduated from Victoria University, and later received also the diploma of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He commenced the practice of medicine at Brampton, near Toronto, but in 1865 removed to Petrolia, Ontario, where he built up a very large and remunerative practice, and remained at that place until 1868. In May of that year he removed with his family to Flint, Michigan, where he has ever since resided. For some years before graduating, a considerable portion of his time and attention were given to political matters, and he held at different times various appointive offices under the Canadian Government. Among them may be named those of master extraordinary in chancery, commissioner of the Court of Queen's Bench, magistrate and notary public, offices for which he showed a special aptitude, though they are not usually accorded to members of the medical profession. From the time of his arrival in Flint his whole attention has been devoted to the practice of medicine, and in this work he has brought to his aid an acute and active mind, a knowledge of medicine and surgery, deeper, clearer, and more practical, owing to his unceasing devotion to his medical studies, than is usual even with our most successful practitioners; and, by his perseverance and industry, success has attended him, and the utmost respect and consideration, not only of the general public through his kindly and whole-hearted treatment of his patients, but as well of his fellow-physicians in America, and, indeed, almost throughout the civilized world, by his deep researches and valuable contributions to medical literature. As a member of the American Medical Association his contributions have been accorded unusual honor and consideration, among which we notice that, in 1874, he read his first paper before that association, his subject being, "The Toxæmic Effects of Urea;" and this paper was printed in the official record of the Transactions of the association (Volume XXV., 1874), as was his paper on "Medical Testimony with Reference to Cases of Insanity" (Volume XXVIII., 1877). In this connection, as showing the unusual value of his articles, it may be mentioned that of the various addresses delivered before that society only those are published in the "Transactions" which have undergone the test of severe and learned criticism, and by Ordinance of the Association (p. 555, Volume XXV.) must "contain and establish new facts, modes of practice, or principles of real value, or results of well-devised, *original* experimental researches." But it is more perhaps to his recent work, "Insanity Considered in its Medico-Legal Relations," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1883, that he owes his national, we might even say cosmopolitan, reputation. To this work he devoted about ten years of his life, first in making the deepest possible study of the subject from almost every standpoint; then, having formed his conclusions, arrived at by the most careful consideration (and therefore in almost every instance correct), he gave to the world the result of his labors. While time and space will not admit of an extended review of the book here, the following extract from an opinion of Professor William P. Wells, formerly of the law department, Michigan University, will serve to give an idea of its value. He says:

> "It is a most timely publication. The necessity of a complete revision in the courts of law of the principles and tests applicable to the determination of the question of insanity has long ago made itself evident to enlightened minds in England, and especially in our own country. *I should esteem it an honor to my profession if your effort to set forth the inconsistencies of the judical decisions upon this subject, and the uncertainty of the tests applied in the courts, and the pernicious and unsatisfactory results of insanity trials, had been made by a lawyer.* I do not think I over-estimate the importance of your work when I say that it will do much to hasten the time when sound, legal tests of insanity



Yours very truly

T. S. Buckham

> shall be established in the courts, satisfactory alike in the ascertainment of legal responsibility and in conformity with that sound and just principle which you advocate,—that insanity is a question of fact and of science to be most justly determined upon the testimony of those who are qualified by special study and acquirement to give evidence in cases of such a nature."

That eminent legal authority, the Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, LL. D., says:

> "The work is so carefully prepared, and upon such full information and reflection, that I have read not merely with pleasure, but with substantial profit. The need that the general subject should be presented from the stand-point of an enlightened medical practitioner I have often felt, but it was impossible that this should be done satisfactorily without taking into consideration the legal view also, and this has been done so carefully as to leave little to be desired. What has been said respecting expert evidence I look upon as particularly valuable, and it can not fail to be of substantial importance to the medical and legal professions alike."

And Judge H. M. Somerville, of the Supreme Court of Alabama, says:

> "Allow me to say that no work on the medical jurisprudence of insanity, published either in England or America, that has come under my observation, treats the subject more practically or more in accordance with advanced scientific thought, than your interesting book. Profundity and conciseness are nowhere found more happily combined—always the sure indices of laborious study and investigation."

It is perhaps only necessary to add that the work has received extended notice and high commendation of both legal and medical reviews and journals, as well as of the general press, and of the most eminent legal authorities. It has already, by its weight of sound reasoning, forced itself upon the notice of the courts in the trials of various insanity cases, in a number of instances having been quoted from largely in the Circuit Courts; and in the celebrated case of John Baird (1886), an appeal, the Supreme Court of the State of New York reversed the decision of the Commission on Lunacy on the authority of Dr. Buckham's book. Besides, three courts of last resort have adopted the new theory, to wit: the Supreme Court of Alabama, in the Parsons and Gunter Cases (81. 577, and 83. 96, Ala.); the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., in the Daley Case; and the Supreme Court of Michigan, in Blackstone *vs.* the Standard Accident Insurance Company, in which decision Dr. Buckham's book is quoted freely, among other things the author's definition of insanity:

> "A diseased or disordered condition or malformation of the physical organs through which the mind receives impressions or manifests its operations, by which the will and judgment are impaired, and the conduct rendered irrational."

And also his corollary:

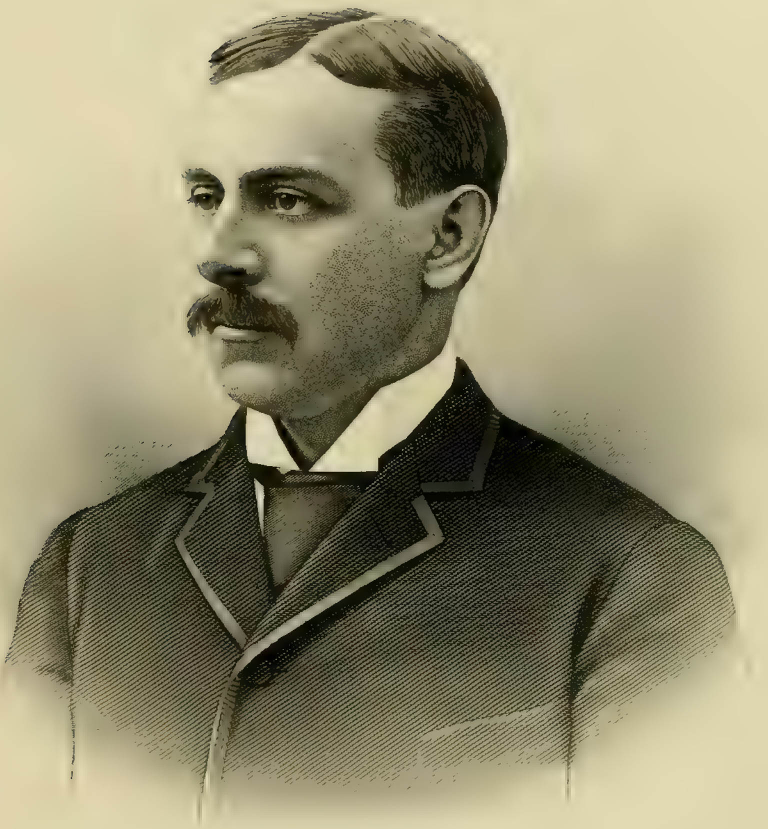
> "Insanity being the result of physical disease, it is a matter of fact to be determined by medical experts, not a question of law to be decided by legal tests and maxims." (*N. W. Reporter*, Vol. XLII., pp. 156–165.)

The doctor was elected a corresponding member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York in 1884, and takes a great interest in forensic medicine. He is also a Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters, and Art, of London, England. He was married, August 21, 1855, to Miss Kezia Snell, daughter of John Snell, Esq., of Edmonton, Ontario, Canada. They have four children—James N., born May, 1856, Ph. C., and M. D., of Michigan University, who is in the practice of medicine with his father; Andrew J., Ph. C., born February, 1863, graduate in pharmacy and chemistry of University of Michigan; Hannah Mary, born November, 1864, died December, 1884; Thomas R., Jr., born September, 1869, now ticket-agent at Flint, of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway. Dr. Buckham is an honorable, high-minded gentleman, eminently social, and of pleasant and genial manners, and a fine conversationalist, commanding the highest respect of the community. His position as a physician is conceded to be in the front rank of the profession in the State, his practice extending to nearly all of the larger cities, while in respect to his valuable contributions to the literature of medical jurisprudence he takes rank with the most eminent members of the medical fraternity in the United States.

RICHARD H. HALSTED, banker, of Concord, Jackson County, was born at Catskill-on-the-Hudson, New York State, October 19, 1838. His parents, who were in poor circumstances, were descendants of the Herkimer County Dutch. When only ten years of age he lost his father. At the age of fifteen he commenced work on a farm for eleven dollars a month through the summer, and during the winters worked for the same man, doing chores for his board, and attending school. At the end of three years this man died, and young Halsted, at the age of nineteen, came to Flint, Michigan, where he alternately worked on farms and taught school, and thus acquired his education. On April 19, 1861, he closed his school and enlisted in Company F, Second Michigan Infantry, and served three years and three months during the war of the Rebellion, and was a parole prisoner at the time his enlistment expired, having been in Atlanta, Georgia, and Belle Isle, Virginia, prisons, and three months over his enlistment time expired before he could get his discharge. He was in the battles of the first Bull Run, the second Bull Run, Fair Oaks (where he was slightly wounded), Malvern Hill, Vicksburg, Jackson, and Knoxville, where he was captured. During his army service he saved three hundred dollars, with which, on his discharge, he bought a stock of drugs, and started a store at Pine Run, Genesee County, Michigan, which he afterward sold to one of his scholars, trade being small, and having married. He taught in the village school of Pine Run in the winter of 1867—his wife attending store—from nine to twelve o'clock, and then, with a cold dinner, again from one to four o'clock, when, school being dismissed, he attended to trade. After selling out, he worked for several years for his brother in a dry-goods store at Clio. In May, 1877, he removed to Concord, where he bought out a drug-store, and, in October of the same year, started a banking office, which he has ever since continued, uninterruptedly and successfully. He has been town clerk and village treasurer; secretary, treasurer, and trustee of the Presbyterian Society; for six years member of the School Board, and present councilman. In politics he is a Republican. He is Commander of Byron Stoddard Post, No. 239, G. A. R., at Concord. He was married, in August, 1866, to Amanda Phillips, of Pine Run, daughter of the Hon. John I. Phillips, once State senator for Genesee County. Now comes an incident well worth relating: During the war he was for nearly two years bunk-mate and chum of Frank Thompson, a soldier of the same company as himself, who turned out to be the Mrs. E. E. Seeley, now of Fort Scott, Kansas, the great soldiers' friend, for whom Congress passed a special act granting her a pension. Although her sex was questioned at times—having such a fair complexion and no beard—yet Mr. Halsted is satisfied no person ever found it out. He (she?) was a favorite with the company and regiment, and unless Mr. Halsted had seen her personally at their reunion in Flint in 1884, he would hardly believe that the boy-soldier was a girl in disguise. A letter from her that he holds very dear, dated Fort Scott, Kansas, January 27, 1885, says: "I shall be sorry all my life that the Government ever granted me a pension if I can not repay it with interest, which I shall do, if the Lord grants me a few more years, by founding a hospital for the soldiers." Mr. Halsted is a man who has, by his own industry, integrity, and perseverance, risen from the most obscure condition to a position of honor and comfort. On the farm, in the army, in his commercial enterprise, he has done his duty; and what more can be said of any man?

MERRILL B. MILLS, capitalist and manufacturer, of Detroit, was born in that city, October 12, 1854. He was the first born and only son of the late Hon. M. I. Mills, one of Detroit's early settlers, who, at the time of his death, September 14, 1882, was one of the best known, highly respected, and wealthy of her citizens, an outline of his life, with portrait, being found in another portion of this volume. Mr. M. B Mills took the initial steps in his education at the private school of the late Philo M. Patterson, with whom he continued until fourteen years of age. He then attended the school of Professor H. G. Jones, remaining under his tuition two years, and from there entered the Cheshire Military Academy, at Cheshire, Connecticut, where he spent the following year, preparatory to a course at Yale College, in obedience to his father's expressed wishes. Finding, however, that he had inherited all of the latter's tastes and ambitions for a business career, he abandoned the idea of going to Yale, and, leaving school, returned to Detroit, where he spent a year in attendance upon Mayhew's Business College. The Michigan Stove Company, of which his father was one of the organizers in 1872, had then just completed the building of their extensive factory, and M. B. Mills entered the employ of the Company, on their opening for business, as shipping clerk and time-keeper. He continued in this capacity three years, and then took the position of salesman for the Company, traveling in their interests for a year, at the close of which period he was made purchasing agent. For this position he gave conclusive evidence of a marked ability, and was continued in it until his father's death, having thus remained an employé of the Company from the day it started in business for a period of time covering eleven years. The latter event necessitated his resignation in order to take charge of the numerous interests of his father, whose successor he became as treasurer of the Company. He also succeeded him as vice-president of the Detroit Stove Works, and President of the Banner Tobacco Company, the latter being one of the largest manufacturing institutions of its kind in the country. Mr. Mills is also president of the Frankfort Furnace Company, and vice-president of the Mesaba Iron Company, of Duluth, Minnesota, to which office he was elected at the annual meeting of the stockholders in June, 1889. As well as being a director in each of the above companies, Mr. Mills is a member of the directories of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Detroit Transit Railway Company, Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and the Glendale Tin Mining Company, of Chicago. He is president of the Banner Cigar Manufacturing Company, organized in June, 1888, and a stockholder in the First National Bank of Detroit. Mr. Mills has, since attaining his majority, actively supported and voted for the candidates of the Democratic party, and takes an active part as a member of many of the leading social organizations of the city, and is an honorary member of the Detroit Light Infantry. A gentleman whose business interests have been to some extent identical with those of Mr. Mills for many years, and who has been interested in him since his boyhood, thus speaks: "His devotion to the work he has been from time to time called upon to perform has always been manifested in the most lively manner, proving himself, in every instance, a hard and conscientious worker, and this has resulted in a most flattering success in the commercial world. Mr. Mills is peculiarly adapted for the management of large business enterprises, and at the same time has great executive ability, evincing a most excellent judgment whenever called upon to give his opinion on questions arising in the daily course of business. He is a genial and companionable gentleman, endowed with an excellent personal character, and showing no indication of those disagreeable traits unfortunately so often to be found in persons of the younger generation who have come into large wealth and the control of extensive and important business interests. On the contrary, Mr. Mills has invariably been found a modest, unassuming, thoroughgoing, and conscientious gentleman, and possesses the high regard, as he commands the respect, of all with whom he comes in contact."

HON. MOSES WISNER, formerly of Pontiac, ex-governor of the State of Michigan, was born in Springport, Cayuga County, New York, June 3, 1815. His early education was only such as could be obtained at a common school, and embraced such branches as are taught to the sons of farmers and others in moderate circumstances. Agricultural labor, and the frugality of his parents, gave him a physical constitution of unusual strength and endurance—one which was ever carefully preserved by temperate habits and abstinence from all injurious influences. In 1837 he emigrated to Michigan and purchased a farm in Lapeer County. It was new land, and he at once set himself at work to clear it and plant crops. He labored diligently at his task for two years, when he gave up the idea of being a farmer and removed to Pontiac. Here he commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, George W. Wisner, and Rufus Hosmer, a law firm there in very successful practice. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and established himself in his new vocation at the village of Lapeer. While there he was appointed, by Governor William Woodbridge, prosecuting attorney for that county, in which capacity he acquitted himself well, and gave promise of that eminence he afterwards attained in the profession. He, however, remained at Lapeer but a short time, removing to Pontiac, where he became a member of the firm there, and entered fully upon practice. In politics he was, like his talented brother, a Whig of the Henry Clay stamp, but with a decided anti-slavery bias. His practice becoming extensive, however, he took little part in politics until after the election of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, in 1852. In the great struggle respecting the freedom of the Territories acquired by the Mexican War, he was ever on the side of right, and freely employed his voice and purse in opposition to the schemes of the Democratic party, North as well as South,



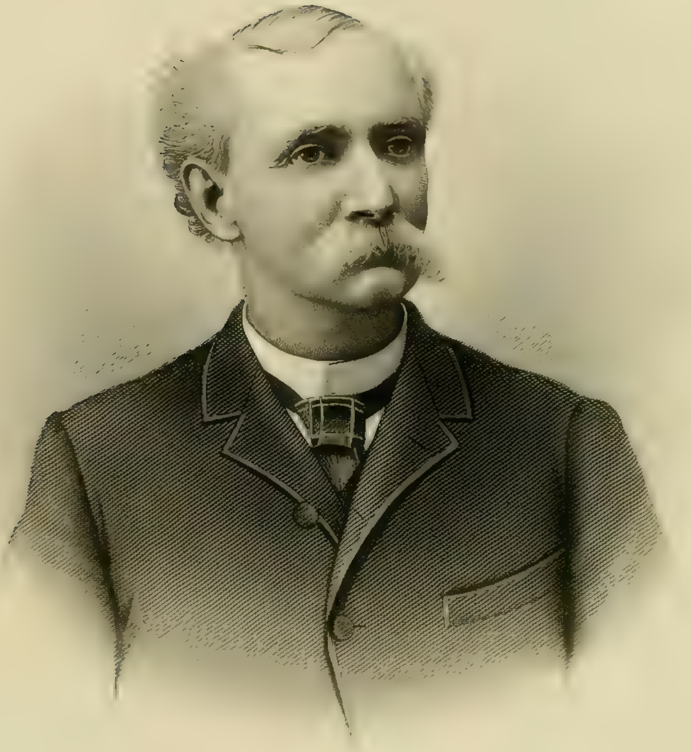
W. B. Mills.

to introduce into these Territories the blighting influences of slavery. As a lawyer, he was a man of great ability, but relied less upon mere book-learning than upon his native good sense. Liberal and courteous, he was yet devoted to the interests of his clients, and no fact escaped his attention or his memory which bore upon his case. He was no friend of trickery and artifice in the conduct of a case, but, disregarding everything merely formal and trivial, always met the real merits of the controversy with an intrepidity, a richness of illustration, and a power of argument, that rendered him a most formidable opponent. As an advocate, he had few equals. When fully aroused, and warmed by his subject, his elocution was at once graceful and powerful. His fancy supplied the most original, the most pointed illustrations; and his logic became a battling giant, under whose heavy blows the adversary shrank and withered. To one unacquainted with him, his temperament appeared to be cold and unexcitable, even taciturn and indifferent; but when inspired by his theme, his feelings were vivid and his imagination active, and woe to the unhappy object of the terse and sententious wit, the rugged logic, and fiery sarcasm which flowed in torrents from his lips. His high, pale brow, and jet-black hair; his strong and manly form; the solemnity of his mien, and the deep music of his intonations; the lofty utterances of his indignation, sympathy, or respect, rendered his eloquence at times striking and masterly. Nature had bestowed upon him rare qualities; and, it is needless to say, his powers as a popular orator were of a high order. On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, repealing the Missouri Compromise and opening the Territories to slavery, he was among the foremost in Michigan to denounce the shameful scheme. He actively participated in organizing and consolidating the elements opposed to it in that State, and was a member of the popular gathering at Jackson, in July, 1854, which was the first formal Republican convention held in the United States. At this meeting the name "Republican" was adopted as the designation of the new party, consisting of Anti-slavery Whigs, Liberty Men, Free-soil Democrats, and all others opposed to the extension of slavery, and favorable to its expulsion from the Territories and the District of Columbia—a party destined, as the history of the last twenty-five years has shown, to grapple successfully, not only with the old Democratic party, become proud and insolent by long years of alliance with the slaveholders, but with an armed rebellion, which for four years drenched our land with blood. At this convention, Mr. Wisner was urged to accept the nomination for attorney-general of the State, but declined, and Hon. Jacob M. Howard, also a pioneer in the same cause, received the office. An entire State ticket was nominated, and, at the annual election in November, was elected by an average majority of nearly ten thousand. Mr. Wisner was enthusiastic in the cause, and brought to its support all his personal influence and talents. In his views he was bold and radical. He saw clearly that the long struggle between the North and the South (that is, between the free-labor and the slave-labor system)—a struggle that had in countless forms disturbed the tranquillity of the country ever since the adoption of the Constitution—was now fast approaching a final crisis, and probably a bloody close. He felt that one of the two must become extinct; and, fully appreciating the magnitude of the issue, his daring soul did not shrink from any form in which it might present itself, be it ballot or bullet, and did not hesitate to warn his countrymen to be prepared for the worst. He believed, from the beginning, that the political power of the slaveholders would have to be overthrown before quiet could be secured to the country. To effect this, he was willing to resort to any means within the reach of the party to which he belonged. He had no fear of disturbing or irritating the slave-power, or of offending its Northern abettors. On the contrary, feeling that his cause was just, that it was the cause of Republican government, and that upon its success depended the continuance of the Constitution itself, and the liberties of the people, he used the boldest and most defiant language to its enemies, and was ready to resort to the most radical measures. He asked no pardon for his opinions, no favor from the Proslavery party, but boldly threw into the arena the very existence of the Government as the gage of battle; for he was deeply convinced that such was the real character of the contest. When pressing this view upon his audience his eloquence rose to sublimity; and his prophetic spirit, picturing the future of our country should the slave party triumph, brought them face to face with the disgrace, the degradation, the slavery, and the ruin, which would be the result. No true man could listen to his impassioned utterances without being moved. It was the eloquence of a man who loved his country—a wise, courageous, earnest man, pleading with his countrymen to stand firmly by the true principles of their Government, and to bear themselves proudly and confidently in its defense. In the Presidential canvass of 1856 he supported the Fremont (or Republican) ticket. At the session of the Legislature of 1857 he was a candidate for United States senator, and, as such, received a very handsome support. In 1858 he was nominated for governor of the State by the Republican Convention that met in Detroit; and, at the subsequent November election, was chosen by a very large majority. Before the day of election he had addressed the people of almost every county in the State, and his majority was greater even than that of his popular predecessor, Hon. K. S. Bingham. He served as governor two years—from January 1, 1859, to January 1, 1861. His first message to the Legislature was an able and statesmanlike production, and was received with unusual favor. It showed that he was awake to all the interests of the State, and set forth an enlightened State policy, that had in view the rapid settlement of our uncultivated lands, and the development of our immense agricultural and mineral resources. It was a document that reflected the highest credit upon the author. No chief magistrate has shown a greater devotion to his duties, and to the interests of the State; none a more disinterested and vigorous administration. During his term was passed the general registration law of the State, requiring every elector to enter his name on the proper book of the township or ward. A system of roads, extending into the unsettled parts of the State, to be constructed by means of the proceeds of the State swamp-lands, was adopted and vigorously prosecuted. That very important work, the St. Mary's ship-canal, uniting the navigation of the Lower Lakes with that of Lake Superior, and thus aiding to develop the rich copper and iron mines of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, was saved from destruction and secured against accident from flood or frost. By his recommendation the act was passed to encourage the manufacture of salt; and from the assistance thus given has been developed one of the greatest industries of the State.

Many other measures of the highest public importance were adopted by his advice, evincing a becoming pride and an enlightened statesmanship. His term having expired January 1, 1861, he returned to his home in Pontiac and to the practice of his profession. The Civil War broke out. There were those in the State who counseled the sending of delegates to the "Peace Conference" at Washington. Mr. Wisner was opposed to all such temporizing expedients. His counsel was to send no delegates, but to prepare to *fight*. He foresaw that hard blows and frightful devastation were to be the arbiters between the contending parties; and he predicted the total abolition of slavery as one of the results of the impending war. He spoke of Mr. Lincoln's first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers as puerile and timid, failing in comprehension of the realities of the crisis. After Congress had met and passed the necessary legislation, he resolved to take part in the war. He arranged his private business, and in the spring and summer of 1862 set to work to raise a regiment of infantry, chiefly in Oakland County, where he resided. His regiment—the Twenty-second Michigan—was armed, equipped, and ready to march in September. It was made up of the substantial men of Oakland County—a robust, earnest, sober, and unflinching body of men, who left their homes and went to the war with the same spirit as their commander—a regiment whose solid qualities were afterwards proved on many a bloody field. Colonel Wisner's commission bore the date of September 8, 1862. Before parting with his family he made his will. As the most sacred place in which to deposit the farewell of an affectionate husband and father, he left in it this brief and characteristic document: "My dear children must never forget their father; I know my dear wife never will forget me. Upon the field of battle, next to my country, my last thoughts will be of them. M. Wisner." The regiment was sent to Kentucky and quartered at Camp Wallace. He had, at the breaking out of the war, turned his attention to military studies, and had become a proficient in the ordinary rules of drill and discipline. His entire attention was now devoted to his duties. His treatment of his men was kind, though his discipline was rigid. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the spirit of command; and, had he lived, would, there can be no doubt, have distinguished himself as a good officer. He was impatient of delay, and chafed at being kept in Kentucky, where there was so little prospect of getting at the enemy. But life in camp—so different from the one he had been leading—and his incessant labors, coupled with that impatience which was so natural and so general among the volunteers in the early part of the war, soon made their influences felt upon his health. He was seized with typhoid fever, and removed to a private house near Lexington. Every care which medical skill or friendship could bestow was rendered him. In the delirious wanderings of his mind he was disciplining his men and urging them to be prepared for an encounter with the enemy, enlarging upon the justice of their cause and the necessity of crushing the Rebellion. But the source of his most poignant grief was the prospect of not being able to come to a hand-to-hand engagement with the "chivalry." He was proud of his regiment, and felt that if it could find the enemy it would cover itself with glory—a distinction it afterwards attained, but not until Colonel Wisner was no more. The malady baffled all medical treatment, and on the 5th of January, 1863, he breathed his last. His remains were removed to Michigan, and interred in the cemetery at Pontiac, where they rest by the side of the brave General Richardson, who received his mortal wound at the battle of Antietam. Colonel Wisner was no adventurer. Although he was, doubtless, ambitious of military renown, and would have striven for it with characteristic energy, he went to the war to defend and uphold the great principles he had so much at heart. Few men were more familiar than he with the causes and the underlying principles that led to the contest. He left a wife (who was a daughter of General C. C. Hascall, of Flint) and four children to mourn their loss. Towards them he ever showed the tenderest regard. Next to his duty, their love and their welfare engrossed his thoughts. He was kind, generous, and brave; and, like thousands of others, he sleeps the sleep of the martyr for his country.

NOTE.—From "Representative Men of Michigan."

HON. WILLIAM G. HINMAN, of Pontiac, Oakland County, was born July 12, 1834, in Clarendon, Orleans County, New York, son of Wliliam P. and Kezia (Gillespie) Hinman. He attended the common schools up to eighteen years of age, when he left home and came to Oakland County, Michigan. Here he spent one winter at school, and the following spring engaged in surveying lands with the United States Government surveyor, Judge William R. Burt, with whom he remained about a year, working over the northern part of the State. Subsequently he was employed for about three years by the Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal Land Company, selecting and surveying lands. Up to 1870 he was engaged with George S. Frost, of Detroit, looking up, locating, and examining railroad lands throughout the State. At that time he went to Grand Rapids in the employ of William A. Howard, taking charge of the examination of and selling the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad lands, and continued in the office of that Company until 1882, when, losing his health, he resigned, and came to Pontiac, where he owned a farm, and has since remained. This farm, which he purchased in 1879, is two hundred and forty acres in extent, and one of the finest in the country. Mr. Hinman has, almost ever since coming to Michigan, been engaged in buying and selling land, and his investments have paid him handsomely, making him now one of the "solid" men of the State. He is one of the largest stockholders in the Osterhout & Fox Lumber Company, of Grand Rapids, and is also a partner in the Osterhout & Hughart Lumber Company, of Duluth, Minnesota. He is the owner of numerous parcels of pine-lands in Michigan and Minnesota, and is also interested in real estate in California. He has, with others, formed a company for the purpose of shipping thoroughbred cattle and horses to Buenos Ayres, South America. He is a director of the Pontiac National Bank, and a stockholder in the First National Bank of Grand Rapids. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1857, was Miss Almyra Glaspie, of Oxford, Michigan; and by her he had one daughter, Miss Libbie B. Hinman, residing at home. Mrs. Hinman died, August 14, 1876. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Cornelia M. Bailey, of Appleton, Wisconsin. Of modest and retiring disposition, Mr. Hinman has never taken a prominent part in political matters, or put himself forward as a candidate for public office, but in the spring of 1889 was elected mayor of the city of Pontiac. His liberality and generous open-handedness have won for him golden opinions in the minds of those with whom his business interests have brought him in con-



Wm G Hinman

tact, and made of him a valuable and respected citizen of the community in which he has taken up his residence.

THOMAS STEELE, of East Saginaw, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 9, 1821. His father, William Steele, was established in that city as an iron-worker, and the son adopted the father's profession. The family have the right to their modest boast that the Steeles of this line have been farmers and manufacturers for six hundred years in Scotland. They have proven themselves sturdy yeomen, fixed in their opinions, but possessing such as have had right, justice, and honesty for their foundation. Thomas Steele is a worthy descendant of such progenitors. He attended school until he was sixteen years old; or, rather, he pursued his studies in the forenoons, and his afternoons were devoted to learning his father's trade; but at the age just mentioned he determined to acquire the profession of boiler-making. The knowledge he had gained while in his father's iron-works proved an important experience to him in his new employment—that of an apprentice to the iron boat-building and boiler-making firm of which Sir Robert Napier & Sons were the head. At the close of the last-named service, Mr. Steele emigrated to Toronto, Canada, where he remained for one year; and from there he went to Kingston, where he pursued his trade of an iron boat-builder, under the auspices of Hon. John Hamilton. As an evidence of his proficiency and skill it might be noted that he was selected as foreman, at this place, to supervise the rebuilding of the English frigate *Mohawk.* Leaving Kingston, he proceeded to Niagara, on the Canadian side of the river, at which place he was employed in building an iron steamer. From Niagara he journeyed to Buffalo, where he resided two years; and from thence he proceeded to Detroit, where he was engaged as outside foreman for a prominent firm of boiler-makers, in which latter capacity he acted for seven years. The steady persistence of the Scottish character is noticeable in the young man, and it has remained with him through life; and this same persistent perseverance has proven a potent factor in his success. He was now in the best prime of his ability to undertake business on his own account, and inclination pointed to East Saginaw, Michigan, as the place to establish himself. This was in 1855, and it was in this year that Thomas Steele started the first boiler-works then known in the entire Saginaw Valley. The lumber-mills and salt-blocks of the region needed a man of his skill and enterprise, and for many years he enjoyed a monopoly of the business in his line. East Saginaw was then in its infancy, and Mr. Steele was obliged to fell the forest trees which then stood upon the land whereon his immense shops are now located. As the embryo city grew in size and importance, the now fully established boiler-works kept full step in progress. It has been said that Mr. Steele enjoyed a monopoly of the kind of business in which he was engaged; and this very statement is indicative of the sterling character of the man, for had he not possessed the integrity for which his life has been noted, he could not have retained the advantages which this monopoly of business gained for him. And as he was taught by skillful craftsmen in his youth, so he, in turn, taught others his trade, until now it is said that the most of the master boiler-makers in all that region were originally apprentice-boys in Mr. Steele's shops. No more important industry was ever invented than this which he has followed through life, and there is none which calls for more strict honesty of purpose. That Mr. Steele has made a remunerative success of the enterprise which he founded speaks well for his business culture and aptitude; but that he has secured the respect and esteem of all who have employed him is an honor of which he has reason to feel proud. In July, 1841, Mr. Steele was married to Miss Elizabeth MacGregor, of Glasgow, and his home-life was a happy one. His wife dying in 1884, he was remarried in 1885. There are four surviving children of the first marriage. Mr. Steele has never aspired to public life. His time has been fully occupied in caring for the details of an ever-increasing business; but this has not prevented him from feeling an earnest interest in everything pertaining to the public weal. He has been, as he is now, essentially a good citizen—the manner of man who is a gain to any community that he may be cast in. He is prominent in Odd Fellowship ranks, and aided in founding the St. Andrew's Society, in East Saginaw, nearly a quarter of a century ago. He was elected president of this organization, and was re-elected to the same position seven times in succession, thus evidencing the respect and esteem in which he is held by his Scotch friends and associates. It has been remarked that Mr. Steele had evinced no desire for political preferment; but this fact did not prevent his nomination for the mayoralty of the city of East Saginaw by the Republican and Workingmen's parties in the spring of 1887. He was not successful as a candidate, in one sense; but the fact of his nomination shows in what esteem his fellow-citizens hold him. He is hale and vigorous, the results of habits of prudence and the living an honest, cleanly, and virtuous life. The commonwealth which he chose for a home so many years ago, and which he has seen grow from a mere hamlet to a city possessing many thousands of people, has been the gainer by his residence therein. He has helped and given to aid its growth, and the giving has been returned to him in increased prosperity and in added happiness. A virtuous citizen, an earnest friend, a lover of all that tends to make men happy,—such is Thomas Steele, the pioneer boiler-maker of East Saginaw.

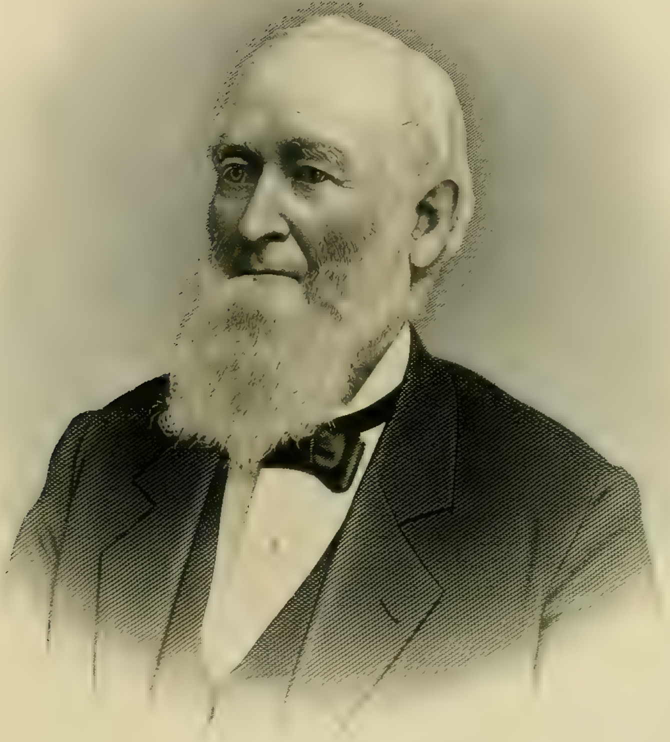
HON. ALFRED P. SWINEFORD, of Marquette, ex-governor of Alaska, was born in Ashland, Ohio, September 14, 1836. His father, Samuel, of German extraction, was born in Pennsylvania. His mother, Jane Collins, of Irish parentage, was born in Virginia. After receiving a common-school education he was from choice, at the age of fifteen, apprenticed to learn the printing trade in the office of the *Union*, at Ashland, Ohio. In 1853 he migrated to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and three years later to Minnesota. In 1857 he established the first newspaper in the town of Albert Lea, Freeborn County, Minnesota, called the *Southern Star;* afterwards established the *Banner*, at La Crescent, Minnesota, opposite La Crosse, subsequently moving the establishment to La Crosse, and starting the first daily paper in that city, called the La Crosse *Daily Union*, which was consolidated with the *Democrat.* He ran the *Union Democrat* for a year, and until Brick Pomeroy bought an interest in the paper in the spring of 1860, when, owing to a disagreement as to the policy of the paper in reference to the pending nomination for President, he sold out and went to Milwaukee, and, in connection with General A. G. Bliss, the pioneer newspaper man of Wisconsin, published the Milwaukee *Daily Inquirer*, which supported Breckinridge and Lane in the campaign of 1860. In 1863 he went to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and published the Oshkosh *Review* for a year, when he purchased the *Democratic Press* at Fond du Lac, and discontinued the *Review*. In 1867 he went to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and started the *Mining and Manufacturing News*, at Negaunee, which at the end of a year was discontinued, and was merged with the *Mining Journal*, at Marquette, with which he has ever since been prominently connected, as sole editor and proprietor, or part owner. In 1871–2 he was a member of the Michigan House of Representatives. In 1874–5 he was mayor of Marquette, having served two terms. In politics he is a Democrat, "dyed in the wool." The governor was married first on March 1, 1857, to Psyche C. Flower, who died in 1881, leaving one daughter, now the wife of E. O. Stafford, Esq., of Marquette. The governor's second marriage was on July 11, 1886, to Mrs. Minnie E. Smith, *née* Marks. He was appointed governor of Alaska by President Cleveland.

ROLLIN C. OLIN, M. D., of Detroit, although not of Michigan birth, has won such success in the practice of his profession in the State that he may well be given a place among the men who have helped to give Michigan the high standing she has to-day in the world of medicine. A faithful, earnest physician, whose profession is his first and chief thought, he has labored to do good through whatever channel has presented itself, and the results he has achieved have not come by any chance or series of chances, but through his own hard, intrepid, and intelligent work. Dr. Olin was born, August 17, 1839, on his father's farm near Waukesha, Wisconsin. His parents, Thomas H. and Sarah (Church) Olin, were of Welsh-Irish descent, who located at an early day in Vermont. The paternal line runs back to John Olin, a native of Wales, who emigrated to America in 1678 and settled at East Greenwich, in Rhode Island. He had two sons, Justin and Gideon. Justin's son, Henry, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an active participant in the Revolutionary War. His son, Caleb Olin, was, in turn, father of Dickins Olin, who became the father of Thomas H. Olin. When the subject of this sketch was five years of age, his father gave up farming and removed to the neighboring village of Waukesha, where he became interested in the milling business, which he continued ten years, and then moved to Northfield, Minnesota, where he resumed farming operations, remaining there until the October prior to his death, which occurred at Detroit in July, 1883, his wife surviving him. While living in Waukesha, Rollin attended the district school of the village and the private school of Professor L. I. Root. Later, he entered the preparatory department of Carroll College, intending to take a full course in that institution. His father's removal to Northfield, however, interfered with this plan, and during the winters of 1856, '57, '58, he attended the district school at Northfield, taking charge of the school himself, as teacher, the next winter. This determined him to adopt the profession of teacher, and, to properly fit himself for the duties thereof, he began a course at the State Normal School of Minnesota. He had just reached the end of the second term when the country was shaken by the news of war. His heart became fired with the patriotic calls for men, and, laying aside his school-books, he shouldered a musket, and marched off to the war. He was a member of Company B, Third Minnesota Infantry, and his enlistment occurred on August 9, 1861. His devotion to the cause of the Union, and his bravery, soon won him promotion. He was not long in reaching a first lieutenancy, and participated, with his regiment, in many of the severest battles. At Murfreesboro, Lieutenant Olin, in company with his entire regiment, was captured, and, with the exception of himself and two brother officers, all were sent to Libby Prison. Subsequently Lieutenant Olin was paroled, with his regiment, and sent to St. Louis, where they remained until September, 1862, being then sent to the Minnesota frontier, with Lieutenant Olin in command, to join General H. H. Sibley in subduing the Sioux Indian insurrection. During the campaign which followed, over four hundred Indians were made prisoners, and these were tried before a military commission, of which Lieutenant Olin was judge-advocate, and by whom a large number were sentenced to death, and of that number twenty-eight were executed. At the close of that campaign, Lieutenant Olin joined the staff of General Sibley, who had been attracted by the young soldier's military bearing, and was assigned to the position of adjutant-general, with the rank of captain. In this capacity he accompanied General Sibley in his expedition against the Indians on the Missouri River. In September, 1863, the command returned to St. Paul, where General Sibley was relieved by General Corse, and to his staff Captain Olin was transferred, remaining until February, 1865, when he resigned his commission and went at once to Savannah, Georgia, where he had anticipated embarking in the lumber business. Not meeting with the favorable prospects he had expected, he returned to St. Paul, and, in company with a friend, E. H. Burrit, opened a bookstore, which they continued until the fall of 1868, when the partnership was dissolved and Captain Olin removed to Owatonna, Minnesota. Here he found employment as teller in a bank, and remained until 1872. Captain Olin had for some years had a desire to be a professional man; and that desire, with the natural bent of his mind, was in the direction of medicine, and, in 1872, he concluded to follow that profession. Removing to Detroit, he took a course of study with Professor Gilchrist, and subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1877. Returning to Detroit, he entered upon the practice of his profession as a homeopathist. He began at once to cultivate a family practice, making office-work a secondary consideration. He practices in all the lines of his profession, making a specialty of none; and the wisdom of his choice in making medicine and surgery his life-work has been justified in the standing he has taken in that profession and the results which have attended his efforts. He is a member of the Michigan College of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Michigan (serving as its president in 1887), a member of the staff of Grace Homeopathic Hospital, of Detroit, in the establishment and conducting of which he has taken an especial interest. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and serves as examining surgeon for pensioners in Wayne County. In 1887, Dr. Olin observed that his practice had outgrown his capacity for work, and he associated himself with Dr. Oscar Leseure, since which time the practice has been conducted in partnership. Although professional cares have kept Dr. Olin out of politics, he has always done all that lay in his power for the Republican party, and is known as a warm and earnest supporter of its principles.

R. C. Olin

He was first married at St. Paul, on October 30, 1865, to Miss Georgie A. Dailey, who died in Detroit, September 8, 1881, and on June 15, 1887, the doctor was married to Miss Grace Eugenie Hillis, of Syracuse, New York. A resident of Detroit who has been somewhat observant of Dr. Olin's career as a medical practitioner and as a citizen, adds the following competent *finale* to this sketch: "Dr. Olin is respected and admired by all who have personal or professional dealings with him, and those into whose families he comes in the capacity of a physician soon look upon him as a friend. It has been the general rule that speedy progress at the beginning of the practice of medicine is premature, and not likely to lead to permanent success. Dr. Olin's career as a practitioner is an exception to this rule. His success in acquiring practice became speedily great. In a very few years he has, in this respect, outstripped not only his competitors of equal age, but his seniors, and his practice to-day is only limited by his power of endurance and his willingness to work. His extensive practice is the best proof of the confidence in which he is held by those with whom he comes in contact professionally or otherwise. The respect given him is not based altogether upon his high standing as a physician, but is also a tribute to his character as a man. Earnest, affable, generous, and helpful, he seeks to do good whenever an opportunity presents itself, and to make the best possible use of the powers and talents with which nature has endowed him. I really believe that the advance homeopathy has made in Detroit and Michigan is in a large measure due to the success attending the practice of Dr. R. C. Olin."

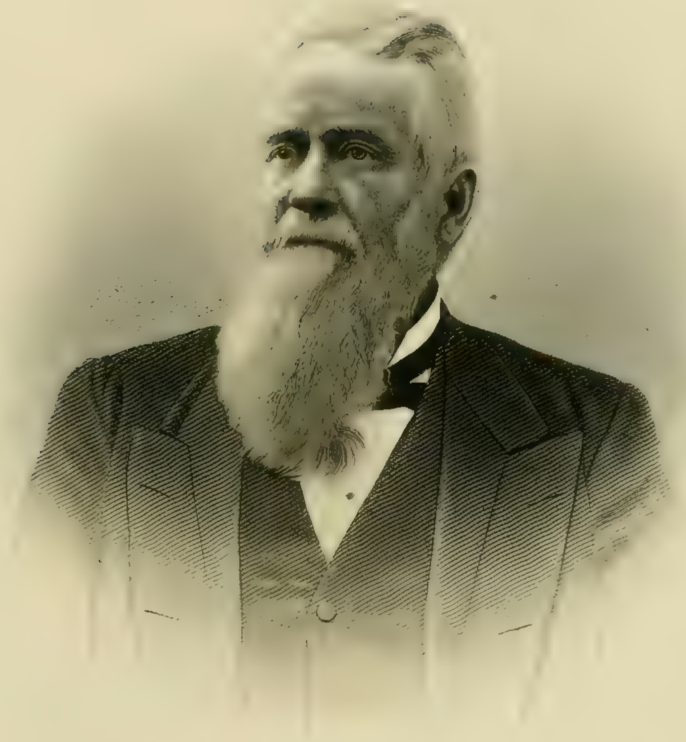
HON. CHARLES GORDON WING, lawyer, of Ludington, Mason County, was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, New York, January 21, 1846. His father, Elnathan Wing, was a native of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Leaving there, he went to New York State when a young man, and engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, continuing in that up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1864. His wife was Henrietta Lockwood, a native of New Milford, Connecticut. She died at Ludington in 1884. They had four children, of whom two were sons, the subject of this sketch being the eldest boy and second child. His brother, Judge William Wing, is a stock-raiser residing in Idaho Territory, and is the owner of an extensive ranch there. Mr. Wing attended the district schools of Franklinville as a boy, and when fifteen years of age went to Rushford, New York, where he spent two years at the academy at that place. He then entered the naval service as a common seaman, and during the two years following was with the Gulf Squadron on the sloop-of-war *Cincinnati*. At the close of the war he received his discharge, and again took up his studies at Alfred University, Alfred Center, New York. In the fall of 1866 he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He then taught school at Manchester, Michigan, during part of the years 1871–72, and in 1873 he graduated from the law department of the Michigan University. During this year he received an appointment under the Federal Government to superintend the construction of the harbor at Ludington, which occupied his time from April until October of that year. Liking the town, he determined to remain and take up the practice of his profession. For this purpose he formed a partnership with Mr. H. M. Newcomb, which, however, continued for only six months. In the spring of 1874 he formed a partnership with Marshall D. Ewell, since well known as a writer and author of law-books, and now residing at Evanston, Illinois. For three years, from 1875, Mr. Wing continued in the practice of his profession alone, and in 1878 formed a partnership with Mr. J. B. McMahon, which continued two years. From 1882 to 1884 he was largely engaged, in partnership with Mr. Duncan Dewar, in Government contract work, and during this time the firm of Dewar & Wing built the water-front where the present Union Depot at Detroit now stands, and were also contractors for work on the harbors at Frankfort, Manistee, White Lake, Holland, and others of minor importance. This partnership terminated in 1884, when the firm of Wing & Samuels was organized, and Mr. Wing entered once more upon the active practice of his profession, which he has since continued. He was appointed Judge of the Probate Court by Governor Bagley, in 1874, to fill a vacancy, and two years later was elected to that office for a full term of four years. Mr. Wing was, previous to the political campaign of 1884, a member of the Republican party. His views upon the tariff-reform question, however, being those of the Democratic party, he has since that time voted with and supported the candidates of that party so far as that issue is involved. He is interested in considerable real estate in the city, and has built a number of Ludington's finest business blocks. He is now erecting a handsome two-story brick building, situated in the heart of the city, which will be fitted with steam-heating apparatus and other late improvements. His residence, one of the finest in the locality, is situated on his farm of four hundred acres, lying about one mile east of Ludington. This farm he purchased in 1876, and its care has since been his only recreation. On it he has spent considerable time and no small amount of money, it having cost him, to quote his own language, "more than would pay forty trips to Europe." He is president of the Mason County Agricultural Society, having held that office since October, 1888. Mr. Wing was married, April 13, 1873, to Miss Jennie Poole, daughter of the late Jeremiah Poole, of Sharon, Michigan. Mrs. Wing was born and educated in Albany, New York. They have six children, as follows: Winnie, born March 23, 1875; Jessie, born February 14, 1877; Gordon Poole, born April 14, 1879; Alice, born January 26, 1881; Mabel, born May 16, 1883; and Oril, born August 31, 1885. A prominent member of the Ludington bar, and an old friend and frequent opponent of our subject in the courts, writes of him as follows: "Mr. Wing came to Ludington fresh from college, with fine literary attainments and a fair knowledge of the law, and shortly afterwards 'hung out his shingle.' His knowledge had never been put to any practical test; but in his combats in the courts his adversaries were soon convinced that his judgment was good, that he had a clear conception of his cases, and that his knowledge of human nature was excellent. He never wastes any of his strength upon unimportant questions arising in a case, and he never indulges in any severe or unkind criticisms of his opponents. Mr. Wing can not be truly called an advocate. While he is intensely interested in his cases, yet his mental make-up is such that there is no outward manifestation of enthusiasm. He is clear and logical in his statements of law and fact, and occasionally indulges in droll expressions and witticisms that convulse with laughter all within hearing;



D. C. Buckland
Pontiac
Mich

counter not amounting to enough to pay their freight-bills, and over a territory covering perhaps a hundred miles in either direction. At the expiration of about two years the firm found themselves in debt, and with about fifty thousand dollars outstanding, consisting principally of book accounts. Mr. Buckland being determined to meet their obligations, purchased in New Orleans twenty thousand gunny-bags, and spent the following winter buying up all the corn raised the previous summer within a radius of a hundred miles. For this he paid sixteen and two-third cents per bushel, shelled, and delivered at warehouses along the river, they furnishing the sacks. Chartering two steamboats, he loaded the corn with the intention of disposing of it at New Orleans, but on arrival there found that it was worth eighty cents a bushel in Boston, and he at one shipped it to that point. In consequence of dampness in the holds of the vessels the corn arrived there in rather bad condition, and he was compelled to dispose of it at auction, where it brought sixty-eight cents a bushel, leaving them a margin of about thirty-two cents a bushel. With the proceeds of this shipment the firm was enabled to pay up outstanding debts, and purchase a new stock of goods for their store, consisting of groceries, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes, drugs and medicines, dry-goods, and millinery. About this time occurred the trouble with the Mormons, who had previously been driven from Jackson County by the people of Missouri, to Caldwell County, which was settled wholly by the Mormons. The Mormons, who were constantly increasing in numbers, and Caldwell being a barren county, became restless, and sought to extend their settlements into Daviess County, on the north of Caldwell. With this view they purchased a small town site in Carroll County, on the Missouri River, twelve miles below Carrollton, and commenced settling there in large numbers. Against this the whole State objected, and their protest culminated in the people organizing with the avowed intention of driving the Mormons out of the State entirely. The governor ordered to the vicinity eight regiments of militia to quell the disturbance. Mr. Buckland, although having relations among the Mormons, closed his store, and, taking his gun, went to the scene of action with the Missourians. But even this was not sufficient to prove his hostility to the Mormon cause, and on his return to town one day he was handed dispatches from Governor Boggs, appointing him colonel and giving him authority to make all subordinate appointments and to organize and equip a mounted regiment. This he had good reason to believe was the work of a lawyer named Jones, with whom he had formerly had some trouble, and who thus undertook to prove Mr. Buckland's loyalty to the State as against the Mormons. It would also appear that trouble had been expected, as a large crowd from the surrounding country had collected in Buckland's store, apparently for the purpose of hanging him, as had been threatened, in case he refused the governor's appointment. Mr. Buckland promptly accepted, however, thus saving his neck, and retaliated upon Mr. Jones by immediately appointing him lieutentant-colonel, and ordering him at once to organize and equip the regiment. Thus was Mr. Buckland's loyalty to the State demonstrated satisfactorily to the people, and in a short time the regiment was in the field. They had received instructions to proceed at once, first to the Grand River, and then follow it up to Far West, in order to intercept any of the Mormon leaders who might attempt to escape that way. A compromise was a few days afterwards effected with the Mormons, by which they agreed to leave the State entirely by the 1st of May, it being then November. In the meantime a formal surrender was made by the Mormons, and Colonels Buckland and Reese were detailed to receive their arms. Taking their positions, the Mormons, headed by their great prophet, Joseph Smith, arm in arm with Brigham Young, passed between these in double file. Colonel Buckland had the honor to receive the sword of Brigham Young, who happened to be upon his side. The arms were piled behind them, and made rather a curious collection. They consisted of shot-guns, rifles, pitchforks, wooden spears tipped with steel or iron, while others had nothing but wooden clubs, and a few of the officers, perhaps ten, had swords. The Mormons immediately commenced preparations for removal, and finally all went to Nauvoo, Illinois. Mr. Buckland, returning to Carrollton, endeavored to look up his lost trade, which he found terribly demoralized. He, however, continued his business about a year, being compelled to make another purchase of corn, which he disposed of to Southern planters, to enable them to pay their debts. After the Mormon surrender he found they had about ten thousand dollars in accounts against them, and of this amount he was able to collect only about three-quarters, principally by seizing their stock and grain, which was disposed of at public auction. About this time he purchased his partner's interest in the store, and a few months subsequently disposed of his interest in this business, and also of a business which he had established at the town of Chillicothe, Missouri, about thirty miles north of Carrollton, and returned with his wife, by way of St. Louis, to Springfield, Ohio, where his uncle, John Buckland, had taken up his residence. Remaining here a few days, he told his uncle he had come out about even in the South, when he was induced by him to take two thousand dollars, which John Buckland had in bank, and with this he came with his wife to Pontiac, in 1840, after an absence of about ten years. With the two thousand dollars presented him by his uncle, and one thousand five hundred dollars additional, which his father had saved, he built a frame building on the corner of Lawrence and Saginaw Streets, Pontiac, and, securing a stock of groceries in New York, he commenced business. At the expiration of nearly five years he sold out, and found he had made about ten thousand dollars by the investment. He then commenced building small cottages for renting purposes in Pontiac, which he ever since continued, and which paid him about ten per cent annually on the capital invested. Subsequently he purchased a one-half interest in a dry-goods store of Francis Darrow, of Pontiac, the firm being organized under the title of Darrow & Buckland, and also became interested in the lumber business, and for a long time was the owner of the only yard in Pontiac. Three years later he sold out his interest in the dry-goods business, retaining the lumber-yard for some years, finally disposing of that to H. W. Lord, receiving the retail price for stock on hand and one thousand dollars bonus, Mr. Buckland agreeing to remain out of the business for the succeeding ten years. About this time he accepted the position of manager and salesman in the house for the State of Missouri, for John Stewart, Jr., & Co., of New York, wholesale dry-goods merchants, and was very successful both in collecting up the outstanding accounts of the firm and selling new bills of goods, receiving as compensation five thousand dollars per year. Here he remained four years, when, the partnership expiring, a new firm was organized, and he was offered a partnership, Mr. Stewart proposing to furnish Mr. Buckland's capital for five per cent. Mr. Buckland declined, however, and returned to Michigan to look after his affairs at Pontiac. Shortly afterwards he established the New England flour-trade. He visited New England, and appointed an agent in each town to sell his flour, either by purchase or on commission, and returning to Michigan he arranged with a number of mills to grind his flour, and made a contract with the Grand Trunk Railroad Company to transport it. He then purchased large quantities of grain throughout the State, and this business attained to large proportions, his annual shipments amounting to some sixty thousand barrels. He also established a grain commission business in Detroit, taking into partnership two young men, giving them one-quarter each of the profits. This was afterwards changed to the produce business, of which they handled large quantities Mr. Buckland was married to the daughter of Colonel B. H. Evans, of Williamstown, Kentucky, by whom he had two daughters. The eldest died while he was in the employ of John Stewart & Co. The youngest, May E., is now the wife of Jacob Seligman, of East Saginaw. His wife died shortly after he returned from New York. He was married to his second wife, Miss Sarah A. Gregory, daughter of John C. Gregory, of Geneva, New York, a prominent physician of that place, May 8, 1858. Mrs. Buckland is a most estimable lady, of refined and cultured manners, and preserves to a great extent the pleasing features and expressions which must, in her younger days, have made her one of the most attractive and handsome women of her time. Arriving at the age of seventy, Mr. Buckland closed up his New England flour business, and sold out the Detroit partnership, and after a year devoted to buying barley in Oakland, Genesee, and Lapeer Counties, which he was afterwards able to dispose of, owing to the failure of the Canadian crops, at a large margin over the paying price, he retired from active business, and engaged in looking after his real estate and other interests. He was a stockholder in the Calumet and Hecla copper-mines, the Detroit Iron Mining Company, at Ishpeming, Michigan, and other iron-mines in the Upper Peninsula, and in numerous Michigan, Dakota, California, and Colorado mines, and was the owner of pine-lands in the State of Michigan. On his return from the South, in 1840, Mr. Buckland found the Harrison-Van Buren Presidential campaign at its height, and, having imbibed Whig principles from his uncle, he became very active in political work during the campaign; and again in 1844 he took an active part in political work, spending between one and two thousand dollars of his own funds to further the interests of the Whig candidate, who, however, was doomed to defeat. Mr. Buckland, by his work, acquired a high reputation among the members of his party, and he was conceded many honorable positions in the Republican party after its organization. He was a delegate to the convention held at Jackson, at which that party was founded in 1856—the first Republican organization in the United States—and was afterwards chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and the Republican County Committee of Oakland County. During this time he gained the reputation of being the hardest working member of the party in the State without office. In 1860, being chairman of the State Committee, he took charge of the entire campaign in the State, and was also a delegate to the National Convention held at Chicago, which nominated Lincoln, and was present in Washington at his inauguration. He was offered by the Republican delegation in Congress many positions of honor, among them the Custom-house at Detroit, but refused them all, as he did not desire any office as a reward for his work. About this time, however, a contest occurred over the position of postmaster at Pontiac, which ended, much to his surprise (as he was not a candidate for the office), in his appointment. He, however, accepted it, and, notwithstanding repeated attempts to oust him from the position, retained it for eight years. Mr. Buckland led an exceedingly active life, extending over a period of more than fifty years, and his experience was a varied and more than ordinarily interesting one, as the above outline of his career would indicate. He died at his home in Pontiac on the evening of Sunday, September 23, 1888, at the age of seventy-five years and one month, leaving a charming wife and pleasant circle of friends, honored and respected by the community.

HON. CHAUNCEY DAVIS, late of Muskegon, was born March 15, 1812, in Jefferson County, New York, and died at Muskegon, February 9, 1888. He was the fourth child in a family of seven children, six of whom were sons. He was seventeen years old when his father died, and three years later he lost his mother by death, and he then began active life as a school-teacher, following that profession for nearly two years. He came West in 1835, settling in Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he followed the occupation of a carpenter and builder for the next ten or twelve years, and during this time became one of the most public-spirited and influential citizens of the place, and held the office of Sergeant-at-arms of the Wisconsin Legislature. In 1840 he removed to Muskegon and opened a general store. He subsequently formed a partnership with T. Newell and A. D. Loomis for handling and manufacturing lumber, and the firm established branch houses in Chicago and Kenosha. In 1853 a new firm was organized, under the name of C. Davis & Co., which erected a saw-mill (subsequently sold to Torrent & Co.), and in 1877 Mr. Davis succeeded to the entire business, buying out his partners. Three years later he retired from active participation in lumbering matters. He was a member of the original Lumberman's Association, organized in 1852, was one of the first directors of the Muskegon Booming Company, and was its first president, being elected to that office in 1864. He was twice elected to the State Legislature, first in 1860, and again in 1862, and during his first term served as a member of the Military and Public Lands Committees, and was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means during his second term. On the incorporation of Muskegon as a city, in 1870, Mr. Davis was elected its mayor, and was re-elected in 1872. He worked in all public offices which he was called upon to fill with characteristic energy and patriotism, and, as member of the Legislature, was an ardent supporter of the Union, and rendered valuable services both in his official capacity and elsewhere, being a warm personal friend of Governor Blair, and one of his most trusted advisers. He was one of the incorporators, in 1873, of the Lumberman's National Bank, was elected its first president, and held that position until his death. He was interested in all of the railroad enterprises that have so materially aided in building up the city, holding the office of president and member of the Board of Directors, and was as well a heavy stockholder, in the Muskegon and Ferrysburg Railway, and was one of the directors of the Grand Rapids and Lake Shore, Chicago and Mich-



Chauncey Davis

igan Lake Shore, and the Muskegon and Big Rapids Railroads. Mr. Davis was an active member of the I. O. O. F. organization before removing to Muskegon, was a charter member of the Muskegon Lodge, No. 92, organized December 15, 1865, and served the first year as Vice Grand, and the next year as Noble Grand, and held at different times other responsible offices in the order. The Davis Encampment, No. 47, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1871, and was named after him, and he was elected its first Chief Patriarch. Mr. Davis was three times married, and by his second wife he had one daughter, who died in 1864, at the age of ten years, her step-mother having died three years previously. We can not do better than to quote intact the letter of Rev. F. E. Kittredge to the editor of the *Chronicle*:

> "I am once again in your midst, in obedience to the request of my dear friend and late beloved parishioner that I should officiate at his funeral services, should he first be called hence, and I should live within reaching distance. Before returning home I can not forbear penning a few words in eulogistic praise of this valued counselor, whose intimate friendship it was my high privilege to share. There never was a more sincere or unassuming man, nor a more loyal and steadfast friend. The most salient features of his character, as I now analyze them, were his pitying heart, his unobtrusive manners, his unfailing charity, his deep religiousness, his unswerving rectitude, his Christ-like spirit, and his unbounded generosity. Even his faults seemed like virtues; for if he erred, it was always on the side of a sweet, and tender, and forgiving charity. He was of manly mold, gifted by nature with a kingly form, but with a spirit as gentle and guileless as a child's. He was enamored of life, so full was he of physical health, and he saw beauty everywhere—something to love in flowers and birds, music and painting, a tinted cloud and a falling snow-flake—in little children, and in humanity everywhere. His domestic instincts were above the normal, and the great sorrow of his life, borne in patient and uncomplaining submission, was the thrice emptied home-nest and long, lonely years that followed. But he adopted to his great heart his fellow-men, some of whom he grew to love with almost a woman's tenderness. No pastor ever preached to a more indulgent critic. How often has he come to me after sermon-hour, even when I felt conscious of making a dismal failure, and placing his warm hand within my own, modestly thanked me for the inspiration that had come to him from my feebly spoken words! Sorrow was no stranger to him, but peace and serenity were the abiding guests. But I must no longer linger, though the theme is fascinating, and the thoughts perennial. There may have been greater men, as the world counts greatness, than Major Davis, but I feel sure that if true worth constitutes the gold of character, and is the criterion of the Christian gentleman, then our vanished friend was the peer of any man who has ever walked the paths of human life or battled with its strange and devious vicissitudes. Gentle friend, beloved parishioner, generous almoner, lover of the human race, hail and farewell."

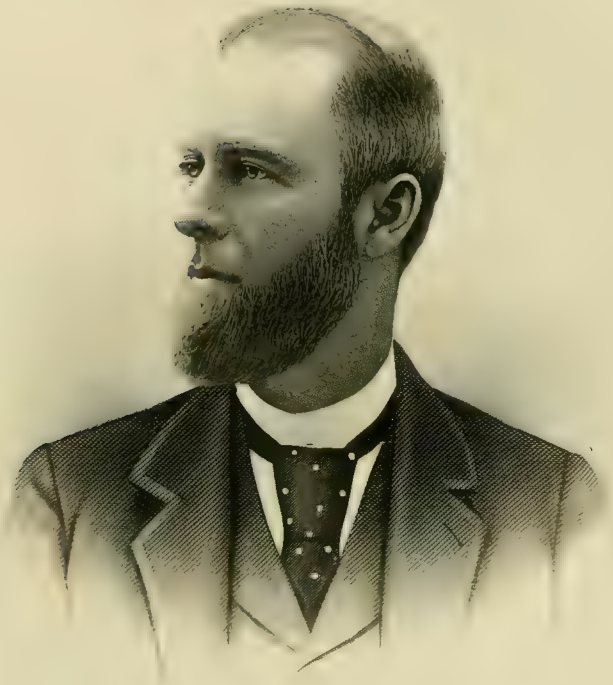
Mr. A. F. Temple, a warm friend of Mr. Davis, speaks of him in the following graceful terms: "He was one of Muskegon's earliest, most active, most honorable, most loved business men, and from the time of his coming held the welfare and interests of Muskegon closely in his warm heart; simple as a child, genial as sunlight, tender as a woman—a man blameless in his life, noble in his actions, opulent in his generosity, the best friend the poor ever had in the community."

HON. CEYLON CANFIELD FULLER, of Big Rapids, Mecosta County, Ex-Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit of Michigan, was born at Chardon, Geauga County, Ohio, June 25, 1832. His father, Edson Fuller, was born at Cazenovia, New York, in 1809, and died at Des Moines, Iowa, April 4, 1879, while on a visit to his son, Corydon E. Fuller, of that place. His ancestors were among the early English emigrants to this country, and the family were for many generations residents of the State of New York. He left his birthplace about 1826 and went to Ohio, where, two years later he married Celira Canfield, a descendant of one of the early English Huguenot families founded in this country in 1639 by Matthew Canfield. In 1845, with his family, Mr. Fuller came to Grand Rapids, where he was engaged for ten years in mercantile business. The two succeeding years he spent in business at Mishawaka, Indiana, and in 1857 he removed to where the city of Big Rapids now stands. They had six children, four of whom were sons, the subject of our sketch being the second son. Mrs. Fuller was in many respects a remarkable woman. The profession of medicine attracted her at an early age, and within her scope she pursued its practice for many years, meeting with signal success in her efforts to alleviate suffering and conquer disease. She was, owing to her rare intellectual ability and force of character, prominent in educational and religious movements, and was one of those few women who have, while on earth, made a broad, noble, and lasting record, and leaving it the better for her presence, which will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to have met her. Judge Fuller began his education in the district schools of his native place, and when, in 1845, the family removed to Grand Rapids, he attended the Union School until he was eighteen years of age. His education was completed at Hiram College, at Hiram, Ohio, where he was a class and room mate of the late James A. Garfield. A friendship between the two here originated which only closed with the tragic death of the President in 1881. Leaving college, Judge Fuller returned to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in mercantile business in partnership with three others, under the firm name of C. C. Fuller & Co., which, however, continued only a short time, Judge Fuller disposing of his interest to his partners. He was subsequently for a time interested in the Leather-tanning Company at McGregor, Iowa, and afterwards was half-owner in the *North Iowa Times*, disposing of this interest, however, on his return to Grand Rapids in 1858. In the fall of 1859, closing out his partnership interests, he determined upon the study of the law, and entered the office of Messrs. Ashley & Miller, at Grand Rapids. In June, 1860, he was admitted to practice, and established himself in the then hamlet of Big Rapids, where he has since made his home and been prominently identified with the material growth and prosperity of that city. His first public office was that of Circuit Court commissioner, which he held until 1868. He was also postmaster for a time, and in 1862 was elected prosecuting attorney of Mecosta County. He was elected Judge of Probate in 1864, serving four years. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1868, serving one term, and in 1882 was elected Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit by a majority over his opponent of 651 votes. On the close of his official term he again took up the practice of his profession, which he has since continued. Judge Fuller was married, November 9, 1858, to Miss Frank A., daughter of John Morrison, one of the pioneer settlers of Davenport, Iowa. To them were born seven children, as follows: Louis M., April 24, 1861; Herbert C., January 24, 1863; Percy H., February 17, 1866, died August 12, 1868; John E., January 2, 1868; Ben. H., February 27, 1870; Frank M., January 3, 1872; Daisy A., November 12, 1872, died August 4, 1873. Mrs. Fuller died November 12, 1872. On January 5, 1876, Judge Fuller was married to Miss Sarah E., daughter of Isaac H. and Eliza E. Voorhies, of Ypsilanti, Michigan.

She was born at Trumansburg, Tompkins County, New York, August 2, 1849. Two sons have been born to them—Charles E., April 26, 1877, and Leslie L., April 14, 1879. Hon. C. C. Fuller is of medium height, compactly built, somewhat dignified but graceful in carriage; his firm, elastic step, clear, slightly ruddy complexion, and rotund form indicate that he has been an observer of the physical law, and his system thereby enabled to resist the encroachments time makes as years advance. He is a gentleman of good breeding and pleasing address, a lover of the beautiful in nature and art, strong in his attachments to friends, and an admirer of the finer class of literature and poetry, and is of fine attainments generally as well as professionally; he has a high regard for truth, justice, and honor, has a very genial nature, is a good conversationalist, and a pleasing companion. His social and business standing in the community is among the best, and he is regarded by his fellow-citizens as an honest, public-spirited, energetic man, to whom any business intrusted will be ably, promptly, and honestly attended to.

CAPTAIN P. C. SMITH, of West Bay City. The energetic Scotch blood of Peter Smith undoubtedly pulses in the arteries and runs through the veins of Peter C. Smith, his well-known son. Of the father a brief sketch has already been given. The son above mentioned was born in St. Clair, Michigan, where his parents then resided, on the first day of May, 1844. When his father moved to West Bay City, and erected a saw-mill there in 1854, the son naturally accompanied the father, and, until his eighteenth year, was a pupil in the public schools of Bay City. For the next four years he assisted his father in the mill, and then started out for himself on the road which has led to financial success. The expression "started out on the road" must be understood in this instance in a highly figurative sense; for, as a matter of fact, he started not on any road, but on a river. Following an old *penchant* for the water, he first purchased a steamboat plying on the Saginaw River (the management of which he assumed himself), and soon after added a tug to the steamboat. These first and second acquisitions were the early beginnings of what have since developed into the "Saginaw Bay Towing Association." This association, composed of Mr. Smith and Mr. Benjamin Boutell (a copartnership having been formed in 1884), is said to do the largest towing business of any firm on the chain of the Great Lakes. They own a large fleet of powerful tugs, and make a specialty of towing rafts. These they bring from Canada and from points in Michigan north of the Saginaw River, in both the Lower and Upper Peninsulas, and deliver them to the mills on the Saginaw River, and to Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other Eastern and Western ports. They are said to handle an average of three hundred million feet of logs each year. The skill, energy, daring, integrity, and sheer force of character required to conduct successfully a business of this nature can only be appreciated by those who are somewhat familiar with the lumbering operations of this great State. But this vast and complicated enterprise claims only a portion of Mr. Smith's attention. In 1883 he established a general store and coal-dock in West Bay City, and from this point he carries on a large and constantly growing business. Captain Smith has interests also in a match-factory, in a stave and heading mill at Gladwin, as well as other investments. In 1864, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Sarah I. Orton, daughter of Thomas S. Orton, of Luzerne, New York. One son has been born to them. Few men are more generally and favorably known in the Saginaw Valley, and, indeed, throughout the State, than Mr. Peter C. Smith. His fine personal appearance, not less than his affable and courteous address, make him a prominent figure whenever the demands of business or the amenities of social life require his presence. At his home in West Bay City, among his most intimate friends, neighbors, and business associates, he is held in the highest esteem. In politics he is a Republican, but, although a pronounced partisan and an indefatigable worker in the ranks of his political party, he has been called by the people, without regard to party, to positions of the highest importance and responsibility in connection with the city government. Four years a trustee of West Bay City, and for four years more a member of the City Council, he brought to the administration of municipal affairs that same determined will, sterling principle, and shrewd appreciation of men and things that have so signally characterized his conduct of private affairs, and he has rendered services of incalculable value to the city. Pre-eminently a successful man (having amassed wealth in the conduct of the extensive business to which he has always given his personal attention), by his unostentatious benevolence and cheery, affable sociability, he has secured a place in the estimation of his townspeople, and, indeed, wherever known, that the possession of wealth alone could never have obtained for him.

BENJAMIN RICHARDS, banker, of East Tawas, Iosco County, was born at Bridport, Dorsetshire, England, March 20, 1825. His parents were James and Mary Richards. James Richards was a copper and tin smith. He was a man of deep and earnest religious character, being a member of the Wesleyan Society, of which he was a class-leader to the day of his death, which occurred when his son Benjamin was but four years of age. He left four children, aged, respectively, four, seven, ten, and fourteen years. His widow, who was a woman of wonderful powers of endurance, bore through the trying ordeal of raising her little family unaided by others. She continued her husband's business, employing a mechanic for that purpose. Our subject was kept at a private school until he was ten years of age. When he was fifteen, his mother, being in very straitened circumstances, was compelled to discharge her mechanic, not being able to pay the wages he was entitled to, and young Benjamin had to take his place and run the business for the benefit of his mother, self, and sister (one brother and a sister having died in the meantime). Thus matters continued until January, 1848, when he married; two years later his mother also died. Having thus no ties in England, he and his wife decided to try their fortunes in (as he puts it) "the goodly land of America." They came to New York in the steamer *Washington*, in September, 1856. He obtained employment at Lansingburg, New York, and subsequently worked at his trade in Troy, Waterford, and Green Island. In the fall of 1865 he removed with his family to Alpena, Michigan, then a small place of less than a thousand inhabitants, where he conducted a tin-shop and stove business for the Rev. I. N. Barlow, a Baptist minister, who had located there for the benefit of his health. After seven years he started a hardware store of his own, meeting with fair success. In October, 1875, he sold out his business and removed to East Tawas, where he opened a small banking and collecting office. Shortly afterwards he associated with Mr. J. H. Schmeck, and started out in the



P. C. Smith

general banking and discount business, under the name of Benjamin Richards & Co., bankers. All of Mr. Richards's enterprises in this country have been a success. Going to Alpena, twenty-three years ago, poor but honest, with seven small children and a wife to support, with no familiar faces to greet them on their arrival, with no home or furniture, and with but a few dollars in money, the prospect was anything but cheerful; but a kind providence and willing hands to work, brought them safely through. To-day they own the best and prettiest home in East Tawas, with a competence sufficient to carry them to their journey's end. In 1878 he was elected to the School Board of the East Tawas public school, and held the office of treasurer for the same seven consecutive years. In 1884 he was elected county treasurer on the Prohibition ticket, receiving 127 majority. He served as supervisor for the years 1878, '79, and '80, two years of which he acted as chairman of the Board. He became a member of the Masonic order at Alpena in 1866. In 1885 he and his wife made a trip to their old home in England. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a class-leader, and a local preacher. Twenty-two years ago he assisted in organizing the first Methodist society in the city of Alpena, and was largely instrumental in building the first church there. Politically he is a Republican, but favors the prohibition (not the third party) movement. He was married, January 25, 1848, to Phebe Powell, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Powell, at Bridgeport, England. They have four sons and four daughters; two of the sons are doing business in East Tawas as hardware merchants, and one son in Oscoda, engaged in the same. Mr. Richards is a living example of what may be accomplished by fulfilling our Christian duty—honor, integrity, perseverance, and industry. He has been faithful in what his hand found to do, and God has blessed him with prosperity. In love with his adopted country, he has both given and received, and the country and himself are the better for his having come to it.

LOTON H. EASTMAN. East Saginaw lost one of its best citizens, in every sense of the term, when Loton H. Eastman died in that city in 1879. His life had been replete with useful deeds—deeds which benefited his fellow-men and materially added to the wealth and greatness of the city in which he felt such a reasonable pride; and as he was still relatively a young man, it was fondly hoped that he would live many more years, and enjoy the fruits of his constant daily labors. There was a still deeper thought in the minds of many, and that was the necessity which existed for the exercise of his splendid organizing qualities, and for the benefit of his excellent judgment, in behalf of the entire community of which he formed so important a part. But it was willed otherwise. Mr. Eastman was of New England origin. Born in 1815, in a little Vermont village, with no factitious aids for advancement, he became inured at an early age to habits of industry and frugality. He learned, too, that there is no royal road to wealth in America; but he had the advantage, however, of becoming imbued with the pregnant thought that men can become the architects of their own fortunes. With such an incentive to success, he left his native State when he was but twenty-one years of age, and resolved to see what could be accomplished by a Yankee boy in a Western State. He settled in Mt. Clemens, Michigan—the same locality which had attracted the attention of Mr. William H. Warner, the man with whom he was afterwards to become associated in business, and with whom he was to remain in partnership ties for upwards of a quarter of a century. Mr. Eastman did not remain long in Mt. Clemens, however, but soon removed to Detroit, where he became interested with Mr. Lemuel Hill in a mercantile venture. He visited East Saginaw in a business way soon afterwards, and, liking the style of the men he encountered there, and becoming impressed with the belief that fortune, if not fame, awaited him in the wide-awake little town, he resolved to cast in his lot with her citizens. It was a wise movement, and resulted in great good to himself and to others. This was in 1854. Soon thereafter he joined Mr. Wm. Warner in the attempt to found a machine-shop in East Saginaw, and the result was successful. The firm name of Warner & Eastman became like household words throughout the entire Saginaw Valley. In 1867, after continuing this industry for some fourteen years, developing and improving it to the extent of their united ability, the plant was sold to A. F. Bartlett & Co., under which latter title it is still in active operation. The value of such an enterprise to a thriving young city can not well be overestimated. It might have seemed reasonable that these two partners were entitled to a future life of ease and retirement, to have it said of them that they had well earned a life of leisure; but Warner & Eastman were not the style of men to live contented, with folded hands, if there was profitable labor for them to perform. A number of years previous to the sale of their machine-works they had also established a steam saw-mill, with its adjacent salt-blocks, in East Saginaw, and it was to this industry they now determined to give their undivided attention. This venture was also a success. The steadfast, earnest projectors of both enterprises imparted some of their own individuality to everything they established. They planned to have these creations of their minds and hands possess a lasting character, for the saw-mill and salt-blocks which they built are still in active operation, and the title of Warner & Eastman is still a valuable, living name. Mr. Eastman was not a plodder in life's journey; although he possessed traits of solid steadfastness, they were used in connection with active, stirring habits. He could not possess his soul in patience, and rest content with now and then spasmodic bursts of zeal. He was the happiest, and really at his best, when planning public improvements of any and every practical nature. He was actuated by a seeming spirit of prophecy in regard to the future development of the resources of the Saginaws. He was not only energetic, but he was liberal, and his hand followed the dictates of a generous nature. If the inside history of the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad could be truthfully written, the knowledge thus gained by the public would prove a fitting tribute to Mr. Eastman's indefatigable zeal and earnest spirit. To this writer it has always seemed a rank injustice to the men who projected and carried on to successful completion such important works as the railway just mentioned, and the Flint and Pere Marquette Road, that no material public recognition has ever been bestowed upon them. Were this paper the proper vehicle for this line of thought, it would be a grateful task to the writer sincerely to do his part, however feebly, in that direction. Mr. Eastman was the first president of the road first mentioned, and the duties and the sacrifices could not have been intrusted to a better-fitted man. Against discouragements innumerable, he persevered, never faltering, never yielding, never acknowledging the possibility of defeat. Many a strong man would have succumbed, but he persevered unto the end; and he had the satisfaction of seeing the successful result of his work. Nothing in the history of important undertakings of this nature is so sad to the reader as was the experience of Roebling, the architect and planner of the great Brooklyn bridge. He had gained an enviable reputation for the structure he had built over the Niagara River; but this latter project was to give him a still more enduring fame. He lived to see the work in advanced progress—his work-room was situated in the near vicinity, where he could watch its growth—but he died before the bridge was finished. Mr. Eastman, however, felt the greatest pride of his whole life when he saw the trains in motion on the iron road to which he had given so much of his life. Mr. Eastman was happy in his home, a loving wife and six affectionate children forming the home-circle, to which he could always turn for sympathy and for the relief of the load of business burdens under which he struggled; and this experience was a great help to a man of such quick sympathies as he possessed. He was ever ready to respond to the call of his fellow-men, and in any way in which he could be of public or of personal help. He was liberal to a fault. Friendship to him was something more than a name. Was his aid needed? It was but to ascertain wherein it could be made the most effective, and then it was granted, fully and without stint. It is the usual course to speak well of the dead; it is not only usual, but it is right, and on a line with the better convictions of human nature. But Loton H. Eastman's name and reputation do not need the sacredness of the grave to modify any disparagement or harsh criticism of his aims and acts while living. What has been here written of him was daily said of him by impartial fellow-men. The old expression—nor does it pall with age or become stale with constant usage—that "a man's word is as good as his bond," was peculiarly true of this man. The local journal which contained an obituary of him said that "his life has been without a stain." What more, what higher eulogium, could be rendered as a tribute to any man, living or dead, than is contained in these few words to the memory of L. H. Eastman—"His life has been without a stain?"

EDMUND HALL, of Detroit, was born at West Cayuga, Seneca County, New York, on the 28th of May, 1819. His parents were of New England origin, his father being one of the Halls of Wallingford, Connecticut, while his mother, though born in Hudson, New York, was the daughter of a Worth and the granddaughter of a Folger, and therefore more or less allied to most of the old families of Nantucket. Indeed, she was a direct descendant of the first white couple married on that island. Her son Edmund was one of a family of four girls and three boys. Two of these died in early childhood; but the others are still living, and were all brought by their mother to Michigan in 1833, making the journey to Buffalo upon the Erie Canal, and from Buffalo by schooner through Lake Erie. They landed in Gibraltar Creek, after a trip of over a week, on the 14th of May, and went at once to Flat Rock, where a married sister of Mrs. Hall was then already living, and where she still lives in her ninetieth year. Mr. Benjamin Hall, the younger brother, also lives near Flat Rock. The sisters are Mrs. Abigail Woodruff, wife of the Hon. Henry Woodruff, of Farwell, Clare County, Michigan; Mrs. Mary Littlefield, of Detroit; and Mrs. Martha Hitchcock, of Farwell. The newcomers were in time to witness the rise and fall of that great undertaking in the line of internal improvements, the Gibraltar and Flat Rock Canal. In 1836 Gibraltar was busier than it ever has been since, with gangs of men digging the great waterway that was meant to transform the Huron into a navigable stream and make a port of Ypsilanti. But the coming panic wilted this wild-cat scheme, and the next year there was nothing to show for it but an insolvent company and a mile of unfinished trenches that may still be seen back of the town. It was here also that, in the fall after they came, the children saw that unequaled meteoric shower in which the stars fell like rain from midnight to morning. Their mother was hopeful, energetic, and resolute; and notwithstanding the straitened condition of her little family, and the financial crash of 1837, she did her best to carry out her determination that her eldest boy should go to college. He also did his part; and by six months' work as a farm-hand, in 1835, at the liberal wage of eight dollars a month, he obtained the money that he needed. He went to the nearest preparatory school, which was then at Elyria, Ohio, and there he was fitted for Oberlin. After that, he kept up his cash resources by working alternately as a stone-mason and a school-teacher; but his clothes were homespun, and it was in such a suit that he was dressed when he delivered his Commencement oration on graduating with high standing, in 1843. The writer of this has been told by the well-known Dr. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College, and by Mr. Charles W. Noble, of Detroit, both of whom knew him in his collegiate days, that he was especially effective as a speaker; and he certainly had the sort of training that would make him so; for in 1841, when he was only twenty-two, he canvassed the State for the Anti-slavery movement; and again, when studying law in 1844, he took the stump for Birney, the Presidential candidate of the Liberty party. But though so strongly opposed to slavery as to be an Oberlin Abolitionist, his collegiate teachings in political economy made him a free-trader, and, in consequence, enough of a Democrat to act with that party for many years. The only public office he ever held was that of school inspector from the old Sixth Ward, in Detroit, from 1859 to 1863, and to that he was elected on the Democratic ticket. But the Detroit Board of Education was utterly non-partisan in those days, as it has been during the greater part of its history. When the fortunes of the Republican party began to decline, as they did during the period of financial shrinkage toward the end of Grant's Administration, he began to identify himself with that party, and in 1884 he was a conspicuous member of the Republican State Convention at East Saginaw. He had been admitted to the bar in 1847, and had begun practice with Judge George E. Hand, in whose office he had studied. But during the greater part of his practice he was alone, and his reputation during that period, as it survives in the memories of the older members of the bar, is that of an eminently sound adviser. It is long since he has attempted to attend to law business, however, for in 1863 he began lumbering. This business, with its heavy responsibilities and numerous incidental transactions in acquiring pine-land and in disposing of tracts that have been lumbered, has occupied his attention more and more, to the exclusion of other work; and these occupations, with later additional outgrowths in the way of manufacturing lumber and salt at the Detroit Mills, of which he is the owner, at Bay City, have transformed the law-office, which he has never closed, into a quiet place for the transaction of business in lumber and land.

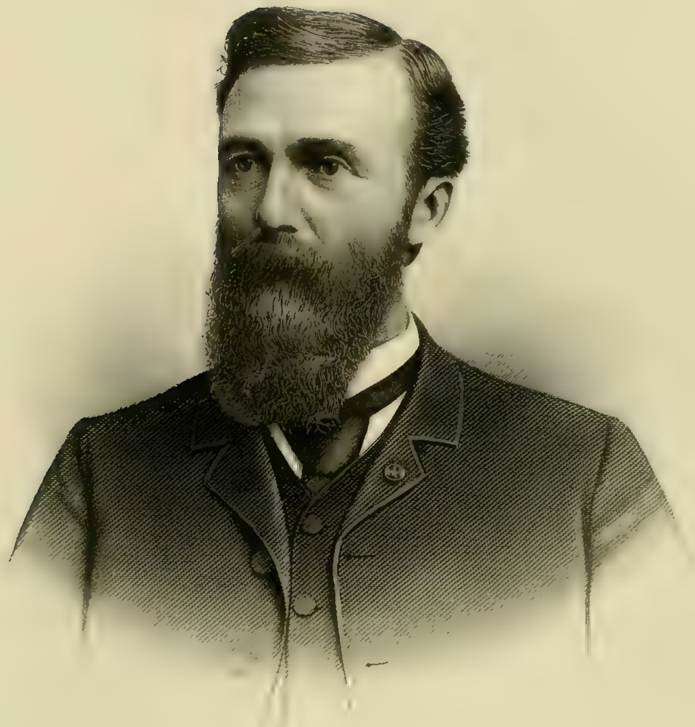
Edmund Hall

As a lawyer, however, he did the city of Detroit a very exceptional service while in the Board of Education. It was provided in the State Constitution that criminal fines imposed in the various school districts should be used for the support of free district libraries, and a statute had been passed in 1859 to carry out this provision. There was never any surplus of fines in the Police Court of Detroit, however, after the salary of the police justice was paid, and the justice was in the habit of drawing on the city treasury for a deficiency. The fact was afterwards understood to be that the fines he collected were absorbed in games of hazard. But it was ascertained by two distinct and independent inquiries—one of which was conducted by Mr. Henry E. Baker, who was also on the Board of Education, and the other by Professor Henry Chaney—that, even after satisfying any legitimate demand upon the fund, there should still remain a substantial annual revenue. The matter was referred to the Board for action, and a proceeding was instituted to recover from the county the amount that had been misappropriated. The Circuit Court's decision was against the Board; but the proceeding was removed to the Supreme Court, and Mr. Hall, as volunteer counsel, made up the case and prepared the brief, upon which a favorable decision was obtained from the highest tribunal. Under this decision the supervisors, who had refused to do so before, were compelled to raise, by taxation on the county, the sum of ten thousand dollars—and this was a compromise for double that amount actually squandered—and with the fund thus obtained the first purchases were made for the Public Library by Professor Chaney, who was its superintendent from the time it was opened in 1865 until 1878. No crisis in the history of this library, which now ranks among the largest in the Union, could well have been more delicate than that at which it was saved to the people by the advocacy of Mr. Hall, and this fact entitles him to the gratitude that is due for exceptional public service. He was married, November 26, 1846, to Emeline, the youngest daughter of John Cochran, of Frederick, Ohio, and he brought his bride to Gibraltar, where he had obtained some of the lands that ten years before had belonged to the now bankrupted and exploded Canal Company. He was not then admitted to the bar, and a few years later he removed to Detroit; but he has always kept his farm-house at Gibraltar, which has grown from a farm-house into a spacious country residence, where he spends the summer with his family and his daughter's. Mrs. Hall died June 28, 1879, and in 1881 he married Mary Helen, daughter of Ludwig Stoflet, and widow of Brevet Brigadier-General Michael Vreeland, a cousin of Mr. Hall, and formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Hall's children are Frances Martha, who married Henry A. Chaney, of Detroit; George Edmund, who died in 1875, at the age of twenty-two; and Frederick Stoflet, who was born September 19, 1882, of the second marriage.

HON. THOMAS E. WEBSTER, attorney of Bay City. Judge Webster was born in Maryland, Otsego County, New York, September 1, 1848. His immediate ancestors came from Ireland, but the more remote generations were natives of Scotland. It is probable that nearly all of the Websters in America are of Scotch origin. The ancestors of Daniel Webster came from that country, Thomas settling in New Hampshire in 1636. Eben Webster, the father of Thomas E., was born in Maryland, New York, a farmer by occupation, and is still living on the old farm. David Webster, the paternal immigrant, came from the north of Ireland early in the present century. Eben Webster married Margaret Burnside, daughter of Thomas Burnside, an old resident of Otsego County, and son of Gloud Burnside, who also came from the north of Ireland, but was of Scotch descent. Both of the parents of Judge Webster in 1889 were living on the farm where the judge was born. It is worthy of remark that the family consists of but four members—the father, Eben, and his wife and two children, Thomas and Ida—and that they are all now living, the daughter being the wife of William Howe, a farmer of Otsego County. The boyhood days of Judge Webster were spent in the same manner as those of so many of the youth of forty to fifty years ago—on a farm. This was and is a healthy and respected occupation, and has furnished to the country many useful and eminent men. Judge Webster went to district school winters, and worked on the farm summers until fifteen years of age, when he entered the army, an eventful incident in his life, and a step not taken by many so young. In 1864 he enlisted in the Second New York Heavy Artillery, which was stationed at Arlington Heights, where it remained until near the close of the war. Mr. Webster then returned home, and followed much the same occupation as before enlisting in the army, working on the farm summers, and attending school winters. It has been said that war and army-life are necessarily demoralizing in nature and tendency. In many instances it was true in the late war; but in many other instances it brought out the manly, noble, and heroic qualities in men. It led them to loathe everything debasing and unmanly, and to place a high estimate on the value and importance of life, and to realize its possibilities. Army life did not "spoil" Thomas E. Webster, but, on the contrary, seemed to develop in him a desire and strengthen a determination to do something and to be somebody in the world. He therefore, in 1866, when he was yet only eighteen years old, entered a school preparatory to a liberal education. This he did at his own expense. Here he made good use of his advantages for two years, and fitted himself for college, matriculating at Cornell University in 1868. At college he devoted part of his time to filling the position of assistant librarian. Three years were spent in studious, laborious application, when, realizing that the physical should not be too much neglected, he passed a season on the Lakes, and the next year entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he remained one winter, and in the spring of 1873 came to Bay City, connecting himself with the law office of Winsor Scofield. After two years of reading law, he was, in 1875, admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with Mr. Scofield, which continued until 1880. In the latter year he was nominated by the Republicans for Probate Judge of Bay County, and elected. The term was four years. He filled the position so ably and so entirely to the satisfaction of the people of the county, that he was made the nominee of his party for a second term, and was again elected to this responsible place. He discharged all the duties with great thoroughness and efficiency, retiring at the end of his second term with the increased respect and confidence of the public he had served. He then formed a partnership with W. A. Pettapiece (who is the present registrar of deeds) in the abstract and real-estate business, which partnership still continues. The profession of the law is both a useful and respectable one, and there has been nothing in the life and career of Mr. Webster in the least discreditable to himself as a lawyer and practitioner or prejudical to the high calling he has chosen; on the contrary, he has reflected credit on the profession, and is regarded as a lawyer of decided merit and ability by his colleagues and the community. He is now in the physical and mental prime of life, and has yet a useful and prominent future before him. He is an illustration of what the youth of America can accomplish by energy and perseverance and close application in a given pursuit. It is not as a lawyer alone, however, that Judge Webster is entitled to more than ordinary mention and consideration, but his life has been equally meritorious and worthy as a citizen and man. Such men as he are not the outgrowth of circumstance or chance, nor is their position in the community the result of genius, but rather of patient, exact plodding, and solid and substantial building. His judgment in public matters is considered valuable, and his interest in the public welfare is well known by all. As might be supposed, in politics he is a strong and consistent Republican. June 12, 1876, he married Miss Ella M. Howell, of Ann Arbor, who died December 24, 1880, leaving two children—Charles and Warren Webster. In December, 1882, Judge Webster married Miss Belle Ingraham, daughter of the late Edward Ingraham, of Brooklyn, New York. The result of this union is one daughter—Amelia P. Webster. Judge Webster is a member and vestryman in Trinity Church, of Bay City, which Church has his active support and the benefit of his life and influence.

RICHARD T. MEAD, physician and surgeon, of Manistee, Manistee County, was born in Macedon, Wayne County, New York, May 11, 1839. His father, Thomas W. Mead, was a native of that State, where he followed the occupation of farming for many years. He was actively interested in the Macedon Academy, and was for a long time president of its Board of Directors. He was a prominent and active member of the Society of Friends, whose doctrines he maintained and followed until his death. In 1869 he removed with his family to Michigan, and, taking up his residence near Adrian, Lenawee County, continued to live there until his death in 1887, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife was Sarah S., daughter of Benjamin Hoag, of Macedon, New York. She is still living at the age of seventy years, at Tecumseh, Michigan. To them were born three sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. His brothers are both living, following the occupation of farming—Thos. G., residing at Tecumseh, and John H., at Holly, Michigan. Our subject attended the Macedon Academy up to the age of nineteen, when he entered Hobart College, where, however, he remained only a short period, being compelled to relinquish his studies for the time owing to sickness. In 1859 he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Estes, of Macedon, under whose instruction he remained about one year. The three succeeding years he attended the Albany Medical College, at Albany, New York, where, in addition to the regular college course, he was a student under Professor Chas. Porter. He graduated, May 11, 1863, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately applied for an examination before the Regular Army Board for an appointment as assistant surgeon in the army, and on July 8th, following, received his commission as first assistant surgeon of the Seventy-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry. He repaired at once to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where the regiment was then stationed, and continued to serve in that capacity until mustered out of the service, May 31, 1864. The regiment shortly afterwards accompanied the Ninth Army Corps, of which it formed a part, into Tennessee, where it participated in the battles of Campbell Station, Loudon, Lenoir Station, and the siege of Knoxville, covering a period of nineteen days, during which there was constant skirmishing. The regiment also participated in the defense of Fort Saunders and the hot fighting at Strawberry Plains during the retreat of the rebels toward Carolina. Returning to Knoxville at the close of this campaign, they made that place head-quarters for the winter. In the spring of 1864, Dr. Mead was detailed to take charge of a train of wounded soldiers, which he conducted to Annapolis, Maryland, where he rejoined his regiment a few weeks later. The corps being ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, they arrived just in time to participate in the battle of the Wilderness, and subsequently in the battle at Spottsylvania Court House, from where the regiment repaired to New York City, and was mustered out on account of expiration of the term of service. The doctor afterwards accepted an appointment as civil surgeon in the Grant General Hospital at New York, where he served until shortly after the war, when the hospital was closed. In 1865 he removed to Adrian, Michigan, where he took up the active practice of his profession, which he continued until 1871, when he removed to Manistee, where he has made his permanent home. He has since continued in the practice of surgery and medicine, making the former his especial study. He is a member of the Pere Marquette Medical Society, and at its last annual meeting in April, 1888, was elected its president. He has held the office of pension examiner for the last seventeen years, and is now the president of the Board. In 1866 he was appointed acting assistant surgeon, United States Marine Service, for Manistee; and is also surgeon to Mercy Hospital, at Manistee. He is an active member of the G. A. R. Association, and held the honorary office of surgeon-general of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Association of Northwestern Michigan for the year 1886. The doctor is a member of the Congregational society, and an attendant of the Church of that denomination in Manistee. He is, and always has been, an advocate of the principles upheld by the Republican party, although he has never sought or held any public office. Dr. Mead was married, November 13, 1866, to Miss Jane A., daughter of Edward and Ann (Parker) Young, of Adrian, Michigan. "As a physician and surgeon, Dr. Mead stands among the leading members of his profession, having a large practice, in which he is eminently successful, his surgical work being of the highest order. He is a well-trained and diligent student, a man of culture and refinement, with an affability and frankness of manner which characterize the gentleman, and make him an ornament to his profession, as well as to society."

HON. JULIUS C. BURROWS, of Kalamazoo, member of Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan, composed of the counties of Berrien, Cass, Kalamazoo, Saint Joseph, and Van Buren, was born at North East, Erie County, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1837, of New England descent. What distinguishes America from all other nations is her large proportion of self-made men. They are the bone and sinew of her National life. They make her institutions peculiarly what they are They are the genius of her development, the soul of its independence, its impetus, and its distinctive strength. The subject of this brief sketch

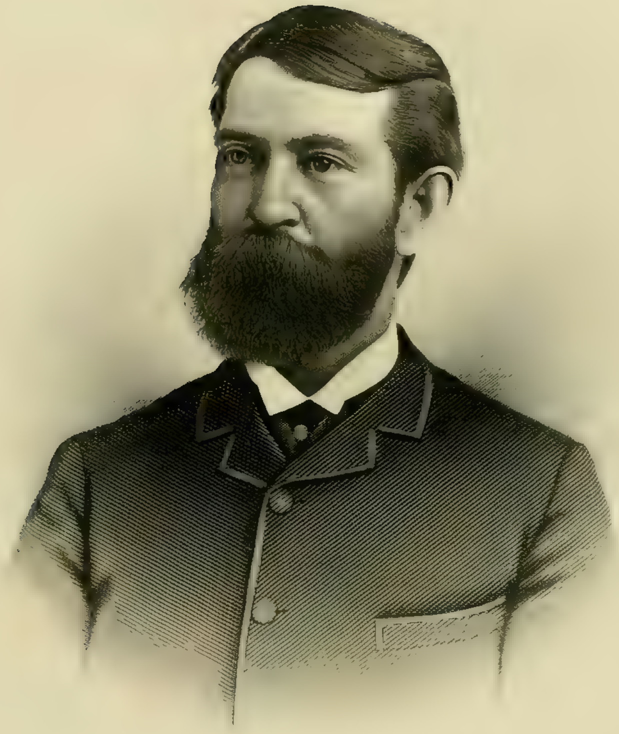


A T Mead

can certainly claim to be among that class. With a modest beginning, by unremitting effort he has advanced towards the top. He attended common school near his home, came West to Ohio, where he was a student for a time in Kingsville Academy, and subsequently of the Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, Ashtabula County. Commencing the study of law, he was admitted to the bar at Jefferson, Ohio, in 1859. The following winter he was engaged in teaching. In 1860 he came to Richland, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, where he was for one year principal of the Richland Seminary. In 1861 he removed to Kalamazoo City, when he entered his profession as an attorney. Here he has since uninterruptedly held his residence. In 1862, Mr. Burrows raised a company for the Seventeenth Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made captain, serving in that capacity in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, and Knoxville. Returning home in 1864, he again entered professional practice, in which, when not occupied by public duties, he has since been steadily engaged. In his profession he is strong at every point, but excels as an advocate. His power in the arrangement and combination of material, combined with a pleasing and persuasive manner and a rare choice of diction, places him in the very front rank of jury lawyers in the State. His larger field of service, however, has been in public life. He was made prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo County in 1866; he served one term, and was re-elected to another, but resigned. In 1872, while still a comparatively young man, he was elected to his first term in Congress. In 1878 he was elected to his second term, and has since served in every Congress except the Forty-eighth, up to the present time, and was nominated by acclamation by his party, and elected by a large majority to the Fiftieth Congress. In 1868 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue for Michigan and Wisconsin, by President Grant, and in 1884, solicitor of the treasury, by President Arthur—both of which appointments he declined. He was delegate at large from the State of Michigan to the National Republican Convention in 1880. As a legislator he has not only brought credit to himself and his district, but to his State as well. While he has given the fullest attention to his constituency, and so commended himself to them that he has been repeatedly re-elected in a district containing many able and aspiring men in his own party, he has at the same time dealt with National questions, and has done so in such a manner that he has brought himself to the very front in the National House of Representatives. With his positive convictions and persuasive eloquence, he commands a degree of attention when speaking given to but few other men on the floor of that body. He has always possessed the power of engrossing his entire mind on the subject in hand, and this, with a full grasp of the subject and a clear elucidation, is a combination of faculties whose force is ever felt. He is a pronounced Republican, a splendid speaker on the stump, and has rendered most valuable service to his party both in the State and Nation. Mr. Burrows has been married twice—to his first wife, Miss Jennie S. Hubbard, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1856. He has one daughter by this marriage, now Mrs. George McNeir, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Frances S. Peck, of Kalamazoo County, Michigan, in 1865. Mr. Burrows is known as a positive, thorough, genial gentleman, loyal to friends and bitter towards none; a man of independent convictions and moral courage enough to speak them, yet to speak them in a pleasant manner. His power of oratory makes him equally able to interest his audience in public or private assembly. By his ability displayed in the treatment of public questions, by his constant growth in mental strength, and by his capacity to deal with National affairs, he is a man still growing in National esteem and reputation. In the Fiftieth Congress he served on the Committee on Ways and Means. In August, 1888, he was renominated by acclamation for member of the Fifty-first Congress, and at the ensuing election was elected by a plurality of 4,185 votes, and served on the Ways and Means Committee.

HON. HARRISON H. WHEELER, of Ludington, was born in the township of Hadley, Lapeer County, Michigan, March 22, 1839. His father, Shepard Wheeler, was a native of Vermont, and by occupation a carpenter. When eighteen years old he removed to New York State, and in 1836 he came to Michigan, settling at Hadley, Lapeer County, where he remained until 1850, when he removed to Goodrich. Shortly after the breaking out of the Civil War he removed to Bay City, where he lived until 1880, when he came to Ludington, and lived with his son until his death, on June 6, 1881, at the age of sixty-five years. His wife was Mary Tower, a native of New York State. She died in June, 1859, at the age of thirty-nine years. They had three children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest child and only son. Mr. Wheeler attended the common schools up to the age of eighteen, and then engaged in teaching. November, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Tenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry. In February following he was appointed orderly sergeant of that company, and in June was commissioned second lieutenant. In April, 1863, he was appointed first lieutenant of Company E, and in February, 1865, was commissioned captain of Company F, these all being in the same regiment. In the spring of 1862 the regiment was a part of Morgan's brigade, in Pope's division, and participated in the battle of Corinth. They afterwards went as part of General J. M. Palmer's division to Northern Alabama, where they were stationed to guard the Charleston and Memphis Railroad; and in the fall of 1862 were sent to Nashville, where they remained until November. The regiment subsequently took part in the battles of Stone River and Chattanooga, and a number of others of minor importance, and in February, 1864, its members were re-enlisted as veterans. A few weeks later, while reconnoitering near Buzzard's Roost Gap, Georgia, Mr. Wheeler was wounded. In the following spring the regiment was with Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, and participated in the battles of Rome (Georgia), Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-tree Creek, Jonesboro, and numerous skirmishes. Mr. Wheeler was wounded in the back while in his tent at Kenesaw Mountain, his lower limbs being temporarily paralyzed. He, however, soon recovered, and continued in active service until, at the battle of Jonesboro, September 1, 1864, he was severely wounded in the left arm, and was permanently disabled. He remained in the service, in hospital most of the time, until his discharge, February 22, 1865, for disability. Returning to Michigan he located at West Bay City, where his father then lived, and in the fall of 1866 he was elected county clerk of Bay County. While holding this office he took up the study of law, and was admitted to practice in March, 1868. At the ensuing election, Mr. Wheeler was elected by the Republicans of the then Twenty-fourth District to the State Senate, and, at the expiration of his term was re-elected. During his second term he was chairman of the Committee on Railroads, which, during that session, introduced a bill revising the entire railroad laws of the State, and providing for the appointment of a railroad commissioner. The committee also reported as to the power of the State to tax railroad lands, in pursuance of which report a law taxing them was passed. This law was subsequently tested by the land-grant railroad companies of the State in the Federal Courts, and was sustained. On the expiration of the first session of his second term, in the spring of 1873, he removed to Ludington. In April of the following year he was appointed by Governor Bagley, Judge of the then Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge S. F. White. At the close of this term he was nominated by both political parties as his own successor, and elected for a full term of six years. In June, 1878, he resigned the office, owing to the insignificant salary paid Circuit Court Judges, and formed a partnership with Mr. R. P. Bishop, and took up the practice of his profession. Mr. Wheeler had, until 1887, affiliated with the Republican party, and been an active worker in its ranks. On the question of tariff reform, however, his views coincided with the principles of the Democratic party, and his support was lent to the latter. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and G. A. R. fraternal organizations. Mr. Wheeler was married, January 29, 1860, to Miss Jane, daughter of the late John Toncray, of Livingston County, Michigan. They have eight children living. Mr. Wheeler received, from the first, a large measure of public confidence, which approved of his appointment as Circuit Judge, and which was never impaired or withdrawn during his years of service in that position. When the increasing expenses of a young family forced him to relinquish his judicial position, for which his mental qualities adapted him, it was a loss to the public and a sacrifice of his private preference and taste. Judge Wheeler is strong in the logical faculties, clear in statement, and forcible in expression, and has taken his place among the foremost. He has social inclinations, preferring the genial atmosphere of friendship to the contests of the bar.

ANSEL F. TEMPLE, manufacturer, of Muskegon, Muskegon County, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 14, 1842. Robert Temple, the founder in America of that branch of the family of which our subject is a member, emigrated from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, settled near Massachusetts Bay, and was killed in the Indian War of 1676, our subject being his lineal descendant of the sixth generation. Samuel Temple, A. M., born in Boston, in 1770, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was the author of several standard text-books, among them being an arithmetic known and used extensively through the New England States. He died in 1815. Of his children, William F., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born April 8, 1810, and at the close of his educational career commenced active business life as a manufacturer, subsequently engaging in mercantile pursuits. He became interested in insurance business, and from 1855 was secretary of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston, until his death, which occurred in that city March 3, 1884. He married Milla Hartwell, a daughter of Thomas French, a native of Canton, Massachusetts. Thomas French was a gun-maker, and furnished the United States Government with fire arms about the time of the War of 1812, in which he served as an officer in the navy, making a voyage around the world in one of the Government vessels. He subsequently represented his district in both branches of the State Legislature, and as a member of the Governor's Council during the administration of Governor Briggs. Mrs. Temple is still living at Boston, and is now seventy-four years of age. They had eleven children, six of whom died in infancy. Of those living, three are sons, all of whom have become prominent in their respective business and professional circles, where established. Thomas F. Temple is register of deeds for the county of Suffolk, Massachusetts, which embraces the city of Boston and a few suburban cities and towns, and has been elected to this position for seven consecutive terms of three years each; is his father's successor as secretary of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company; and has for several years held the position of chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, and is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Perkins Institution for the Blind (founded by the late Dr. S. G. Howe). He is well known in secret, military, and society organizations, and is a stockholder and officer in a number of important financial enterprises in Boston and vicinity. William F. Temple graduated from Dartmouth College in 1877, and has since gained an important place as a medical practitioner in the city of Boston, being on the staff of two hospitals. A. F. Temple attended the schools of his native city until sixteen years of age, at which time, though fitted to enter college, his tastes attracting him to the world of commerce, he engaged as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Boston, where he remained until 1866. In the spring of 1868, coming West, he became engaged in the wholesale clothing business at Milwaukee, where he continued until the fall of that year, when he commenced the manufacture of curtain fixtures. Three years later he moved his factory to Grand Haven, whence, a year later, he removed to Montague. In 1872 the firm of Temple & Co. was organized, composed of Mr. E. P. Ferry, now of Park City, Utah, and A. F. Temple, which continued until 1877, when Mr. Ferry retired. From this time the business was conducted by Mr. Temple until 1879, when his factory at Montague was destroyed by fire, and he determined upon removing to Muskegon. Here a joint-stock company was organized, under the title of the Temple Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Temple as manager, which continued until the fall of 1884, when the establishment was again totally destroyed by fire. It was, however, immediately rebuilt, and the business was conducted until January, 1888, when the Temple Company was organized, with Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge as president; Thomas Kane, of Chicago, vice-president; A. F. Temple, treasurer and general manager; and D. D. Erwin, of Muskegon, secretary. The main feature of the business has been the manufacture of wood-work for curtain-fixture manufacturers, their entire product being made from the refuse, including the slabs, edgings, and trimmings from the saw-mills, their estimated product for 1889 being six million curtain-rolls and a like number of slats, for packing which fifty thousand boxes, also manufactured by the Company from slabs, were utilized. The Company is doing a business of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, and finding a market for their goods in every known country on the globe.



A F Temple

They employ from one hundred and seventy to one hundred and eighty men, their factory being in operation all the year round. Their main building is three hundred and fifteen feet in length, and fifty feet in width, in addition to which two thousand feet by fifty of storage-room is required. Mr. Temple enlisted, in July, 1864, as a private in the Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. On arriving at the front he was detailed on special service, at which he continued until the regiment was mustered out of service in November following. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, but almost since attaining his majority he has been, in the truest sense of the word, an active business man, and has found but little time to devote to political matters. He was, however, in April, 1889, elected alderman of the Seventh Ward of Muskegon. On December 19, 1871, he was married to Miss Mary Langworthy, a native of Milwaukee, where she was born, August 13, 1848. Her father, Andrew J. Langworthy, was born at Ballston Spa, New York, and moved with his parents to Rochester, New York, when a child, and in 1845 came to Milwaukee, where he established the first foundry and machine-shop in Wisconsin. He still resides in that city, at the age of seventy-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Temple have been born three children, as follows: Belle, March 2, 1873; Ella, September 18, 1875; and William F., December 19, 1878.

FERDINAND FAIRMAN, of Big Rapids, was born at Lyme, Jefferson County, New York, July 15, 1833. Several generations ago the family from which he is descended lived in New York County, New York, but his grandfather lived for some years in Canada. There George W. Fairman, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and grew up. When old enough, he became a sailor, and was pursuing that vocation when he married Mary Ann Fox, whose parents were farmers of Jefferson County, though originally from Whitehall, New York. Subsequently he bought a farm in Jefferson County, and, becoming a Methodist minister, he settled there. It was there that Mr. F. Fairman was born; and there he grew up, working on his father's farm, and attending the district school. Being of a studious disposition, he spent considerable time reading, and to this habit his education is principally due. When eighteen years of age he obtained a position as teacher, and continued to follow that calling for about eight years. On July 3, 1855, he married Julia M. Waters, the daughter of an English officer who had settled in Alexandria and engaged in farming. He gave up teaching in 1859, and purchased a general store at Alexandria. In this venture he was successful, and laid the foundation of his subsequent prosperity. In the fall of 1871, Mr. Fairman disposed of his business interests at Alexandria and moved his family to Adams, New York, in order to avail himself of the facilities afforded by that place for educating his children, of whom there were three. Then, during the next two years, he traveled over a large part of the West and South, studying the advantages and prospects of different sections. As a result of his observations, he came to Big Rapids in 1873, with the intention of engaging in the real-estate business. The financial troubles of that year interfered with this undertaking to such an extent that he accepted the position of cashier in the Exchange Bank, which he soon found to be in liquidation, its resources having been seriously impaired. In 1875 he established a banking-house under the name of Fairman & Potter, with Mr. Samuel T. Potter, of Adams, New York, as a partner. In 1878 Mr. Potter retired, and in 1881 Mrs. M. J. Newton, a sister of Mrs. Fairman, became a partner, the firm name being changed to its present style of Fairman & Newton. Banking continues to be, as Mr. Fairman always regarded it, his principal business. In 1878 he came into possession of the Big Rapids Iron Works, the former proprietors of which had failed, and for nearly four years operated it successfully. In 1880 he built the Fairman & Newton Block, one of the principal business blocks of Big Rapids. In the spring of 1885 he organized the Big Rapids Wooden Ware Company, of which he was president and general manager. This Company was afterwards consolidated with the firm of Crocker & Hudnutt, under the name of the Falcon Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $100,000. Mr. Fairman is president of the new Company, which is engaged in manufacturing hard-wood finish for buildings, and frames for spring-beds and mattresses. Its output is very large, and shipments are made to all parts of the United States. He is a director and the treasurer of the Willowdale Ranch Company, of Big Rapids and Montana, capital stock, $60,000. In addition to these enterprises he has dealt more or less in real estate ever since he came to Big Rapids, and is the proprietor of a drug-store, and partner in the firms of Fairman & Woodward, dry-goods, and C. P. Judson & Co., hardware. Mr. Fairman is also connected with other mercantile and manufacturing establishments in a less prominent manner; but the diversified nature of the list we have mentioned is sufficient to show that his business abilities are not limited to a knowledge of details, but are of that general character which renders him capable of supervising the work of others successfully. Though he has always endeavored to promote the interests of the Republican party, he has refused to serve in any official capacity. He is an elder of the Westminster Presbyterian Church. In short, Mr. Fairman is not only an unusually successful business man, but one whose honorable career and high social standing entitle him to be classed as a leading citizen of the State.

HON. EDWARD WRIGHT HARRIS, of Port Huron, St. Clair County, was born in Bradford, Orange County, Vermont, May 4, 1831, son of Edward Pratt and Eliza (Wright) Harris. His father was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a lawyer by profession. He removed with his family to Oakland County, Michigan, in 1837, from which county he was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held at Lansing in 1867. He died in 1868. Edward attended the common schools and academy at Rochester, Michigan, until 1853, when he entered a law-school at Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he graduated the following year. Returning to Michigan, he formed a copartnership with Omar D. Conger, at Port Huron, for the practice of law, which continued until Mr. Conger was elected member of Congress in 1868. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Harris was appointed, by the governor of the State, Judge of Probate, to serve out the unexpired term of Major Scarritt. In 1866 he was elected prosecuting attorney, which office he held for one term. In the fall of 1868 he was elected Judge of Probate, and served for four years. In January, 1873, Judge Mitchell, of the Circuit Court, resigned, and Mr. Harris was appointed by the governor to serve out the unexpired term, at the expiration of which he was elected to the office for a full term of six years. On his retirement from the bench he was presented with a very handsome gold watch and chain as a memento of the regard and esteem in which he was held by the donors. The watch bears the following inscription: "To Hon. E. W. Harris, Circuit Judge, from the attorneys and officers of St. Clair Circuit Court, December 31, 1881." He has since that date continued his practice of the law. During the war he was a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was a member of the Police Commission established in 1885, which has since been abolished, and has served for a number of years as United States commissioner. He first voted for Winfield Scott for President, in 1852, and since the formation of the Republican party he has been a strong and consistent worker in its interests. He took the first degree in Masonry in 1855, of which body he has ever since been an active member, holding office in Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery. He was married, October 1, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Whitman, of Port Huron, by whom he has two children. The eldest, Lillie E., is now the wife of Mr. E. D. Chapman, of Coldwater; and Kittie W., born in 1871, is living at home. Mr. Harris has been a very successful practitioner, having a large and remunerative practice, and is one of the best-known members of the bar of St. Clair County.

HON. THOMAS A. E. WEADOCK, of Bay City. There is nothing which evidences the difference between the olden time and the present day so much as the contrast which exists in the rapidity with which men become distinguished in this age, and the laborious plodding incumbent upon those who aimed at eminence earlier in the present century. The efforts may be as great, the struggles as hard, now as then, but the result is seen in the many men of scarcely middle age who have attained high rank in all the varied walks of life. In fact, the world is led and governed to-day by the relatively young men of the land. The high pressure at which we live has made its mark apparent all along the line. The eminent men of the present, young as they are in years, yet compare favorably with those of the earlier day; but it is done by the very intensity of the labor they put into everything they undertake. We have young men for judges, young men for diplomates, young men for our "merchant princes." Young men are sent to Congress, young men govern the whole destiny of the Nation. The ancient saying, "Old men for counsel, young men for action," will have to be rewritten, and made to read, "Young men for counsel *and* for action." This vein of thought came naturally to the writer when asked to prepare a short personal sketch of the gentleman whose name heads this paper; for Thomas A. E. Weadock has reached a position, in his young manhood as it were, which fairly entitles him to rank among the prominent men of Michigan. He was born in Ballygarret, County Wexford, Ireland, on the first day of January, 1850, and was the third son of Lewis Weadock and Mary Cullen, both family names having been distinguished by those who bore them in the early days of Ireland, and both families having left the impress of their individuality upon the section of country in which they lived for so many years. During his infancy the parents of the subject of this sketch emigrated with him to America, and, going West, settled at first at St. Mary's, Auglaize County, Ohio. This occurred in September, 1850. A little later on, they removed to a small farm near St. Mary's, where they continued to reside until 1863, when the father of the then young Thomas Weadock died. The latter was then about thirteen years of age. He had attended the district schools of the vicinity up to this time, and was now to have the benefit of something better. He was sent to the Union School in St. Mary's, where he remained for two years. At the age of fifteen, on the return of an elder brother from the army (a common occurrence—this latter—at that time in many families in the land; but, alas! also in many, many families, the elder son, the hope, the prop of the aged mother and father, never came again to the old, well-loved home), he went to Cincinnati, intending to learn the printer's trade; but feeling disinclined to make of this his life pursuit, he returned and became a teacher of others, finding employment in this line in the counties of Auglaize, Shelby, and Miami. During the vacation seasons he again, in turn, became the student, thus receiving, thus imparting information. And here it again recurs to the writer to note this peculiarity in the young manhood of all, or nearly all, of those who, in after life, attain to eminence and distinction—the fact that they had no educational reliance but the district school in their boyhood, supplemented sometimes by a short, academical course; and then, almost invariably, they engage in school-teaching for a while, on their own account. Probably it is only a natural transition from a teacher of boys to a teacher of men. Whatever be the cause for this identity of occupation, or whatever may be the outcome of the teaching, the fact remains that nearly every successful educated man of the present day was a school-teacher in his young manhood. The apparent result of school-teaching in young Weadock's case was that it gave him the means to migrate to Ann Arbor, and enter the law department of Michigan's grand University, which is the pride of that city and of the people of the whole Peninsular State. During the college vacations the young man was not idle either, for he succeeded in obtaining the privilege of reading law in the office of a gentleman of eminent legal attainments in Detroit, and this not being sufficient to satisfy the young man's craving for learning, he wisely pursued selected studies while attending the law school. Thomas A. E. Weadock graduated as Bachelor of Laws, March 26, 1873. On the 8th of the following month he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and in June of the same year he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Ohio, Hon. George Hoadly being one of the examining committee. And this, be it remembered, young Weadock had accomplished, almost alone and unaided, at the age of twenty-three years. March 26, 1884, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. In September, 1873, Mr. Weadock made another, and this time final, search for a permanent home. He went to Bay City, one of the thriving, bustling, liberal, young cities of the Saginaw Valley. There, as the saying is, "he put out his shingle," and it has remained "out" until this present writing. On arriving at his new home, he assisted in making an abstract of the real estate records of Bay County—a practical education in itself in that particular line of legal work. In June, 1875, Mr. Weadock formed a law partnership with Mr. Graeme M. Wilson, and this partnership continued to exist until the death of the latter, in 1877. Mr. Wilson being the prosecuting attorney for Bay County, Mr. Weadock became his assistant, and, at the decease of the former, the latter was appointed to the chief place by the Hon. Sanford M. Green, Circuit Judge, and he held the posi-

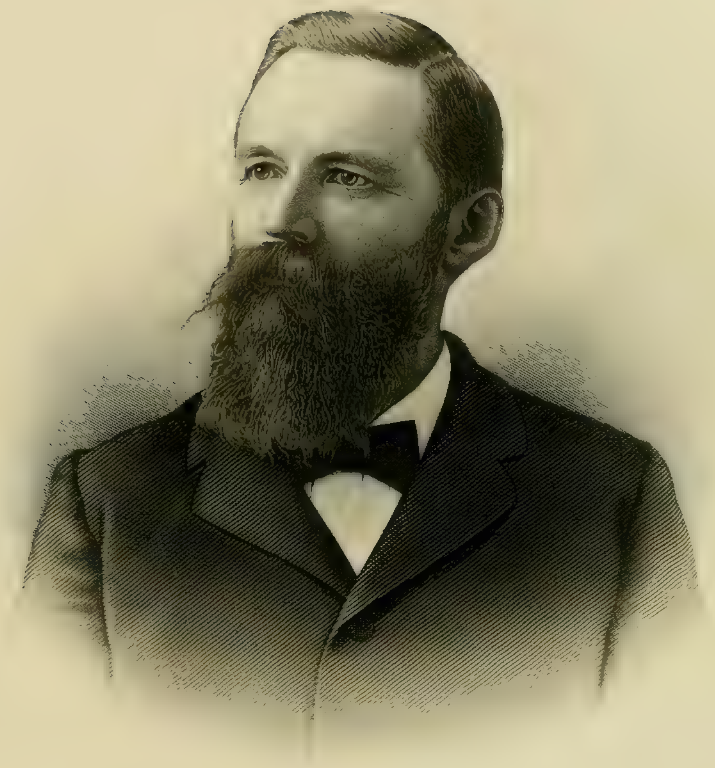
Thomas A. E. Weadock

tion until January 1, 1878. In April, 1883, he was chosen mayor of Bay City by a decisive majority, although the political party with which he affiliated had been defeated at the three preceding local elections. He served his full time, but declined a renomination. During his term of office he was indefatigable in giving his city a pure administration, and in introducing certain reforms in many matters. These latter have proved of much benefit to the public, and they have given him a warm place in the hearts of many of his fellow-citizens. In politics, Mr. Weadock is a Democrat. He is a great admirer and follower of Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden, and the writings of these eminent men have molded his political convictions. He has presided, gracefully, firmly, and well, at the State convention of his party and he never fails to take the "stump" in that party's behalf whenever a political conflict is on. Mr. Weadock was happily married to Mary E. Tarsney, a sister to the Hon. T. E. Tarsney, of East Saginaw, Michigan, late a member of Congress from the Eighth District of that State, and of Hon. John C. Tarsney, who is now representing the Kansas City (Missouri) District in the Fifty-first United States Congress. Six children were the fruit of this union, and the wedded life and the home-life were exceptionally notable; for the devotion of husband to wife, and of children to parents, formed a picture of true affection and kindly deeds which had its effects for good upon many another family group. But this happiness was not to last; the wife and mother's health began to fail, and a trip to the South was undertaken, in the hope of good results to her. This was not to be, however, and so, away from her home, but surrounded by those she loved, she died in March, 1889, at the early age of thirty-seven years. Were this the place in which to properly allude to such matters, the writer would gladly pay his reverent tribute to one of whom he had heard and known so much that was pure, and womanly, and good. What more can be said of one who is so pre-eminently a self-made man? This: He is recognized as a lawyer of great ability, having a large, and ever increasing practice. He has filled offices of public trust and honor, and he has, while holding these positions, added to the confidence the community has always felt in his integrity; he has accumulated a fine private library, and there, surrounded by his books, he is securing fresh force with which to do something more and better for his fellow-men, when they or duty make their call on him; he has gained the friendship of many, and in this respect alone his life is a success. And yet a young man, still with many more years before him, God willing.

JOHN B. UPTON, lawyer, of Big Rapids, was born at Batavia, Genesee County, New York, July 2, 1829. His father, Daniel Upton, was born at Dublin, New Hampshire, and about 1818 moved to Batavia. In 1821 he married Electa Randall, whose parents were Vermont farmers, and immediately settled on a farm near Batavia, which was his home until his death in February, 1888. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom J. B. Upton was the fifth, and General Emery Upton, author of "Upton's United States Tactics," was the eleventh. The subject of this sketch began his education at the district schools, and took a preparatory course at Alexander, Genesee County, New York. In 1851 he entered Oberlin College, Ohio, but was compelled to leave in 1853 on account of sickness. He then began to work on a farm for the benefit of the exercise, and recovered his health. October 6, 1853, he married Julia A. Sherman, and moved on a farm, where he remained until 1859. In the fall of 1858 he began to read law in the office of Wakeman & Bryan, at Batavia, and in the fall of 1859 moved to Lawrence, Van Buren County, Michigan. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, July 3, 1862, and in the fall of that year was elected Circuit Court commissioner. In the spring of 1864 he was elected supervisor of the township of Lawrence, Van Buren County. August 27, 1864, he was appointed, by Governor Blair, quartermaster of the Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry, and left the State with the regiment in the following October. This regiment became part of the Twenty-third Army Corps, under the command of General Scofield, and took part in the battle of Nashville, and also in the battle of Wise Fork, North Carolina. It was mustered out at Goldsborough, North Carolina, June 6, 1866. Mr. Upton then returned to Van Buren County, and in the following fall was elected prosecuting attorney, which office he held for three successive terms. He then continued the practice of law until the spring of 1876, when he removed to Big Rapids. He resumed his professional work in his new location, and in 1886 was elected prosecuting attorney of Mecosta County, and again in 1888. In politics, Mr. Upton is a strong Republican. He is the father of ten children. In religious matters he is a Presbyterian, being an elder of that Church. Of his children, six are daughters and four sons. One daughter resides near DeWitt, Arkansas; three in Minneapolis; one son in Elm Creek, Nebraska; one son is senior at Cornell University, New York; one son has passed two years' study at West Point Military Academy, New York; one son and two daughters are at home.

HON. NELSON ELDRED, banker, of Battle Creek, was born in Otsego County, New York, January 9, 1822. He is the son of Caleb Eldred, who was born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1781, and married Phœbe Brownell, daughter of Thomas Brownell, a farmer of Bennington County, in 1802, and shortly afterward removed to Otsego County, New York, where he engaged in farming and stock-dealing. The subject of this sketch is the youngest but one of his twelve children, seven of whom still survive. In 1831, Caleb Eldred removed to Comstock, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, where he built a saw and grist mill. His purchases of farmlands at Comstock and Climax were among the first made in the tract that had just been thrown open to settlers. He died in 1876, and his wife in 1853. Nelson Eldred's education was begun in the district schools of Otsego County, New York, where he remained with an elder brother till 1832. The family having then settled in Michigan, he was taken there, and given instruction in a private school maintained by his father, until the establishment of the district schools, which he afterwards attended. In 1837 he began to study at the branch of the University of Michigan which had been started at Kalamazoo, and which soon became part of the Kalamazoo Institute, and now Kalamazoo College. He completed his course there in 1843, and shortly afterwards engaged in farming, a pursuit in which he has been unusually successful, and in which he continues to this day. He was also engaged in the hardware business from 1865 to 1871, and has been in many ways identified with the growth of the various enterprises of Battle Creek. When the City Bank was organized, he became its vice-president, and in 1877 was made its president, which office he still fills. Politically, Mr. Eldred favors the principles of the Prohibitionists, and in 1871, having been nominated by them and indorsed by the Democrats, he was elected mayor of Battle Creek. In 1848 he married Sarah Holden, a daughter of John Holden, a farmer of Kalamazoo County, but a native of Vermont, and by her has had two children, one of whom is still living—W. H. Eldred, born 1855. Mr. Eldred's honorable and industrious career has won for him a high reputation. Both in his business interests and social connections he is regarded as one of the leading citizens of Battle Creek.

HON. ROWLAND CONNOR, M. S., of East Saginaw, was born June 16, 1842, in the city of New York. His father, John Henry Connor, was also born in New York City, as had been his forefathers for several generations, and they were among the older class of New York merchants and bankers. His mother, Catharine A. Reiner, also born in New York City, was of German ancestry. Mr. Connor was educated in the public schools of his native city, and from these he entered the College of New York, from which latter he was graduated, in 1860, at the early age of eighteen. Three years later, from the same college, he received the degree of Master of Sciences. His father's death occurring when young Connor was a mere lad, he was adopted into the family of his grandfather. At the completion of his scholastic course in New York he taught school for a year, and then entered the theological department of the St. Lawrence University, from which seat of learning he was graduated two years afterwards. At the age of twenty-one he was ordained a clergyman, and settled in Kingston, and, subsequently, in Concord, New Hampshire. In 1866 he received a unanimous call to preside over the School Street Church, in Boston. This was an unusual honor to be conferred on so young a man, and Mr. Connor accepted their invitation. Boston thenceforward became his permanent home until the year 1874, although he spent one year in the West, at Milwaukee, and the greater part of two years at Northampton. From 1874 to 1880, Mr. Connor was engaged entirely in literary pursuits, living part of the time in New York, and part in Boston. He was part owner and one of the editors of the New York *Nation*. He was a contributor also to the New York *Tribune*, Boston *Herald*, *The Index*, *Lippincott's Magazine*, and other leading journals and periodicals of the country. Many of these articles have been copied by the leading journals of the civilized world. For a mind constituted like that of Mr. Connor, no time in all the history of our country could have been better adapted to its perfect development than the period herein alluded to. Wendell Phillips was then at the height of his brilliant career, and the many other noble men by whom he was surrounded made as grand a coterie of eloquent and earnest reformers as any age has ever witnessed. Human slavery was the crime of the century; human progress was also a result to be gained. To abolish the crime and to aid in the latter, was the task these great minds attempted. It was at the feet of such men as these that young Connor sat, and imbibed those strong, earnest thoughts with which he has wrestled ever since. Nor did he consent to become merely a passive disciple and listener to these master-minds. He did better than this, for he became a co-worker with them—serving, for instance, on the executive committee of the American Anti-slavery Society—and he performed his part well. He lived to enjoy the realization of many of his most ardent aspirations, and, even as a young man, he made an enduring mark upon his time and upon his fellow-men. He wrote, he talked, he preached. He made every important topic his theme, and he gained a knowledge of subjects and events which was almost marvelous for its accuracy and thoroughness. Although a clergyman, he could not be bound down to mere dogmas and forms; his mind constantly needed some new thing to analyze, some newer or grander thoughts to develop. Of course such a man must be criticised; many harsh things must be said of him. This is the penalty that genius and bright intelligence has ever paid, and ever will pay. In the year 1880 the people of East Saginaw, Michigan, became aware of the advent of a new citizen among them. He was young, comparatively—a bright, energetic man, among a whole city full of bright men. He had a brisk, rapid walk, a quick, pleasant salutation, and a prompt, earnest opinion upon every question of importance. After a short period had elapsed the people were invited to listen to a sermon—or to a lecture—at the old Academy of Music; and it was there developed that the speaker was Rowland Connor, and that it was his intention to organize a liberal religious society and Church. The sermon, or lecture—call it what you will—electrified the audience. There were peculiarities of manner on the part of the speaker, it is true; but they were of a nature to attract and hold earnest men and women. At times he was eloquent; but, better than all else, it was an eloquence that appealed to the intellect and heart, and not to the prejudices or fears of the listeners. And then, no one could doubt the perfect sincerity of the speaker. Honesty of purpose will always gain for its possessor a fair opportunity for expression, and it gained it for Rowland Connor. It was a revelation to East Saginaw, and thenceforth Mr. Connor's progress in the esteem and confidence of the community was rapid and assured. Sunday after Sunday, audiences assembled in the old building—audiences larger and more friendly—until ultimately a society, composed of all classes and creeds, moved and animated by a common want, was legally organized, and then there was begun an agitation for the possession of a place of worship which the society could call its own. A suitable site for the purpose was secured, and then the building, unique and beautiful, was erected. Here Mr. Connor was at home; and here, Sunday after Sunday, gathered those who loved and believed in him. Each winter it has been the custom to replace the usual church services by a series of lectures, given by Mr. Connor, and partly by men who are supposed to be especially competent to consider particular subjects. It thus became an educational institution as well as a Church, and as such it received the support of all classes of society, and of persons holding every variety of theological belief. In the congregation and among the members might be found Catholics and Jews, as well as representatives of all the leading Protestant sects. These scientific lectures have been listened to by the best minds of the Saginaw Valley. Mr. Connor has but little of the orthodox clergyman in his make-up, or in his general expression. Of medium height, slight but firmly knit, he seems more like a banker, in haste to meet an appointment with a customer; or, again, like an editor, on the way to his sanctum. His early training and experience have given a business-bend to his character, and this has also given a curtness to his general conversation



Rowland Connor

which is not unpleasant to those who meet and talk with him. In 1869, Mr. Connor was married to Miss Emma Hilton, daughter of Andrew J. Hilton, of Boston, Massachusetts. A son approaching young manhood, and a daughter in the blush of her young maidenhood, and the devoted wife and mother, are Rowland Connor's household gods and blessings. It must not, however, be inferred, from the fact that Mr. Connor is a hard worker, that he is necessarily a weary-looking man. His manner is so brisk and buoyant that it leaves no trace of weariness on him. He is also a methodical man, and this habit has enabled him to accomplish more than he could otherwise have done. He takes an active interest in all municipal affairs of the place where he resides, and especially cares for the educational institutions with which the city is furnished. In the spring of 1888 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of East Saginaw. He has a strong *penchant*, too, for some of the best of the fraternal organizations of the day; and he naturally takes a high rank in their management, both by natural aptitude for matters of that kind, and on account of his personal popularity. For two years he was at the head of the Knights of the Maccabees of the State, and is a Past Exalted Ruler of the order of Elks. In politics, Rowland Connor has never been handicapped by party shackles. His spirit has been too free for that; and, besides, he is a natural leader of men, rather than follower. In his early manhood he voted as he talked, and worked, and felt. He was first an Abolitionist, and then a Republican. His first Presidential ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln, on his second nomination. So long as the Republican party had, in his estimation, principles looking to the betterment of the Nation, he gave his support to that organization. He is of too earnest a nature, however, to be content with the mere reputation which a party has won; and, having always been a free-trader, and believing that the Democratic party is now the party of true progress and achievement, he is a Democrat. His character and standing in East Saginaw are of the highest order for good citizenship and a pure, cleanly life. Many denunciations have been visited upon him for the broad catholicity of his views, and for his absolute freedom of thought and expression. Every topic of National import is seized upon by this thinker, and then, in his quick, incisive way, the salient points of each are made clear to the hearer. Mr. Connor is in constant demand as a speaker at conventions and banquets, and has been chosen orator of the day on numerous occasions of public interest. In the fall of 1888 he was nominated and elected to the State Legislature. During the Presidential campaign of the same year he was constantly on the "stump," delivering addresses or holding debates with political opponents. In the Legislature he took an active part in the discussions on all important themes, and, although acting with the minority, succeeded in passing nearly every measure in which he was interested. As a member of the Committee on Elections, he worked hard in the preparation of what has been pronounced the best election bill on the Australian system ever presented in the United States. This bill was passed by the House, but failed in the Senate. He introduced and passed also the bill for the consolidation of the cities of Saginaw and East Saginaw, and attracted attention by his management of a local measure known as the Wild Fowl Bay Bill, which he fought through the House in the face of determined opposition. Upon his election to the Legislature, Mr. Connor relinquished the management of his society in East Saginaw, and since the adjournment of that body has given his attention to literary and legal studies, and has recently been admitted to the bar.

DAVID M. NOTTINGHAM, M. D., of Lansing, Ingham County, president of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan, member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, etc., was born near Jonesborough, Grant County, Indiana, January 5, 1855. His father, James Nottingham, of English descent, was born in Ohio, November 11, 1811, and migrated to Indiana when it was a wilderness, and settled at what is now the site of the city of Muncie, Delaware County. He afterward moved to near Jonesborough, where the subject of our sketch was born. His mother, of Scotch descent, was born in Ohio, March 30, 1819, and with her parents moved to near the same place. Each parent had been married before, and when they married brought together a large family of children. David M. Nottingham's early education was received in a country school in terms lasting from sixty to eighty days each year. Yet his father gave him advantages by sending him to the village school at Fairmount, and to the County Institute at Marion, Indiana. The balance of his time was spent on his father's farm in assisting and doing successfully any work allotted to him. He was strong, healthy, and at the age of fourteen years was able to do a man's work. At the age of sixteen he taught school at what was known as College Hill, in Grant County, and immediately after attended one year at the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana. He had however, no taste for school-teaching, and early conceived the idea of adopting the medical profession as his own. Being without means to educate himself for the profession, he sought every opportunity whereby to assist himself in attaining his ideal; consequently, at the age of eighteen, he learned the trade of harness-making with his brother, Thomas Nottingham, at Marion. This he followed during the summer, and taught school during the winter, saving his money to attend medical college, and at the same time constantly keeping his studies in hand. At the age of twenty-one years his father, who was opposed to his choice of a profession, proposed that he take the money he had saved, and, together with some that he would loan him, open a harness-shop in the village of Fairmount. This proposition he accepted and carried out by opening a shop on February 1, 1876. But he had no taste for the business, and it was not a success; and while carrying it on he never failed to have as his companion works on anatomy and physiology. Soon after beginning this business he met Miss Elizabeth C. Baldwin, who afterwards became his wife, on May 28, 1876. She was the daughter of Jonathan Baldwin, one of the first settlers and prominent men of his part of the county. She, too, had taught school, and was a bright and happy girl, and has ever proven a most lovable and devoted wife. The marriage was celebrated in the Wesleyan Methodist Church by the Rev. Mr. Coats, pastor of the Church, and they began keeping house in a lovely home presented to her by her father. After two years in the harness business, Mr. Nottingham sold the shop and began the study of medicine in earnest. He studied most assiduously during all the time possible, and worked at his trade to maintain himself and wife. In October, 1879, after having as thorough a preparatory education as he could receive under the circumstances, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois. His course in college was a most pleasant and profitable one, and he succeeded prominently in his class. He was appointed secretary of the Surgical Ward, which he attained by being able to write a very elaborate report of clinics. He worked hard at his studies, and, in February, 1881, he was graduated, taking two prizes, one of which was for the best record of the Surgical Ward ever kept and the other for the best essay on diphtheria. After graduating he first located in Bronson, Branch County, Michigan, where he followed in the practice of Dr. Godfrey, and where he soon succeeded in obtaining a good practice, which he maintained for three years, when he removed to Lansing. While at Bronson he bought a home, and also built a store-building, which, however, was destroyed in the disastrous fire which burned most of the town, in August, 1884. He removed to Lansing in April, 1884, and bought the property, 417 Washington Avenue South. His professional business there soon became quite extended, and he numbered among his patrons some of the best families of the city. In the January following he bought the adjoining lot to his home, and in the summer of 1888 built on the same a beautiful block of flats. While in Bronson he was president of the School Board, which position he resigned on his removal to Lansing. In politics he has always been a Republican, and was elected to the Common Council of Lansing in April, 1889. He has always been an active member of the State Medical Society of Michigan, and in May, 1889, was elected its president. He was raised a Methodist, but is now a member of the Congregational Society. He has two children; the oldest, Bret J., was born on August 24, 1877, and Emma L., on February 9, 1882. The doctor is an active member of the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum, and has been for several years. The following remarks from the pen of one of Lansing's most prominent citizens, speaks for itself: "Dr. Nottingham is of striking personal appearance, being tall, large, and well-proportioned. His genial face and affable manner make for him friends of all whom he meets, and his sterling integrity, coupled with rare good judgment, command the respect of all, and cement friendship once established. He is popular socially as well as professionally, and is always counted as one of the solid men of the Capital City—one whom his fellow-citizens delight to honor."

THOMAS HUME, lumberman and capitalist, of Muskegon, Muskegon County, was born in County Down, Ireland, June 15, 1848. His father, William Hume, was a farmer, and is still living at his home in Ireland, at the age of seventy years. He married at an early age Mary Ann Bailie, who died in 1862, aged thirty-seven years. To them were born eight children, of whom four were sons, our subject being the eldest boy and second child. Mr. Hume attended the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, at Belfast, Ireland, until fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a merchant of Dungannon, with whom he remained until 1870. Being then of age, he resolved to come to America, and in May of that year landed in Quebec, Canada. From there he came direct to Muskegon, where he was engaged during the following summer as tallyman for George R. Selkirk. In the fall of 1870 he went into the woods, and engaged in scaling logs for O. P. Pillsbury & Co., which he continued during the winter. The following summer he engaged with Montague & Hamilton, of Muskegon, lumber inspectors, as an inspector, and remained with them until the fall of 1872. At this time he entered the office of Hackley & McGordon, as book-keeper, continuing in their employ in that capacity until June, 1881, when he purchased the interest of James McGordon in the firms of Hackley & McGordon and C. H. Hackley & Co. The firm of Hackley & Hume was organized, succeeding to the business of Hackley & McGordon, and subsequently, on the death of Porter Hackley, of the firm of C. H. Hackley & Co., the business of both firms was consolidated under the name of Hackley & Hume, which has ever since continued, and is now one of the wealthiest representative lumbering firms of the State. Their interests embrace, in addition to their mill-plant and extensive lumber-yards in Muskegon, many millions of feet of standing timber, not alone in Michigan, but as well in the States of Wisconsin, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Minnesota. They are large stockholders in the Muskegon Shingle and Lumber Company, and in December, 1887, purchased an interest in the De Soto Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, of which Mr. Hume was elected president at the annual meeting in January, 1888. In February, 1889, the charter of this Company was surrendered, the H. C. Akeley Lumber Company, of Minneapolis, being its successor. Of this Company, Mr. Hume was, upon its organization, elected vice-president. On January 22, 1873, Mr. Hume was married to Miss Margaret A. Banks, daughter of Major B. Banks, of Marshall, Michigan, and to them have been born seven children, as follows: Margaret B. Hume, December 11, 1873; Helen M. Hume, August 29, 1875; Annie E. Hume, March 29, 1877; Geo. Alexander Hume, July 20, 1881; Florence V. Hume, November 11, 1884; Constance Hume, November 25, 1886; and Thomas Hackley Hume, July 2, 1888. The name of Thomas Hume is a synonym of all that is honorable and upright, successfully associated as he has been for many years with various business enterprises, and during which time he has amassed a handsome fortune. He is a man possessed of great business acumen, clear insight, ability to manage, control, and direct, modest and unassuming in manner, of pleasant mien and cheerful disposition. If a man makes something more than a living and is a good citizen, it may be said that he is a success; but to accomplish some single thing of wide significance is what is often called genius; and yet, though the subject of our sketch is a man of unusual ability, and has now every facility in the way of capital and influence to carry out successfully anything he may undertake, he commenced life with no advantages whatever, and is an illustration, applicable to many men in our midst, and an example to all young men who are just starting out in life with high ambition and a determination to win, of what hard work will accomplish.

HON. GEORGE INGERSOLL, of Marshall, was born at Victor, Ontario County, New York, February 5, 1819. His father, Elihu Ingersoll, was a native of Massachusetts, and a miller by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Betsey E. Gillies. She was a native of New York State. The subject of the sketch attended school at Victor till thirteen years of age, when he began to work in a flour-mill. Afterward he was employed in a saw-mill, and then as clerk in a general store. In 1838 the family removed to Marengo, Calhoun County, Michigan. Here Mr. Ingersoll's father rented a saw-mill, which he operated until his death, the following

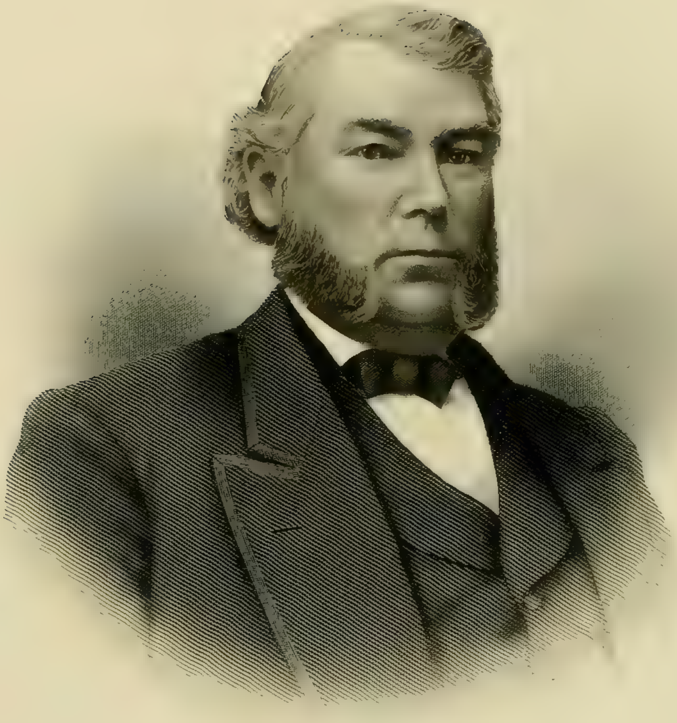
Thomas Hume.

year. Then Mr. Ingersoll, who, in the meantime, had been working in his father's mill, rented it and continued to operate it in order to provide for the family. In 1840 he rented another mill, which he operated in addition to the first. In 1841 he obtained employment in the flour-mill at Marengo, and in the following year became clerk in the mill of George Ketchum, at Marshall, where he remained five years, having full charge of the business. He then rented his employer's mill, and operated it successfully for the next two years. Then, after engaging in lumbering in the eastern part of the State for a year, he returned to Marshall, and, until 1855, was associated with Claudius Pratt in the dry-goods business. In 1855 he was elected registrar of deeds of Calhoun County, which office he held for two terms. From 1862 to 1883 he was a member, and during the greater part of that time the president, of the Board of Education of Marshall. In 1879 he was appointed Judge of Probate Court of Calhoun County, and has since been re-elected four times to that position. Mr. Ingersoll married Hannah H. Peck, of Bloomfield, New York, October 2, 1840, and by her had one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Ingersoll died April 14, 1844. On April 14, 1846, Mr. Ingersoll was united to Mary Adams, of Pennfield, Calhoun County. By her he had three daughters, two of whom have died. His wife died July 4, 1856. He married his present wife, whose maiden name was Margaret L. Ingersoll, December 14, 1857. They have had three children—two sons and a daughter—the eldest of whom died in his third year. Mr. Ingersoll first voted with the Liberty and afterwards with the Free-soil party. In 1854 he became a Republican, with which party he has since acted. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for forty-six years. Although Mr. Ingersoll has been connected with the public affairs of the city and county during the greater part of the time he has resided in Marshall, he has always performed his official duties in a manner highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the citizens of Calhoun County, irrespective of party. In his present capacity he has exhibited an ability for considering and comprehending the work it involves that would be unusual, even in a thoroughly trained lawyer.

JOHN P. STODDARD, M. D., of Muskegon, Muskegon County, was born at Jackson, Michigan, February 22, 1835. The family was founded in America by Anthony Stoddard, who emigrated from England in 1639, settling in Boston, Massachusetts. Samson Stoddard, the father of our subject, was a representative of the ninth generation, and was born at Vienna, Oneida County, New York, in 1806, removed to Michigan in 1832, and died at Albion, Michigan, in 1876, aged seventy years. He was in early life a physician, but afterwards engaged in farming. His wife, Maria, daughter of Jesse Blake, a farmer of Livonia, New York, died at Concord, Jackson County, Michigan, in 1851, aged forty-three years. They had eleven children, of which our subject was the oldest. He attended the district schools until seventeen years of age, when he commenced a course at Albion Wesleyan Seminary, now Albion College. Leaving this institution in 1855, he entered the University of Michigan, from the literary department of which he graduated in 1859 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then engaged first in teaching, then in managing a farm, and subsequently attended two courses of lectures in the medical department of the University of Michigan, and then took a third course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which he graduated in 1867 with the degree of M. D. He then took up the practice of his profession at Albion, Michigan, continuing at that place for twelve years; and in 1880 he removed to Muskegon, where he has since resided, gaining during his nine years' residence there an extensive practice and a position in the front ranks of the medical profession in the vicinity. His first official position was that of president of the Calhoun County Medical Association, to which he was elected in 1878, holding the office one year. Since that time he has ably filled the positions of president of the Southern Michigan Medical Association, president of the Western Michigan Medical Association, and vice-president of the Michigan Medical Society, being elected to the latter in 1886, his term of office expiring in June, 1887. He was also for three years a director of the public schools at Albion, Michigan. The doctor has been for many years an active working member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being a liberal contributor to the charitable and other funds of the society at Muskegon. While not an active politician, he is an outspoken anti-saloon Republican, of which party he has been a member since its organization. Dr. Stoddard was married, April 11, 1867, to Miss Hattie E., daughter of Samuel and Maria Mills, of Paw Paw, Van Bureu County, Michigan. To them have been born two children, one of whom, Miss Grace M., survives.

HON. TALCOTT E. WING, of Monroe, was born in Detroit, Michigan, September 24, 1819. His father, Austin E. Wing, was a graduate of Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1814, and moved from Detroit to Monroe in 1829, with his family. He was one of the first sheriffs of Wayne County, and was for three terms delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan. Subsequently he was regent of the University of Michigan, and in 1842 was a member of the State Legislature, afterwards holding the office of United States marshal, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849. He was a public-spirited man, identifying himself with all public enterprises of importance. He was prominently connected with the temperance movement, being president of the first State Temperance Society. His wife, the mother of Talcott E., was Harriet Skinner, daughter of Benjamin Skinner, Esq., of Williamstown, Massachusetts. Talcott E. attended the old academy on Bates Street, Detroit, until the family removed to Monroe, when he continued his education under the Rev. John O'Brien, and the Rev. Samuel Centre, principal of Michigan Branch University, entering, in 1836, Knox College, at Gambier, Ohio. The following year he went to Williams College, from which he graduated in 1840. Returning to Monroe, he entered the law-office of his uncle, Warner Wing, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court, who was at that time practicing law in partnership with the Hon. Robert McLelland, subsequently member of Congress, and Secretary of the Interior. He was admitted to practice in 1844, since when he maintained a prominent place as member of the bar of Monroe County. In 1849 he formed a copartnership with Ira R. Grosvenor for the practice of law, which continued for eight years. He was elected Judge of Probate in 1864, and re-elected to that office in 1868, since the expiration of the last term continuing his practice, although not an active member of the bar. He held a number of minor local offices, and was instrumental in organizing the Union School at Monroe, of which he was a trustee for a number of years, and since 1844 held the office of United States Circuit Court commissioner. Organizing the banking firm of Wing & Johnson, he retained an interest in it until 1864, when it was merged into the First National Bank of Monroe, of which he was president, and one of the directors, and its vice-president. He was elected an officer of the State Historical Society in 1882, and at its meeting, held at Lansing, June 2, 1887, was made president of the society, and re-elected to that office in 1888. He received from Governor Luce the appointment of president of the commission to attend the centennial celebration of the first settlement in the Northwestern Territory, under the Ordinance of 1787, to be held at Marietta, Ohio, in April 1888, and also the Industrial and Educational Exposition to be held at Columbus, Ohio, in the fall of that year. Mr. Wing was for forty years a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church of Monroe, being one of its Board of Trustees, and was in 1886 elected and ordained an elder of the Church. He was instrumental in organizing and establishing Sunday schools in the county, and took an active part in teaching and superintending them. He represented as elder the First Presbyterian Church of Monroe at the Synod of Michigan, held at Grand Rapids in 1886, and at Bay City in 1887, and at Flint in 1888, and the Presbytery of Monroe, in May, 1889, at the General Assembly held in New York. He was married, in 1844, to Elizabeth P. Johnson, daughter of Colonel Oliver Johnson, of Monroe, the fruit of that marriage being four children—three sons and one daughter—all of whom are living. The eldest, Talcott J. Wing, is a merchant at Westfield, Massachusetts; Charles R., the second son, is a lawyer at Monroe; Austin E. Wing was assistant cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Detroit, and in 1888 was appointed United States bank examiner, in which position he is now engaged; the daughter is the widow of James G. Little, and resides at Monroe. In January, 1859, Mr. Wing was married to Elizabeth Thurber, daughter of Hon. J. G. Thurber, of Monroe, by whom he had one son, Jefferson T. Wing, engaged in business in Detroit. Mr. Wing died suddenly on January 25, 1890.

HON. WILLIAM LA FOUNTAIN FAY, of Bay City. A worthy ancestry is cause and matter of just and conscious pride. To have lived a useful life, and to have made for one's self, by his own exertions, prominence in his day and generation, regardless of ancestors, is fully as creditable and meritorious. This can be truthfully said of William L. Fay, whose family name is found among the early settlers of New England about the time of the Puritan settlement there—1630. They seem to have been a hardy, vigorous, energetic, enterprising race, and of great strength of character—qualities essential in a new and undeveloped country, and in pioneer and frontier life. William La Fountain Fay was born in Hamilton, Madison County, New York, August 8, 1824. His parents were James R. and Marila Fay, who were, it is probable, residents of Madison County long before it was taken from Chenango County, in 1806. The early settlers of Chenango County were principally from Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and experienced the usual hardships of pioneer settlement. A French settlement was founded at Greene, this county, in 1792; but soon after most of them left, owing to defect in their title, thus leaving a native-born American element, keen, industrious, thrifty, to plan, shape, build, and settle up the county. Hamilton became a town in 1795, and was named for Alexander Hamilton, at that time one of the most distinguished citizens of the Nation. Hon. W. L. Fay grew to manhood in the midst of grand, sublime scenery, mountains "weird and kingly," and a pure and healthy atmosphere, all giving zest to life, and from which he seems to have imbibed much of ruggedness and robustness of body and strength and stability of mind and character. In 1854, at thirty years of age, in possession of a strong constitution, perseverance, and energy, with good judgment, good practical sense, and the additional desirable equipment of good habits and correct ideas of life, he left the place of his birth and the home of his youth, with all their associations and endearments, to make for himself a home and business in a comparatively new and unsettled country. His destination was Lower Saginaw, Michigan. At this time (1854) Michigan, after two years' petitioning and knocking at the door of the Federal Capitol, had been admitted into the Union only seventeen years. With characteristic energy and promptitude, Mr. Fay began to look about him for a business opening, and soon engaged in the lumber-trade, associating himself with Mr. George Lord. Not long after this connection was dissolved, when he formed a relationship in the mercantile business with Mr. B. B. Hart, who afterwards went to Minneapolis. In 1860 he began the manufacture of lumber with Mr. C. W. Grant, under the firm name of Grant & Fay. Three years later (1863) their mill was burned, when Mr. Grant disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. S. G. M. Gates, the firm then becoming Gates & Fay. The new firm rebuilt the mill, and actively prosecuted the business for the next twenty years, or until 1883, at which time Mr. Fay retired from this and all other active employment. Mr. Fay was emphatically a man of business, and it was with many personal regrets that he found it necessary to retire from a field in which he had so long held front rank, and in which he had been prosperous and successful. This became imperative, however, because of ill-health. He had been ailing for some years, probably more than his most intimate acquaintances knew, but yet kept steadily about his own and the public's business, filling to the utmost every engagement, and discharging in the fullest degree and sense every private and public duty and trust. When he came to Bay City the place had no existence in name, and there was no Bay County until three years after his arrival, viz., 1857. Like the State of which it was a part, its natal day was delayed for two years; but it had many firm and persevering friends, who evinced the same determined and unyielding spirit as did Thomas H. Benton, who declared that he would "encamp on the floor of the Senate until it [Michigan] was admitted." Among those who took a lively and main interest in its welfare at this period was Mr. Fay. He gave to the enterprise sympathy and encouragement; with far-reaching vision beholding the future in store for it. It astonishes one as he thinks of the strides the State and some of the towns—notably Bay City—have made within a comparatively short span of time. The first delegate to Congress from the Territory of Michigan was elected in 1819. Up to 1827 Detroit was the only municipal corporation in the Territory. Its State constitution was framed in 1835; its admission was effected in 1837. Bay City was not settled until 1836, incorporated as a village in 1859, and as a city in 1865. It was a part of Arenac County in 1831, later belonged to Saginaw County, and in 1857 became Bay County, at which time it

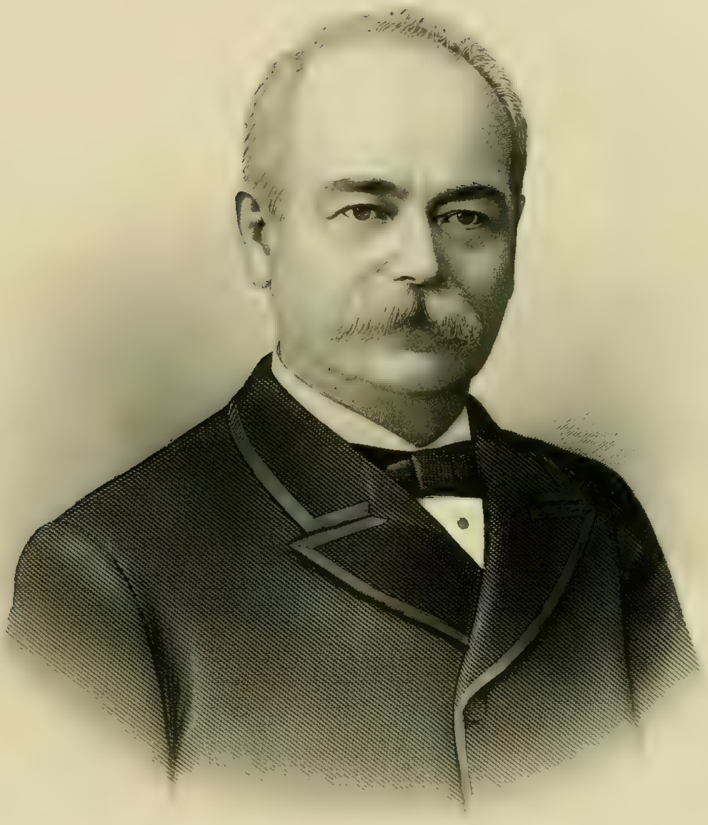


W L Fay

had not more than fifteen hundred inhabitants. In 1889 Bay City alone had thirty-five thousand. Truly its growth has been wonderful. And part and parcel of it all, and closely identified and interwoven with this growth, its improvements, its progress, its material prosperity, its intellectual, educational, social, and moral condition and standing and influence, has been W. L. Fay. It has always found in him a ready, willing, and generous helper and contributor, and has often had the benefit of his experience and advice, and at all times has profited by his example. In 1861 he was president of the village, and was elected mayor of the city in 1868. In both of these important positions he brought to bear upon public affairs the same strong, practical good sense and judgment that characterized all his business matters. All the public interests were closely guarded and watched, and under his administrations wise legislation prevailed, and sound and substantial prosperity was apparent. There was nothing of mere show or shoddy about Mr. Fay. Large in physical structure, his mind and thoughts were correspondingly large, broad, and enlightened, and partook of like elements of strength. He was of a courageous nature, but not hasty or reckless in disposition or action or conclusion, rather submitting all questions of weight and import to the test of good reasoning powers; and when he had once made up his mind, and determined upon a certain course of procedure, no obstacle could deter, or to any great degree retard him in his undertakings. It was these characteristics, these qualities, that made him a man of rank in the community, and of indispensable usefulness and value to the public. It had confidence both in his judgment and ability. His nature and surroundings necessitated or created resources, the unfolding and developing of which demanded that they be utilized and devoted to the public good. Withal, he was a man of deep and strong domestic relations, sociable, obliging, and neighborly. In the course of his long business career he had many employés and workingmen about him, with whom relations were always pleasant; and it is a fact worthy of remark in this connection, that many of them commenced working with him at the outset of his business life, and continued with him as long as he remained in business, a period of twenty years or more. This shows the kind of man he was, and the regard and estimation in which he was held. There is another thought of importance and interest in contemplating the life of Mr. Fay; his educational advantages were limited, and he must have possessed uncommon native ability and worth to have met with the success he did in life, and to have attained, and filled with so much usefulness and credit, high and responsible public positions. This is surely incentive and encouragement for any man in any day and generation. And thus do such men still live, though they have passed away from earth. He died February 14, 1884, in the sixtieth year of his age. His religious sympathies and proclivities were of the Universalist order. In politics he was a Democrat. He married, in 1847, Arvilla E. Cushman, daughter of Benjamin Cushman, of Earlville, Madison County, New York, and had one daughter—Ella, wife of Mr. Frank Tyler, of Bay City.

PROFESSOR CYRUS B. THOMAS. Michigan, from its foundation as a State until the present time, has been proud of and generous with its educational institutions. She has offered inducements for the poorest of both sexes to secure college and university privileges, and in her wise liberality these inducements have been extended to the residents of all the sister States. Among those who availed themselves of this beneficent offer was Cyrus B. Thomas. He was born in Groton, Tompkins County, New York, November 7, 1837. His parents were both from New England stock, and believing in education, as all New England people have ever done, they gave their son all of the advantages in such a direction that were possible for them. As a boy, Cyrus Thomas was educated in the common district schools of New York. He then passed four years in the Peekskill Academy, at Peekskill, on the Hudson, fitting himself for college. In October, 1857, he entered the Michigan University, and graduated in June, 1860. In talking of his student days in Michigan to the writer of this sketch, he said that his college career was made possible to him by a loan from a friend, to be repaid after graduation. He also taught in a private school during half of his junior year. His first inclination after graduating was towards the study of law, but the lack of means to successfully prosecute this purpose led him into the teacher's profession; and what has become his life's business, although begun as a temporary means of subsistence, had such an attraction for him that it has secured the chiefest of his thought and effort. Success followed success in his new vocation. He took high rank from the first, always acting as the superintendent of the schools in the city to which he was called. He served two years at Dexter, then five years at Tecumseh. He gave eight years of his life to Niles, three years to Battle Creek, seven years to Saginaw City, and the last two years to East Saginaw. Twenty-seven eventful years, filled with good honest work, and all passed in Michigan—the State which "has cast her bread upon the waters" in many similar cases, and it has always been returned to her in more than liberal measure. Mr. Thomas was married, June 29, 1863, to Ellen D. Peterson, the only child of Richard Peterson, of Dexter, Michigan. In politics, Mr. Thomas has Republican sympathies, but he is in no sense a politician. The ambition of his life has been to become a successful educator, to make the world better for his having lived in it. In physical appearance, he is an attractive man, one whom others care to have a second look at in passing; of good height and erect bearing; a dark, flowing beard, slightly tinged by time; bright, quick eyes,—these are the features which appeal most prominently to an onlooker. His social standing is of the very best. His personal character is an excellent one, and this, of itself, would give him admission to the best society; but when his fine literary ability is added to the essential quality of character, no further reason need be assigned for his popularity in the choicest social gatherings. He possesses business intuition, also, which would fit him for success in important enterprises, should circumstances ever control his inclination in such a direction. The finest and best eulogy on his character, however, can be drawn from the simple statement of an incident in his career which occurred but lately, but it is one of the many which have followed his course through life. The public school at Coldwater, Michigan (a State institution), suddenly needed a superintendent. The circumstances surrounding the case demanded the securing of the best man in the commonwealth for the position. It called for some one of unexceptionable purity of character, of firmness of purpose, of executive talent, of first-class ability in all that goes to make up a finished, perfect manhood. The State Board of Control made no mistake when its selection and choice fell upon Professor C. B. Thomas, the superintendent of the public schools of East Saginaw; and although Mr. Thomas declined the appointment, yet the fact remains to be stated that the offer was a voluntary one on the part of the Board. His reputation was State-wide, and of all the many eminent men fitted for the duty he was the first to receive the offer. And this has been characteristic of all the positions he has held in his profession: that he has never sought preferment. The invitation has always been tendered to him—no application has originated with him—and each successive new appointment has been a betterment of his position in rank and financially. He now stands at the head of his profession in Michigan. His literary ability is of the finest; and so, with all of the ingredients of a perfect manhood in his make-up, he may yet be called to a higher and nobler duty among the great educational men of the land.

PROFESSOR CONRAD G. SWENSBERG, of Grand Rapids, is a fitting representative of that class who, cast upon the sea of life, lose no time in awaiting assistance, but at once begin the work of rescuing themselves; and with this determination they rise, and ofttimes rapidly, to positions of honor and affluence. He was born near Cassel, Germany, September 20, 1835, the son of George C. and Elizabeth (Baxteine) Swensberg, the only other child being a daughter, Mary, now the wife of Rev. J. Kolb, of St. Paul, Minnesota. His paternal ancestors were among the leaders in German military and civil circles, as well as great favorites among the people of their province. At eleven years of age he came to America with his father's family, who settled on a farm at Linnwood Grove, Erie County, Ohio, where his energies were employed in farm-work until 1857, when the family removed to Muscatine, Iowa, where, in the following year, his parents died, having lost all their property in the memorable financial panic of that period, the children being thus left to depend upon their own resources. The boy decided to abandon farming, and secured employment on the State survey of Iowa. While thus engaged he was a close student, and labored industriously in securing a good knowledge of Latin, German, music, and other branches of study. We next find him employed as a clerk on the Mississippi steamer *Equator*, where he remained two seasons, when, with a view to better qualify himself for broader fields of usefulness, he entered upon a regular course of study at Oberlin College. He was making successful progress when President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, and, although just recovering from a severe illness, he presented himself for enlistment in the Seventh Ohio Infantry, but owing to the feeble state of his health was not accepted. After being confined to bed for some months, he enlisted, and was assigned to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and soon after was promoted to assistant adjutant of Camp Cleveland, and then to commissary sergeant of his regiment, serving as such until nearly the close of the war. In January, 1866, he located in Grand Rapids, and on the 25th of the same month opened the Grand Rapids Commercial College, which for many years has been recognized as one of the prominent educational institutions of the country; and its graduates, numbering thousands, are to be found occupying responsible positions in every quarter of the Union, and hundreds of the leading business men of Michigan and other States credit their successful careers to the thorough training they received at the hands of Professor Swensberg and his subordinates. After nearly twenty-five years as an instructor, he retired from active management of the college to devote more attention to the numerous industries in which he has for many years been financially interested; chief among them is the *Telegram-Herald*, one of the foremost morning dailies of the State, published at Grand Rapids, of which corporation he was one of the organizers, and is the president and principal stockholder. He is president of the Valley City Milling Company, proprietor of the Grand Rapids Roller Mills, the Globe Roller Mills, and the Model Roller Mills, the combined products of which amount to about one million dollars per annum, and find a market throughout the entire country. He was one of the founders of the Phœnix Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States, and is a member of its Board of Directors and second heaviest stockholder. He was also one of the founders of the Aldine Manufacturing Company, and its first president. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, which has a paid-up capital of $150,000 and deposits of nearly one million dollars; a member of the Board of Directors of the Grand Rapids Safety Deposit Company, a stockholder and one of the incorporators of the Grand Rapids National Bank, a member of the Board of Directors and vice-president of the Grand Rapids Street Railway Company, and financially interested in several other enterprises. He has been instrumental in helping to establish many institutions which rank foremost of their kind in the world, among them the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, in which a majority of his associates were graduates of his college. In fact, every infant industry, if reliable, has invariably found in him a warm friend. He has been identified with all movements having for their object the mental elevation of the people, and, with this in view, took the initiative in establishing a free library, to which he gave considerable attention; it is now public, conducted by the School Board, and has upwards of twenty thousand volumes. He was one of the organizers of the Y. M. C. A., and has devoted a large portion of his time and energy in building up the society to its present prosperous condition. He has held the offices of secretary, treasurer, and vice-president, and is a member of the Building Committee. He is a regular attendant upon the services of St. Mark's Church (Episcopal), of which he has been for many years a member, and was for some time a vestryman. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican since the organization of the party. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention of Iowa prior to the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, but has never had political aspirations, preferring rather to devote his energies to his college and various other enterprises. On August 5, 1875, he was happily married to Miss Hattie M., the amiable and accomplished daughter of Abraham and Phœbe (Moffit) Drake, of Howland, Trumbull County, Ohio, a direct descendant of Sir Francis Drake, admiral to Queen Elizabeth, of England. Her father was a representative citizen of the Western Reserve, and died at Howland, on May 24, 1849, at the age of forty-four years. Her mother was a member of one of the first families of Virginia. Miss Drake's father dying when she was but little over four years of age, she was placed under the guardianship of Judge John Ratliff, father of General Robert W. Ratliff. The high esteem in which he held his ward can be judged by the following letter:



C. G. Swensberg

"WARREN, OHIO, August 5, 1887

"In the year 1859 I was appointed guardian of Hattie M. Drake. I had known her parents for many years, and they were highly respected and esteemed by the people among whom they lived. Her father was a descendant from one of the oldest and most respected families in Trumbull County. I remember Hattie now as a bright, intelligent, and loving girl, always loved and admired by those who knew her. In a few years from the date of my appointment, Hattie had attained her majority, and my guardianship ceased. She had grown to womanhood, and with that growth had developed intellectual faculties of rare excellence. The years passed on; she had obtained a classical education, and then took her place in the front rank of the intelligent and accomplished women of our country. I am now eighty-seven years old, and having known her so long and so well, I desire to add my testimony to the true worth of this talented woman—one who was ever entitled to the respect and esteem of all who knew her.

"(Signed,) JOHN RATLIFF."

Miss Drake had resided in Grand Rapids for a short period, some years previous to her marriage, and during that residence had made many dear friends and a multitude of acquaintances. As will be seen by the letter from Judge Ratliff, she was a lady of considerable strength of character, courageous nature, and determined purpose, and yet a most tender, affectionate, loving, and lovable person; of a kind, generous, and forgiving disposition, and a sincere, devoted Christian lady, her life being a continual blessing. She was an intimate friend of the Garfield family, and very highly thought of by the late lamented President, who always took a deep interest in her welfare, as will be seen by the following, written at the time of her conversion:

"HIRAM, February 13, 1858.

"DEAR HATTIE,—I have just returned from meeting, where I have heard you confess your faith in Jesus. I trust you will never forget the vow you have made, and in heaven you will be blest forever. God bless you.

"Your sincere friend and brother, JAMES A. GARFIELD."

Mrs. Swensberg died at Grand Rapids, November 11, 1878, aged thirty-three years, leaving a wide circle of loving friends, whose sorrow for the deeply bereaved husband and motherless daughter was earnest and heart-felt. Among the numerous letters of sympathy, received by the professor was the following from General Garfield:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1878.

"Twenty years ago I went to Hiram for the first time, and with my earliest recollection of the place is associated the memory of the late Mrs. Hattie Drake Swensberg. Her mother was at that time principal of the primary department of the Eclectic, and had fixed her residence at Hiram. Hattie, who was born at Howland, Trumbull County, Ohio, July 20, 1845, was, when I first saw her, a bright little girl of six years, delicate, nervous, sensitive, remarkable for her quick intelligence, and gave great promise of a brilliant future. She grew to early womanhood at the Eclectic, and became one of its brightest ornaments as a scholar, in spite of much ill-health. In 1860 she had so far advanced in her studies that she entered the senior preparatory class at Oberlin, full of ambition and determination to complete the full college course; but at the end of three years she was obliged to give it up on account of impaired health. She sought restoration by indulging in her love of art, and spent a year at Leroy, N. Y., pursuing the study and practice of painting and drawing with so much success that, at the end of a year, she returned to Ohio with restored health and enlarged culture. From that time to the date of her marriage she was a successful teacher, most of the time in the public schools of Cleveland, and one year at Olivet College. Her attainments as a scholar, and her fine success as a teacher are well known to her large circle of Ohio friends, to whom her untimely death is a source of great grief. To me it was most sudden and deplorable. On the evening of October 23d I arrived in Grand Rapids, where I was to make a public address, and at the depot received a letter from Hattie tendering me the hospitality of her home. Her letter was pervaded by that brightness and happiness of spirit so characteristic of her life. Though my stay in the city was unfortunately so short that I was unable to call upon her, I was gratified to hear her spoken of in terms of admiration and respect by the friends she had gathered around her in her new home. The circumstances of her death will only deepen the regret which all her friends feel, that so brilliant and useful a life should so suddenly cease from the earth. With deepest sympathy, I am Truly yours,

"JAMES A. GARFIELD."

Mrs. Swensberg had been a regular attendant at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and was the only person elected as honorary life-member of the Ladies' Literary Club of Grand Rapids, to which she had contributed many papers of a high literary character, as well as being an earnest worker in developing the society. After her death the following resolutions were adopted by the Club:

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Mrs. C. G. Swensberg, the Ladies' Literary Club has been deprived of an honored and highly valued member, esteemed for her nobleness of character and rare intelligence, whose culture and ability rendered her an efficient co-worker, and whose originality of thought made her a leader in the mental progress of the Club.

"*Resolved*, That the members of the society would testify their respect for her memory, their admiration of her virtues, and their belief in the earnest purposes of her life; that her genial courtesy and quiet dignity will be long remembered among us, and her untiring energy in promoting the interests of the Club be considered worthy of emulation.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to Professor C. G. Swensberg our heart-felt sympathy in this time of his bitter affliction, still aware that the wounded heart is not healed by sympathetic tears.

"*Resolved*, That we request the secretary to place these resolutions upon the records of the society."

At the annual memorial meeting of the Club, held at the close of the year 1878, the following was ordered printed:

"We miss Mrs. Swensberg, a gifted woman, whose carefully written articles were our pleasure and pride, and sad thoughts come to us of the little girl who was left so early without a mother."

This is Bertha Melita, the only child of Professor and Mrs. Swensberg. She was born at Grand Rapids, January 25, 1877, and at the age of twenty-one months was left motherless. She possesses many of her mother's traits of character and accomplishments, and, with life and health, is destined, in a measure, to fill the place left vacant by the death of her mother. Studiously ambitious, she devotes considerable time to study, and exhibits a familiarity with authors that is quite remarkable for one of her age. A large number of musical compositions have already been dedicated to her by popular authors, upon many of which her photograph adorns the title-page. She is beloved by all with whom she comes in contact for her easy grace, amiable disposition, and queenly nature. The following resolutions were adopted by the Drake Relative Association, at its meeting held at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1878:

"WHEREAS, Since we last met here, death has stricken from our roll of membership the cherished name of Hattie Drake Swensberg, of Grand Rapids, Michigan;

"*Resolved*, That in her death this association suffers an irreparable loss. Talented, loved, and honored, she has gone from earth. Her life's work is done, but it is well done.

"*Resolved*, That, in these their hours of deepest affliction, we tender to the bereft husband and daughter, Bertha Melita, our most heart-felt sympathy, knowing full well that words of condolence are easily spoken, and, falling lightly on hearts so crushed, tend but little to assuage the pangs of a grief so deep and poignant.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be placed upon the records of this association, and that an engrossed copy, signed by the president and secretary, be tendered to Professor Swensberg.

"JNO. W. ALLEN, President. A. A. DRAKE, Secretary."

The following is an extract made from the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Olivet College and the fortieth anniversary of Olivet Institute:

"Olivet, Michigan, June 19, 1884.

"Among the honored teachers whose demise we lament to-day is Miss Hattie M. Drake, teacher in the ladies' department during 1872 and 1873. Miss Drake became the wife of Professor Swensberg, of Grand Rapids, and died much lamented. Her name is engraved on the minds and hearts of thousands. Miss Drake was a person of symmetrical character, large-hearted, and found her greatest reward in the lifelong affection of her pupils. Her crowning characteristics were those of faith and Christian living. She lives in death."

The following is an extract from a Cleveland Central High-school communication:

"In the death of Mrs. Hattie Drake Swensberg, the Western Reserve has lost a well-known, bright, and shining light. Miss Hattie M. Drake, as best known here, was a teacher in the Cleveland city schools for some years, having taught the higher branches in the Central High-school during 1874 and 1875. Her name will ever stand honored in the memory of her associate teachers and pupils. Miss Drake had justly won for herself a successful and honored reputation. Her life was a brilliant and useful one. She was large-hearted and whole-souled, full of genuine, warm sympathy for others in the line of right. Her life has been one of honor, and the same will always be remembered."

Concerning Mr. Swensberg, a friend in Ohio contributes the following: "In the line of humanity and whole-souled liberality, Mr. Swensberg stands in the van. I have not the full opportunity, nor is there space, to eulogize the character of one whose hand, heart, and mind are active in every continuity of unostentatious, well-directed benevolence, nor to call attention even to the headings of the chapter of goodness that radiates from a warm heart, ceaselessly beating in the interest of his fellow-men. Suffice it that his charities are boundless, his courtesies constant, and that his name goes up with the incense on family altars by the hundred in every community where he has lived. We find on the walls and on the desks and shelves in his large and well-appointed offices, indications of business, friendship, taste, manliness, good sense, and whole-souled liberality. In conversation he always listens attentively and speaks deliberately, wastes no words in idle phrasing, and betrays by gesture and general motion a high-strung, thoroughly disciplined organization. Mr. Swensberg has always taken a great interest, as well as pleasure, in helping the poor and needy—not publicly, but quietly. He believes that we are on earth for a purpose, and that this is to do good, and in a practical way to be what is called benevolent, philanthropic, and humane in intercourse with our fellow-men. He believes in doing good while we live, and not in waiting until after death." Another friend, who has been intimately connected with him in business and social circles for twenty-five years, in speaking of him, said: "He is exemplary in his habits, and has a quiet, unassuming way, which makes for him many stanch friends. His domestic qualities are extremely refined. Though unflinching in his exactions of fairness and justice, he is tender as a child in the exercise of finer feelings. He does not think it necessary to sacrifice the man in order to build up the merchant. We are certainly fortunate in having in our midst such a man."

"Having read the foregoing particulars of my dear and honored friend, may I be permitted to add one of many points omitted? Professor Swensberg wields a pen of pungent strength, and yet one of touching tenderness. The modesty of the man compels him to be an anonymous author, but the purity of his writings entitles him to a world-wide fame. His notes of travel, suggestions for commerce, reflections on society, his maxims of morality and principles of religion, all prove how wide is his range, and how clearly and chastely he can express his views and enforce conviction. Rev. Campbell Fair, D. D.,

"Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church."

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